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THE TIMES

Bertrand Russell at war with the Bomb, page 6

Howe cuts pay target from speech after CBI plea

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday launched a Government campaign to talk down wage increases in the next pay round to 5 per cent or less.

But he cut out any specific mention of the target in a speech to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce after pressure from the Confederation of British Industry. The CBI told the Chancellor that naming a target could hurt firms who feel they cannot pay any increase.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was the first round in what is intended to be a two-part battle to get down wage increases. In the first stage, the hope is to change the mood in favour of lower pay increases in the pay round which begins in August. Sir Geoffrey's speech was described by the Treasury as "setting the scene for pay settlements in the coming year." The next phase, probably in the autumn will involve tough action, especially on public sector pay which is likely to be held to an increase of below 5 per cent in the coming year.

Early drafts of the Chancellor's speech said that pay increases (now averaging just under 10 per cent) could be "halved or more than halved" if the will existed. That was cut out of his final text, but the speech pointedly drew attention to settlements in Germany which, the Chancellor said, were running at about 4½ per cent. The loss of competitiveness in recent years meant Britain would not be able to get away with doing as well as its competitors. "We will actually have to do better than our competitors; lower pay rises or greater productivity gains, or a combination of both."

Sir Geoffrey gave a warning that failure to hold down wage costs would lead to people pricing themselves and others out of jobs. It was up to individuals, not Government, to prevent this happening. "Unless this is understood recovery will be delayed and taxes will inevitably be higher than they otherwise would have to be to pay the costs of higher unemployment benefit and similar expenditure". The warning was coupled with a promise of better news to come if pay rises were kept down.

Output and employment would go up, interest rates would fall, consumers would need to save less and British manufacturers would be able to compete better. Studies inside the Treasury are thought to show that economic prospects for the Government would improve dramatically if the level of pay settlements falls well below inflation.

However, the Chancellor's optimism was attacked by Mr David Basnett of the General and Municipal Workers Union. He accused the Chancellor of wanting to cut living standards and said that unions would fight to protect these and their members' jobs. He said that Sir Geoffrey's speech had "increased the chances of major confrontations in the next wages round".

Sir Geoffrey tried to spell out the reasons why pay had to be held down by talking of a national cash limit. He said that the Government would not print money to finance pay rises.

There were now some encouraging signs. Pay settlements were averaging single figures, the rise in unemployment was slowing down and industry was poised for a recovery if it could get its costs right. There were many individual stories of export success but they were all hampered by loss of price competitiveness. We could not live in a world of our own", he said.

Pay increases had to be justified by higher production and profitability had to be restored.

He called on management and workers in all sectors of the economy to pay more attention to the market in settling pay levels. He added that the Government intended to go on showing determination to hold public sector pay within the limits of what the country can afford.

The Confederation of British Industry is coordinating views on pay settlements in the private sector of industry and over the past two weeks has held two major conferences to discuss industry's approach to the next pay round.

After the Chancellor's speech, the CBI said last night: "His comments are not inconsistent with our own views. We would not wish to name a figure (for the level of settlements in the next round), but we have already said that significantly lower settlements are necessary."

Leading article, page 13

Telephone charges may rise by 40pc

By Bill Johnstone

The Post Office Users National Council has called on the Government to protect the ordinary telephone user from increased charges that could result from the passage of the Telecommunications Bill next month.

British Telecom, which has about 15 million residential subscribers and 4 million business users, has threatened to increase local and residential charges by as much as 40 per cent if it loses revenue as a result of the Bill.

The Telecommunications Bill will allow the Government to license private operators of telecommunication networks to run in competition with British Telecom. The business subscribers, which provide about 60 per cent of the corporation's revenue, would be the principal market of private operators.

"Domestic customers will be largely a captive market, not only in terms of the service they receive but in the prices they are required to pay for them", Mr John Morgan, the council's chairman, said.

He criticizes British Telecom for its threats to recoup any losses of business revenue from the residential subscribers.

"We believe this reaction demonstrates a lack of confidence by British Telecom in their ability to compete even though they have many advantages over their potential competitors. It would not in our view be right to impose an extra burden of substantial increases in charges on private customers", Mr Morgan said.

The Government is considering a report on the economic implications of the private sector competing with British Telecom in providing telecommunication services. Conclusions of the study, conducted by Professor Michael Beesley of London Business School, largely favoured the private sector.

British Telecom says its revenue from business subscribers could be endangered if the Beesley report is fully implemented. Much of that revenue comes from long-distance and international telephone calls.

Telephone charges may have to change even if the Beesley report is not implemented. A number of anomalies have developed in the charging structure, partly as a result of the period of price stability from 1976 to 1980.

Pope's setback

Rome, June 26.—The Pope is still suffering from slight fever and will have to stay in hospital for at least another two weeks, doctors at the Gemelli Hospital said in Rome today.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and Lady Runcie, with their son, James, after he received a First in English Literature from Cambridge University. Dr Runcie was recently awarded an honorary doctorate of divinity by Cambridge. He joked: "James had to work hard at his exams for this."

Designers make mugs out of royalty

By John Witherow

The Design Council yesterday unveiled 60 souvenirs it has selected to commemorate the wedding of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer.

The items, chosen from more than 1,000 products, range from a plastic Union Jack football rattle embellished with the couple's portrait, costing 95p, to a gold and diamond brooch at £400.

Although the Lord Chamberlain's office has issued general guidelines to manufacturers, the Design Council decided to select some of the finer souvenirs from the products flooding the market.

Some of the more unusual items on display were a red, white and blue rosette with red flashing lights and, for those seeking the ear of the Prince, a mug in which a prominent auricle forms the handle.

Mugs, in fact, are one of the most popular products. Lord Snowdon, chairman of the selection committee, had to leave a meeting when his design for a mug came up for consideration. It was selected and is on sale at £12.50.

Other favourites are plates, glassware and headscarves. But there are such unlikely commemorative objects as cufflinks, silver thimbles, a silver bookmarker, a rubber ball, a pin cushion in the shape of a heart and a tea cosy in the form of a crown.

The committee will view a further 400 products next week. Miss Diane Smith, speaking for the Design Council, said the same proportion of items would probably be approved.

She said most products had been unsuitable for Design Council selection. "The committee was appalled by some of the products. It is obvious the standard was pretty low because we have only selected this many."

Although Design Council approval will help the sale of some products it is unlikely to deter manufacturers at home and abroad from mass producing less-aesthetically pleasing products.

The products will be displayed at the Design Centre from July 9 to September 5 and most will be on sale in the shops immediately.

Crowning glory: Charlotte Dussek, from the Design Centre, with souvenirs yesterday.

Bani-Sadr appeals to Iranians to resist imposition of tyranny

By Hazhir Teimourian

Iranians living in Britain last night circulated what was described as an appeal by Mr Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, the deposed president, calling on the people of Iran to resist tyranny. This is the first reported statement from Mr Bani-Sadr since he was last seen on June 12. He is in hiding.

In separate messages to the people and to the armed forces of Iran, Mr Bani-Sadr said he did not recognize the legality of his deposition.

"You must continue to resist the imposition of any tyranny on you, whether it be of local origin, or coming from abroad, so that our people will gradually gain faith in themselves and in a better, more progressive future", he was quoted as saying.

The appeals were circulated in the form of a duplicated document bearing the title *Islamic Revolution*, that of Mr Bani-Sadr's recently-banned newspaper. Exile sources said the statements were telephoned abroad on Wednesday from somewhere in Iran.

The Iranian authorities have said the former president was still in the country and orders were given to the people to arrest him on sight. There has been speculation that he had fled to Egypt.

His disappearance came as a climax to a rising tide of criticism by religious fundamentalists. He was finally stripped of his office by Ayatollah Khomeini on Monday.

Calling himself the elected president of Iran, Mr Bani-Sadr said the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) of clerical fundamentalists which dominates Parliament, owed its majority to ballot rigging and intimidation of voters. In any case, the total of its apparent support in the parliamentary elections did not exceed four million, whereas the president was elected to his post by 11 million people.

In the first of the messages, addressed to the armed forces, the former president urged them to fight on until final victory over Iraq was achieved, saying that in the present critical situation that Iran faced his own predicament was immaterial. It was of vital importance that the armed forces should prevent outside factors from weakening their morale, ord traitorous hands stabbing them in the back".

He defended his role as the former commander-in-chief of the armed forces, saying that he had quadrupled their efficiency from the dark days at the start of the war with Iraq, not through interference in military matters or oratory, but through the encouragement of talent and the delegation of responsibility.

Mr Bani-Sadr said many commanders frequently complained to him of interference by leaders of the IRP. He quoted a grandson of Ayatollah Khomeini saying that the IRP preferred the loss to Iraq of the southern oil province of Khusistan to the consolidation of his (Mr Bani-Sadr's) political position through victory in the war.

Mr Bani-Sadr also told the armed forces of his faith in Islam and in the Iranian nation, saying that his Islam was not a religion of hatred, revenge and inferiority complexes, as was that of "the plotters that deposed me", but a religion of love and freedom, growth and initiative.

In his message to the "men and women of Iran", Mr Bani-Sadr particularly praised the resistance of his women supporters in the face of intimidation by "the club-wielding rabble", indicating that the women of Iran had appreciated his efforts to gain their liberation. He also expressed his hope in the young people of Iran.

The young, he said, could not grow and fulfil themselves in a country that lacked freedom, but until they rose to free themselves, "general insecurity and civil war, repression and economic stagnation will continue".

The deposed president ended his message: "I have put my hope into you, the young generation of Iran. You and I have entered into a pact together, a pact of solidarity, a pact of resistance. The time has come to be true to our promise".

Soviet move on nuclear free zone

From Olli Kivinen
Helsinki, June 26

The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss the possibility of a Nordic nuclear free zone, according to comments by President Leonid Brezhnev, published in the Finnish-language *Suomen Socialidemokraatti*.

This is the first time the Soviet Union has shown any sympathy towards the Scandinavian demand that Soviet territory must be included in one way or another if the idea of a Nordic nuclear free zone is to become a reality.

The zone would involve Finland Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Soviet guarantees to the nuclear free zone "do not exclude the possibility of discussing the question of certain measures which concern our own territory in the area bordering to the Nordic nuclear free zone. The Soviet Union is ready to discuss this with interested countries" Mr Brezhnev said.

He repeated the promise to guarantee that the Soviet Union does not use nuclear weapons against those Nordic countries which join the zone. He also called for similar guarantees from the Nato countries.

Norway and Sweden maintain that the zone must be extended into the Soviet Union in the Kola peninsula and the Baltic region, because the Russians have the only nuclear weapons in the region.

British Gas told to sell oil stake

By Anne Warden

The Government has directed British Gas to sell its 50 per cent share in the £200m Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset, which is the largest onshore find in Britain.

British Gas has expressed its "bitter disappointment" over the move, which has added to the running battle between the corporation and the Government over its 900 showrooms. Ministers are already considering making British Gas sell the showrooms.

The Wytch Farm field, which was discovered by British Gas in 1973, is thought to be capable of supplying over 100 million barrels of oil. One estimate has put its value at £200m, but yesterday a British Gas spokesman said: "Whether it is right or not is another matter."

The field could be worth more than that, he added. "One of the most difficult things is to put a value on the licence. One of the reasons that it is terribly difficult is that we have not finished evaluating the size of the field."

There could be more oil, or even gas, he said. Any buyer for British Gas's share of the licence, which it holds jointly with British Petroleum Development, was likely to get a bargain.

Meanwhile there was 40 days' grace before the direction took effect, during which time there could be a debate in Parliament. "We are apprehensive about future developments", the spokesman said.

But he added that the sale would not be in the interests of gas customers, nor did British Gas feel it would be able to discharge its duties as laid down in the Gas Act 1972.

The Department of Energy said in a statement yesterday: "The direction is being issued in accordance with the Government's policy of reducing the size of the public sector wherever possible by returning to the private sector activities which could equally well be performed there."

It added that the proceeds from the sale would be used to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement, and that directing British Gas to dispose of its interests in a small onshore oilfield was entirely consistent with the Government's objectives. The Secretary of State was satisfied it would not impede British Gas in the proper discharge of its duties.

The Department puts the Wytch Farm oil field's yield in 1979—the first year of production—at 165,000 tonnes.

Tristan Jones met Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, when he visited the Palace of Westminster yesterday with other children from the Church of England Children's Society, originally the Waifs and Strays, to mark its foundation 100 years ago.

Bomb fear as three die in mail plane crash

By Richard Ford

All three men on board were killed last night when a Dan-Air Hawker Siddeley 748 "air mail" plane broke into three and crashed on the outskirts of the village of Nailstone, Leicestershire, after an explosion on board.

The aircraft was on a flight from Gatwick airport to the East Midlands airport at Castle Donington where it was due to land at 7.15 pm. The captain put out a distress call after an explosion on board and four minutes before it was due to land the aircraft crashed into a wheat field about 10 miles south of the airport.

Dan Air said: "We are investigating the theory that there was a bomb on board".

Mr Reginald Farnsworth, an eyewitness, watched as the aircraft came steeply out of the clouds towards All Saint's Church in the village.

"It was coming down fast and banked sharply to avoid the church," he said. "The wings folded up and the plane broke into three bits as it dropped for about half a mile", he said.

King of Morocco agrees to Sahara referendum

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 26

King Hassan of Morocco declared here today Morocco's agreement to what he described as a controlled referendum in the disputed territory of the Western Sahara.

It is the first time the Moroccan monarch has expressed his willingness to allow such a measure in the former Spanish colony where Moroccan forces for five years have been fighting Polisario Front guerrillas, backed by Algeria and Libya, who want to establish an independent Sahara Arab Democratic Republic.

The King made his proposal in an address to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) annual summit meeting. "We have decided", he said, "to prepare a controlled referendum procedure, the terms of which will comply with recommendations made by the OAU's committee on Western Sahara and Morocco's conviction of its legitimate rights."

The declaration was greeted by applause from the delegations of the OAU's 50 member states, who are sharply divided over the respective claims of the Rabat Government and the Polisario Front guerrillas. The debate was held behind closed doors but the King apparently said the proposed referendum could be held under international control.

King Hassan, who seldom attends OAU summits, arrived last night to join 31 other heads of state and government attending this year's gathering. In his address, he named five African, four Arab and five European countries, including Spain and Britain, who he said, had appealed to him to try to find a solution to the dispute over the territory.

The debate was opened by President Sekou Touré of Guinea who made an emotional appeal to the member states to deal with the problem in a manner which would ensure the continued unity of the organization. Twenty-six of the member states have indicated their support for the admission to the OAU of the Polisario Front's self-proclaimed Sahara Arab Democratic Republic. But a decision to do so has been avoided so far because of the threat by Morocco and several of its supporters to leave the organization if this happened.

Shortly after King Hassan finished his brief speech today, President Muhammad Ould Haidalla of Mauritania spoke out against what he described as the flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Mauritania by Morocco. King Hassan immediately protested and when the Mauritanian leader continued in the same vein, the King rose to his feet and left.

Morocco and Mauritania broke off diplomatic relations two months ago after an attempted coup in Mauritania which the authorities said had been planned with Moroccan involvement.

After the King had walked out, the Mauritanian leader praised his "generous contribution" to finding a solution to the dispute and suggested that Algeria and Mauritania should cooperate with Morocco in the referendum exercise.

King Hassan's proposal is not seen by observers here as presenting a simple solution to the dispute. The population of the Western Sahara is uncertain. Many of the people are nomadic tribesmen of uncertain origin. Morocco dismisses most of the Polisario Front leaders and the guerrillas as being of Algerian origin. The Polisario leaders claim that thousands of refugees from the Western Sahara are living in exile inside Algeria.

☐ The OAU tonight announced the formation of nine-member committee to implement the Moroccan monarch's plan (Reuter reports from Nairobi.) It will consist of Sudan, Tanzania, Mali, Guinea, Nigeria, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco and Algeria.

Ambulance strike defiance grows

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Union leaders are to consider their next step in the ambulance dispute over the weekend after a patchy response yesterday to their official call for "emergencies only" industrial action throughout the country in protest against the Government's 6 per cent pay offer.

The National Union of Public Employees, the biggest union involved in the dispute, said that at least 29 out of the country's 55 services had been affected

In London, there was a fall in support for the call by conveners for a 24-hour all-out strike with ambulancemen at 39 of the city's 76 stations working normally in the early morning. As the day wore on, however, more stations joined the strike. By early evening there were 29 working.

Police and voluntary services again stepped in to provide emergency cover in the capital.

Mr John Moss, chief operations officer of the London Ambulance Service, said that "a number of people who did want to work normally had come under pressure by telephone or by the presence of pickets to rethink their situation. In some cases that pressure was successful."

Cumbria, Glasgow and Edinburgh were among other areas where police dealt with emergency calls because ambulancemen defied union advice and went on a total 24-hour strike. In Manchester central, Liverpool, parts of West Yorkshire and most of the West Midlands protest was markedly down on the first "emergencies only" action 10 days ago when 44 services were affected but Mr Robert Jones, national officer of Nupe, said that men in at least 10 of the services which ambulancemen worked normally.

Total support throughout the country for the official union did not take part yesterday had said they wanted officials to call all-out unannounced strikes instead.

Confusion had initially arisen in some London stations, Mr Jones said, because a quite proper message from Mr Terence Mallinson, of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, reminding London members of the official union line that they should handle emergency calls, had been garbled in transmission and misunderstood.

☐ Industrial action by air traffic controllers meant delays and cancellations for passengers on 40 per cent of flights due through Heathrow, Gatwick and other British airports during the early part of the day.

Nott says Atlantic defence will improve despite cuts

Mr Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said the defence of the Atlantic would improve despite the cuts he announced on Thursday. Spending on maritime equipment would rise by 11 per cent over the next four years while the dockyards budget would fall by between 25 and 30 per cent Page 4

Merger agreed for hovercraft

The Government has approved the merger of British Rail's cross-Channel subsidiary Seaspeed with the Swedish-owned Hoverlloyd. The new company will be called Hoverspeed. The Monopolies Commission concluded the merger was not expected to operate against public interest Page 17

Liberal help for Jenkins

A busload of Liberal councillors from Merseyside will travel to Warrington today to campaign for Mr Roy Jenkins, the social democrats' candidate in the July 16 by-election Page 2

RSPCA rumpus over accounts

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals deferred adoption of its accounts amid fears that debate over alleged irregularities was being blocked Page 3

British success

Anne Hobbs and Joanna Durie, of Britain, reached the last 16 of women's singles at Wimbledon. Three more seeds, Balazs Taroczy, José-Luis Clerc and Diane Fromholtz, lost. Page 15

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Councils group fights cash curb legislation

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Conservative-controlled Association of District Councils is wholly opposed to legislation proposing further financial controls on local authorities, Mr Ian McCallum, its chairman, has told Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

In a letter delivered yesterday, Mr McCallum said that the planned legislation went "beyond normal financial controls and into the constitutional arena".

Proposals for legislation in the autumn include a ceiling on industrial and commercial rate increases and the introduction of a referendum system to determine whether a council can impose a supplementary rate.

No conclusive decision was taken when the Cabinet discussed the issue on Thursday, but Mr Heseltine has indicated that he may make a statement about the options before local authorities have returned their revised budgets to him by the end of July.

Mr McCallum noted in his letter that 123 of the 333 non-metropolitan district councils in England and Wales had complied with the Government's spending targets for 1981-82, and that many others were looking again at their budgets to try to reach those targets.

He argued that there was no point in discussing alternative ways of achieving the targets until the outcome of the revised budgets was known.

"You will remember at the last meeting of the consultative council I urged you not to proceed with your proposals to introduce new legislation this autumn to impose further controls on local authorities' powers.

"This has since been confirmed by our policy committee in the light of the apparent intention to restrict the power of local authorities to levy rates according to their judgment and to substitute the judgment of the Secretary of State."

The Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities is not only opposed to any such legislation, but also is reluctant to discuss the possibility.

The association commented: "The results of any such legislation would be to destroy the constitutional freedom of democratically elected local government to raise the money needed to finance the level of services required by the communities they serve".

Local government's protest gained the support of Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow environment secretary, who last night called for Mr Heseltine's dismissal by the Prime Minister.

He told a meeting in Leeds that Mr Heseltine's policies were in ruins. He had launched an unparalleled attack on the independence of local government and aroused as much fury among Conservatives as among Labour authorities.

Minister says fear keeps homes empty

From John Young, Planning Correspondent, Brighton

An estimated 264,000 council flats and houses in England, more than 5 per cent of the total, were categorized as difficult to let, Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, told the annual conference of the Institute of Housing in Brighton yesterday.

He said the official definition of a difficult to let dwelling was one that was frequently rejected, or accepted very reluctantly, even by applicants in urgent need.

The main reasons for estates deteriorating to the point where they become unacceptable to prospective tenants were lack of security, a high proportion of empty units and physical defects.

Giving tenants physical security for their persons and their possessions was of paramount importance. It was possible to achieve dramatic improvements in the acceptability of some estates by spendng quite small sums on entry-phones and other measures.

Councillors and senior officers should insist on regular information on the number of dwellings vacant and the reason, Mr Stanley added.

Buildings could be defective not only in their physical structure but because, for instance, the cost of heating them had become financially punitive. Curing defects was going to be long, hard and financially painful.

Mr Stanley took a leaf out of the book of his Labour predecessor, Mr Reg Freeson, in urging local authorities to encourage tenants to form management cooperatives.

Mr Stanley's comments coincided with the publication by the Department of the Environment of a survey of the difficulties facing families in high-rise flats. It confirms the widespread view that living far above the ground can seriously affect the physical and mental health of mothers and children.

Almost two thirds of mothers in multi-storey blocks thought their accommodation was unsafe for children. Their dissatisfaction with their housing increased the higher up they lived, which in turn adversely affected their children's development.

Those who were satisfied with their housing had been shown to be more likely to have children who did better

Families in Flats (HMSO, £4.80).

Liberals join Warrington battle

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

In spite of jibes from their Conservative and Labour opponents, the Liberals intend to demonstrate their "togetherness" with the Social Democratic Party by direct action today in the Warrington by-election. This will be the first test of the Liberal-SDP alliance.

What is described as "a battle busload" of Liberal councillors from Liverpool and Merseyside, led by Mr David Alton, MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, will travel to Warrington to campaign for Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, who is the social democratic candidate in the by-election on July 16.

The writ for the election was issued yesterday.

Mr Alton said: "This is an early example of the kind of support that we Liberals want to give in Warrington. I expect hundreds of Liberals to be working in the campaign.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, has promised to join Mr Jenkins at several meetings.

The Conservatives, meanwhile, are trying to exploit the differences that have arisen between the Liberals and the social democrats over the choice of a joint candidate in the by-election at Croydon, North-West.

But Mr Steel yesterday denied there was any rift over the choice of a candidate.

Mr Steel said in Edinburgh: "There is absolutely no argument at all between us as parties. The local Liberal Party has met and selected a candidate, and that candidate is to meet the other party and be endorsed by them. The intention is: the Liberal is standing."

The Liberals simply had a one-off agreement on the Warrington by-election candidate. But he conceded that Mrs Williams would be the best possible candidate in any seat south of the border.

Mr Steel announced plans for two joint Liberal-SDP commissions, one to report on the economy and another on constitutional reform. He said the disastrous impact of Conservative Government policies in Scotland had thrown into sharp relief the pressing need for Scottish self-government.

Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, and one of the joint leaders of the social democrats, attacked the Labour Party last night for being "incredible and dishonest" in its attitude to defence.

He said in Manchester: "On defence grounds alone they are unfit to form a government and to be charged with responsibility for the nation's security.

"The Labour Party will not face the fact that their pledge of massive defence cuts will lead to at least four times the present job losses caused by this Government's defence cutback.

"It is sheer humbug for Labour MPs to pose in the House of Commons and in their constituencies as the defenders of jobs in the defence industries, as they march around the country demanding several billion pounds of cuts in defence spending."

Rail strategy

Weighell offers overtime curbs to save jobs

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Railwaymen's executive is considering proposals aimed at saving jobs through reduced overtime. They are likely to form part of overall discussions on productivity with the British Railways Board.

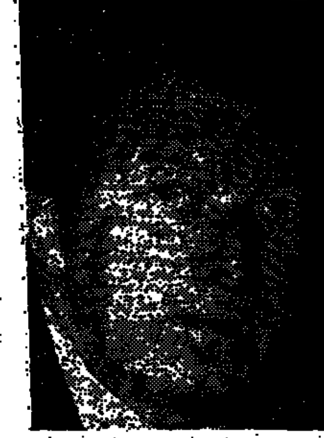
A paper drawn up by the union's leadership advocates measures to reduce overtime and rest day working which mean, according to union estimates, an average working week of 50.3 hours for the industry's 170,000 workers.

Discussion of working time within the executive has been given added impetus by the Government's warning that investment on electrification will be linked to British Rail's success in meeting productivity targets which envisage a reduction of 38,000 jobs between 1980 and 1985.

Mr Sidney Weighell, the union's general secretary, will raise the issue next week when his union's conference in St Andrews debates calls for a 35-hour week in the industry. He said yesterday: "I will be saying to the delegates 'you are not being honest in terms of trade union objectives if a shorter week is there just to get more overtime'."

Despite British Rail's determination, reinforced by the Government, to reduce manning levels in large parts of the industry, Mr Weighell made clear that he believed "that we can have more efficient working in the industry without losing jobs". He said he had told Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, "that we are not about turfing people out of the industry".

Mr Weighell: Not about to turf people out.


Mr Buckton: Ready to go it alone.

Mr Weighell was speaking after a meeting between leaders of all three unions which effectively left in suspense the threat of industrial action in support of demands for an immediate increase in investment and against existing and planned cuts in Southern Region and Inter City services.

Mr Weighell said he hoped that Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, would be able to clarify the Government's proposals for the industry when he addresses the conference on Tuesday in advance of a detailed debate by delegates on electrification and investment.

The unions are due to discuss productivity with the British Rail board in Watford on July 14. The unions are likely to press proposals for changes sought by British Rail in working practices to be paid for in improved wages. The unions should by then know the outcome of the tribunal under Lord McCarthy, which has been considering British Rail's annual wage offer of 7 per cent.

British Rail has won agreement to good housekeeping measures and ending door to door parcel delivery with a reduction of more than 7,000 jobs, but has yet to make progress in securing more flexible working and new rostering intended to include the weekend in the basic working week.

Mr Weighell said that in the wake of the Government's electrification announcement he wanted assurances from the Secretary of State on detailed investment proposals.

On overtime, he said that in theory a ban on extra hours could save 20,000 jobs. Admitting that would be impractical, he believed that restrictions were necessary.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), whose executive has been instructed to draw up plans for industrial action, will report to delegates next week that a response from the NUR to calls for united action will have to await the end of their annual policy conference in two weeks' time.

The locomen's leader said yesterday that his executive wanted a united strategy by three unions but he repeated a warning yesterday that unless investment and grant were made available the union was ready to authorize industrial action, alone if necessary.

Pressure on the unions to remain united has been increased by further moves aimed at bringing the three unions into a loose federation which Aslef and NUR leaders see as the first step towards a single union for the industry. The white collar Transport Salaried Staffs Association is for a loose federation but has strong reservations about a single union.

Tories seek rail union cash inquiry

By Our Political Correspondent

Conservatives called yesterday for an inquiry into reports that "substantial financial inducements" were given by the National Union of Railwaymen to the London Labour Party during the GLC election as part of an arrangement involving "financial favours" to be granted to the union, at the expense of London ratepayers and taxpayers generally.

Led by Mr. Barry Henderson, MP for Fife, East, they tabled a Commons motion as a protest against the claim by Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, that Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the new Labour leader of the GLC, was reneging on a promise to increase a pay offer to its 15,000 members on the London Underground.

A sum of £20,000 was provided from NUR funds and further help provided by the union to put Labour back into power in London.

Although some doubt has been cast on whether it was a promise or an understanding that a Labour GLC would help the union, it has become a factor in the dispute which could involve the closure of the whole of the London Underground from July 20 unless an 8 per cent pay offer to 15,000 manual workers is improved.

Mr Henderson has the support of several Conservative MPs representing London constituencies. He has raised the general issue as a matter of principle.

Tories supporting the motion include Mr John Wheeler (City of Westminster, Paddington), Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington), Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West), Mr Tim Eggar (Enfield, North), Mr Ian Lang (Galloway) and Mr David Mellor (Wandsworth, Putney).

Mr Henderson emphasized last night that no one could object to trade union funds being given to a political party; objection must come if funds are provided with a view to obtaining a particular benefit.

Mr Weighell has said Mr Livingston made it clear to the union that, after the election, a Labour GLC would not consider the Government's intended limit of 6 per cent on public sector pay increases as binding.

Opponents want delay on 'Observer' deal

By Robin Young

Opponents of the proposed acquisition of *The Observer* by Lonrho, the international trading conglomerate headed by Mr Tiny Rowland, still hope that no immediate decision will be announced by the Government on Monday, when the report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is to be published.

Mr John Smith, Labour MP for Lanarkshire, North, and the principal Opposition spokesman on trade, wrote yesterday to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, asking him to withhold his decision until those affected had had time to study the commission's report.

It is accepted that the commission has found no reason to obstruct the purchase. Although Lonrho already owns George Outram, publishers of *The Glasgow Herald*, acquisition of *The Observer* would not bring the group within the statutory definition of a press monopoly.

MPs of all parties are worried because of the group's record of editorial interference with newspapers owned abroad, and the conflict that may be involved with its other widespread interests.

Lonrho has offered to have eight "national directors" on the board of *The Observer*, nominated and paid by Lonrho, but whose appointments would have to be approved by the commission.

That scheme hs similarities to that adopted earlier this year when *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* were acquired by Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International, but in the case of *The Observer* the plan to have national directors has not been discussed and agreed in advance by all interested parties.

Senior editorial staff are concerned that the appointment of national directors might undermine editorial independence and authority.

Opponents of the bid take some encouragement from reports that Mr Robert Anderson, of Atlantic Richfield, the present proprietors, is said to have been offended that he was not consulted about the scheme for national directors.

Mr Anderson is thought to be reluctant to see such a degree of government involvement in a company in which he would remain an important minority shareholder.

Louvre buys a 'milord'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Louvre came to London yesterday to acquire a very English portrait by an Italian artist. The museum paid £70,000 for a portrait of "Charles Crowle of Crowle Park" by Pompeo Batoni. Christie's had not published an estimate but were suggesting £60,000 to £80,000.

The painting has no special French interest but is notable in art historical terms. Batoni specialized in portraits of English "milords" on the Grand Tour. Crowle's tour took him to Naples in 1761 and he proceeded, presumably via Rome, to Turin in 1762, returning to England via Paris.

It is one of the earliest of Batoni's full length Grand Tour portraits, preceded by Lord Northampton in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. A very similar portrait of Lord Tavistock, whom Crowle met in Rome, is at Woburn. On the table behind him are copies of the Farnese Hercules and the Borghese Cleopatra, testifying to his interest in the antique. The National Gallery acquired a Grand Tour Batoni at Christie's last year, paying £55,000 for a three-quarter length portrait.

The top price in Christie's sale of important English pictures was English only by adoption, a portrait of the two young sons of Richard Foster of Thame Park, Buckinghamshire, by Henri Pierre Danloux. The French artist spent only a few years in England and Foster was a main patron; this painting dates from 1792. It is among his masterpieces; the two boys are caught as they hurry through a wood, cricket bats in hand. It had been kept in the family and sold for £110,000.

The Batoni and the Danloux were both auction records for the artists. So was the £65,000 paid for Chinnery's "Portrait of a Chinese Lady" (estimate £20,000 to £30,000).

The biggest failure of the sale was a George Stubbs portrait of Warren Hastings painted in enamel on an oval Wedgwood plaque, which was bought in at £160,000.

The painting had hit trouble when offered for sale by Christie's in June, 1978; on that occasion it was unsold at £170,000. A purchase was negotiated after the auction at about the buy-in price, but yesterday's sale demonstrated that no quick profit could be taken. Christie's auction yesterday totalled £1,361,120, with 27 per cent unsold.

Cold cure a step nearer

By Nicholas Timmins

Research at the Common Cold Unit in Salisbury has produced a very encouraging step forward in finding a cure for the common cold, Dr John Wallace, clinical administrator of the Medical Research Council's unit, said yesterday.

The advance has come through a drug called enviroxime, produced by the United States-based pharmaceutical company, Eli Lilly.

Give nas a nasal spray to volunteers at the unit before they were inoculated with rhinovirus, which causes 40 per cent of all common colds, the drug significantly reduced the symptoms.

When tested on volunteers who had already developed colds, however, it produced only minimal benefits.

Dr Wallace said: "We do not want to give the impression that we have found a cure for the common cold". But he added that the results were "a very encouraging step in the right direction".

Scientists hope they may soon have even better news. Dr Wallace said that enviroxime was "the most effective preparation we have tested, aside from interferon"—and that trials of interferon were due to start again shortly.

Interferon was tested at Salisbury nine years ago, and produced excellent results against rhinoviruses. Because it had to be extracted from supplies of human blood, however, it was prohibitively expensive, each course of treatment costing about £1,000.

Genetic engineering is now making available interferon that can be produced at a much lower cost by fermenting bacteria.

PEACE GROUP IN NEW IRA TALKS

The Irish Commission for Peace and Justice, a Roman Catholic body, met Mr Michael Alison, a Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, yesterday, to discuss ways of ending the hunger strike by IRA prisoners at the Maze prison.

The meeting was at the request of the commission, which wanted to clarify points raised when it met the Minister earlier this week.

Science report

Mimicking nature in the laboratory

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A family of compounds developed in a university laboratory has opened the door for important advances in both industrial and pure research.

What, in effect, has been perfected is a set of chemical spanners for transforming simple substances to the type of complex molecules made in nature, particularly those with pharmaceutical properties.

The discovery may represent the first significant innovation for 20 years in the chemistry from which industry derives its pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibres, plastic polymers and other materials.

The research, by Professor Sir Derek Barton, Nobel Laureate, and Dr Steven Ley, in the organic chemistry department of Imperial College, London, began in 1975. They were looking for ways of synthesizing natural agents produced in plants and by fermentation of micro-organisms. Many of these have biochemical properties like antibiotics.

It is not the object of the investigation to seek a specific drug or potential commercial product, although it may help industrial research chemists to do so.

Dr Ley says: "The challenge to the academic chemist in pure research is to create something which stands the test of time. If the reagents and methods of synthesis we have developed are in use in the laboratory in ten years time and if industrial researchers have translated them into commercial processes, then the work has succeeded."

The idea of mimicry of natural chemical products is a magnet of increasing attraction to the scientist. The climate of innovation in the pharmaceutical industry in the 1950s, which yielded a stream of discoveries, has evaporated. But work on antibiotics has continued because bacteria have developed resistance to earlier varieties.

The substances prepared at Imperial College are described collectively as oxidants.

At the heart of the research into oxidants is the quest for methods to mimic in the laboratory the part of the molecule which endows natural agents in plants and organisms with their particular active characteristics.

The structure that confers the biocidal properties to antibiotics is an arrangement of elements within the molecule known as the beta-lactam. The investigation at Imperial College, supported by the Science and Engineering Research Council, is to reproduce active structures, which in other compounds are equivalent to beta-lactam in antibiotics.

The project is entering its third stage and discoveries of the first two are being put to practical use. Work began with the development of an oxidant, benzeneseleninic anhydride, for transforming substances into complex molecules by a process known as the Barton-Ley method.

The second step was to broaden the range of substances that could be manipulated.

It is a continuing joint programme between Dr Ley's team at Imperial College, and Sir Derek Barton, who is working at the Institut des Substances Naturelles, of the French national research centre, near Paris.

LUCAS STRIKE

More than 800 workers at Lucas Aerospace plants in England staged a one-day strike yesterday in protest at the dismissal of Mr Mike Cooley, a senior engineer at the company's plant at Willesden, North London. Lucas say he spent too much time on unofficial business for his union.

Doubts surround London's housing role

By Our Planning Reporter

The dispute about the transfer of housing from the Greater London Council to eight reluctant boroughs, which has led to the tabling of an Opposition censure movement in the Commons, has its origins in the belief that the GLC should not be a housing authority.

It is a belief most strongly held by Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the recently deposed Conservative administration at County Hall, and shared by the present government. They argue that the GLC is in effect a county council, the only one in Britain to retain housing responsibilities. Everywhere else those obligations have devolved upon district authorities.

Bu the GLC inherited a substantial number of flats and houses from the former London County Council in 1963 and increased the stock over the next dozen or so years. It also assumed the role of a so-called strategic housing authority, with responsibility for the dispersal of inner London overspill to the suburbs as well as to expanding towns as far away as the Midlands and Cornwall.

When the Conservatives gained control of the council in 1977, they pledged themselves to transfer all its 238,000 dwellings to the London boroughs and to district councils elsewhere. By April this year it had disposed of 162,000, mostly by reasonably amicable agreement.

Ironically it was the Labour boroughs of Brent, Camden, Hackney, Haringey, Hounslow, Lambeth, Lewisham and Waltham Forest, which might have ordinarily been expected to welcome hefty additions to their housing stock, which resisted the idea strongly.

The eight boroughs took the issue to the High Court but lost, and on April 1 Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Government, announced that the 54,000 flats and houses within their boundaries would be transferred by government order.

He added that the GLC would be required to bring all the properties up to an acceptable standard within 10 years at its own expense, but the rebel eight are still not satisfied. They say they want them repaired and modernized before they take them over.

Their stance is supported by the new Labour administration at County Hall.

PARLIAMENT June 26 1981

Licensing to control sex shops

COMMONS

A system of licensing sex shops might well prove to be the best effective means of reducing their spread, which has caused so much damage at present, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said in replying to a debate on the Williams committee report on obscenity and film censorship.

He had indicated when opening the debate that no case had been made out for removing legal controls over pornographic material consisting of the written word. He said the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) did not see any early prospect of general Government legislation. It might be possible to make progress on narrower fronts. There had been a welcome for the Indecent Displays (Control) Bill—which today completed its report stage in the House of Lords.

Regulations governing private film clubs were unsatisfactory and it could be an area where some limited action might be taken. But the committee's proposal that films could be shown in specially-designated cinemas under 18-hour certificates was clearly controversial.

Mr Mayhew (Royal Tunbridge Wells, C) said the Government was concerned whether the committee's proposal for pictorial matter achieved a reasonable balance. Some pictorial material could be so shocking and offensive that it would be questionable whether even restrictive circulation should be permitted.

There were many who, while not wishing to see all pornography banned would like the line between prohibited and restricted material to be drawn with much more caution.

The Government agreed unreservedly that the pre-censorship of films should continue. The committee had proposed a new film censorship body to replace the existing board but no firm conclusion had been reached by the Government.

It would take a lot of convincing that such far reaching changes were needed. There was value in elected representatives continuing to have a say in what was shown in local cinemas.

Dr Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Halifax, Lab) said film censorship should be taken as a separate subject. The present system was full of anomalies. Cinema clubs blatantly abused the system. Some would admit anyone falsely completing a so-called membership form.

The committee had failed to look at the future of video films. There would be a revolution here. In a few years foreign films would be beamed down to Britain. In many High Streets, even children could buy "X" films on video cassettes or video discs and see them at home.

Mr Samuel Silkin, (Southwark, Dulwich, Lab) said there was little disagreement about how they would put into operation the distinction between restriction and prohibition. This was precisely the sort of matter where local control was highly desirable. Indeed, dual control would work.

Mr William Rees-Davies (Thanet, West, C) said he opposed a free-for-all for the written word. A more dangerous aspect was the new world of the video recorder and video cassette. How were they going to stop the hard porn cassette films being produced in Germany and Holland?

The best control at the moment was seizure by the Customs. He would not wish to seek the invasion of private homes by the police obtaining warrants in order to find out whether explicit material was being exhibited. It was almost an insoluble problem.

Rees-Davies: Video cassette problem

They could not control people from seeing, in their own homes if they so wished, films however explicit. But they must do their level best to see the country was not flooded by hard pornographic material.

They had to have some explicit definition which covered written material and a separate definition to cover films and cassettes, saying that the making, production and distribution of such films and cassettes was unlawful and subject to seizure and substantial fines.

Mr John Ryman (Blyth, Lab) said Licensing sex shops was a deplorable concept. It would give a veneer of respectability upon thoroughly disreputable organizations and would encourage their growth.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) said the system of local authority censorship for films was outmoded and largely irrelevant. The relatively few authorities who had exercised their censorship role seriously, had done so through committees of worthy, but largely rather elderly ladies and gentlemen who were probably very much out of touch with the local feeling of what was acceptable and what was not.

Whatever else happened, the Government should act quickly on the Williams recommendations regarding film classification.

Mrs Sheila Faith (Belper, C) said that perhaps the more worrying thing about video cassettes was that adult and foreign films could be obtained by mail order. She could imagine young people clubbing together to buy these. They could easily be shown at teenage parties and cause embarrassment or worse.

Mr. John Wheeler (City of Westminster, Paddington, C) said the Climax cinema in St Michael Street, Paddington, had been operating without permission for change of use for nearly two years. Great weaknesses existed in planning legislation making it easy for sex shops to slip through the net.

The best way to control the sex industry was not through the courts. The most effective way to deal with this in residential areas was by giving extra powers to local authorities.

The London Boroughs Association had accepted representations that there should be a licensing system, in London at least, and that legislation would be proposed to the GLC for inclusion in the next GLC general powers Bill.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) said it was time for a new definition of obscenity. He suggested it should be material or performance that grossly affronted contemporary standards by preoccupation with violence, horror, sexual perversion or sexual functions.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said they should learn from the example of Copenhagen, who had the guts to relax laws and go through an appalling period until the public and tourists had sated their demand for pornographic material so that it was now a vanished industry.

The debate concluded.

Displays Bill already being observed

LORDS

Many sex shops are already conforming to the Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, Lord Nugent of Guildford (C), sponsor of the Bill in the Lords, said.

He was replying to an amendment moved by Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) seeking to define "indecent matter" in the Bill, which restricts display of indecent matter.

He said that his amendment was derived from two different sources, the Williams committee report and a leading article in *The Times*, which was reputable for its wisdom and guidance in these difficult matters.

On November 3, 1973, writing of a Government Bill which later fell, it had said that while it was probably wise on balance not to attempt a definition but to leave it to the common sense of magistrates and juries, the Bill should be amended to make clear that matter had to be "seriously and widely offensive" before it was caught.

Lady Gaitskell (Lab) said this was a good but limited Bill and the amendment made heavy weather of it.

Lord Nugent of Guildford said the word "indecent" had been well understood by the courts for many years.

Lord Monson (Ind) supported the amendment. He said that without definition, and if private prosecutions were permitted, they could take place against the kind of soft porn cliché seen on television when a girl in a bikini or otherwise scantily clad was seen eating a banana or a cylindrically shaped bar of chocolate and with an expression of ecstasy on her face.

A child would not be offended because he or she would not understand the implications and nor would elderly people brought up in the pre-Freudian era, but many between 16 and 60 might find it positively indecent.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) said there was no need for floods of mercy on behalf of sex shops and others in difficulty in deciding whether their displays were indecent. If they were in doubt they could err the other way.

The amendment was negatived and the Bill completed its report stage.

The Horserace Betting Levy Bill was read the third time and passed.

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RSPCA accounts are rejected in funds dispute

By Hugh Clayton

Members of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals refused yesterday to accept the annual accounts. They feared that some of their leaders were trying to block debate of an investigation into alleged misuse of funds by staff in the late 1970s.

The 500 delegates at the annual meeting of the society voted by more than two to one to postpone acceptance of the 1980 accounts until all 23 members of their governing council were satisfied that they had been adequately informed about the report.

The incident marked a new stage in the long and bitter battle between activists and traditionalists for control of the RSPCA. With 47,000 members and total income last year of more than £7m, the society is one of the largest and wealthiest campaigning animal charities in the world.

Mr Brian Seager, a member of the council, said that council members had been prevented from seeing the report on the ground that it included allegations against staff members which had been shown to be unfounded.

"They say that to circulate the report would be to spread the defamation", Mr Seager said. "That argument sounds suspicious to me."

Mr Phillip Whitehead, Labour MP for Derby, North, and a coopted member of the council, said: "It is essential that this society should be seen to have clean hands. I do not see how we can be seen to have clean hands until we have seen the report. I am not at all satisfied by the legal reasons."

Mr Richard Adams, author of *Watership Down* and president of the RSPCA, who chaired yesterday's meeting, ruled in favour of voting about the report although he had been advised by staff not to.

Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, and chairman of the council, said later it had been right to restrict circulation of the report. She considered yesterday's vote a hollow victory for her opponents.

She said the original allegations about staff had been shown to only five members of the council and had then been leaked to a daily newspaper. The investigation about the 30 allegations had shown them to be baseless, and some staff members were considering legal action.

Miss Fookes said at the meeting: "The report was commissioned by the officers, and was made to the officers and cleared staff of any financial impropriety whatsoever. The treasurer took informal advice that it would not be right to circulate the report. On July 1 the council will consider whether it is advisable to take further legal advice."

The meeting dissolved into uproar later when Mr Adams refused to accept an amendment to a motion from Mr Gordon Newman, a television scriptwriter. His amendment called on patrons of the society to end their support for hunting or end their patronage. The patrons are the Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Mr Newman managed to reach the platform microphone amid shouts and applause from the floor. He then turned to appeal to Mr Adams, whose quiet reply of "go away" was carried clearly through the loudspeakers. Mr Michael Kay, a former chairman of the council who proposed the next motion, was inaudible because of constant slow handclaps and shouts of "vote, vote" from the floor.

EEC airline plan backed by small operators

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The controversy caused by the European Commission's proposal for greater competition in air fares and market access in the EEC was again highlighted by a report issued yesterday by the House of Commons Select Committee on European Legislation.

Evidence to the committee from the smaller carriers welcomed the proposals, although Air UK suggested that if there had been a demand for expanding services in the way contemplated, it would have been met. The airline had not been unduly hampered in seeking licences for domestic or international routes.

The report says: "Dan-Air would support the proposal, provided it did not lead to the creation of a European supernational licensing authority.

"Laker Airways welcome any opportunities for opening up new routes, but point out that the proposed restriction, limiting carriers to services originating in their state of registration, could contravene Community Treaty provisions relating to freedom of movement of persons, services and capital." But Laker added that that could be overcome by creating new companies in member states.

"For the same reason, they query the exclusion of domestic routes from the proposal,

"British Airways do not view the proposal with enthusiams. It would offer little opportunities to United Kingdom carriers and traffic to and from the United Kingdom could be syphoned off by foreign carriers."

The British Civil Aviation Authority "fully support the proposal in principle but consider that it should be planned in such a way as to reduce the risks of the EEC Commission becoming closely involved in the economic regulation of air transport for which it does not have the necessary expertise."

The CAA's scepticism about the expertise of the EEC Commission in matters of civil aviation was echoed in notes from the Department of Trade, which also expressed doubts about whether the arbitration procedure proposed in the EEC draft regulation was compatible with the Treaty of Rome.

The Committee said the draft regulation concerning the authorization of scheduled inter-regional air services of passengers, mail and cargo between member states could be a first step towards the Commission having a major role in regulating air transport in the EEC. Its effect could be to give rights to Community airlines against all Community governments, including their own.

It could be seen as almost removing from member states their own powers of jurisdiction over the granting of rights to air services in this sector.

25th Report from the Select Committee on European Legislation (Stationery Office, £2.10p).

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Pupils from Beck Row School, Mildenhall, Suffolk, in North American Indian dress, dancing a plains Indian two-step yesterday. They were taught by Master Sergeant Ken Brown (with headdress) from USAF Lakenheath. Two thousand pupils met for the pow-wow at the Homerton Centre, Cambridge, the BBC Schools Television Watch programme.

Worriers make the best civil servants

By Peter Hennessy

Sir Brian Cubbon, Permement Secretary to the Home Office, says in a radio programme to be broadcast tomorrow that the ideal senior civil servant is a worrier.

"I like to feel that one or two members of the Home Office actually cut themselves shaving in the morning while thinking about some problem," he says.

Questioned by Mr Hugo Young, deputy editor of *The Sunday Times*, on *No, Minister*, to be transmitted on Radio 4 at 7 pm, a batch of permament secretaries are, by Whitehall standards, unusually revealing.

Sir Ian Bancroft, who since becoming head of the Home Civil Service in 1978 has been concerned to prevent an opening of the floodgates of freedom of information in Britain, speaks of the virtue of reticence.

"You need amongst other things this mysterious thing called discretion. By that I do not mean a grey timidity. What I mean is that you are the guardians of an awful lot of information between yourselves and ministers and between yourselves and the public, a lot of whose private lives are displayed on the files, between yourselves and companies

"And therefore, if you are going to carry the confidence of all the clientele, you have got to be seen to be discreet in the best sense of the word."

Sir Patrick Nairne, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, the most candid of the senior officials to have appeared in the series, admits: "It is true that the nature of the system in which civil servants work is one that does tend to promote caution and conservatism. The reasons for this I think are very well known.

"There is the constant battering, rightly battering, of Parliament on the executive. If ministers themselves are very properly sensitive to the need to avoid being exposed to unnecessary embarrassment, to questioning about things that have not yet been fully worked out, then I think it is inevitable in a system like that . . . that those who serve ministers will tend, I think, to be somewhat on the defensive."

CIVIL SERVICE REVIEW

A proposed government review to eliminate further the possibility of discrimination in the Civil Servce was announced in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State for the Civil Service, was replying to Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea South, who suggested a monitoring system.

Mr Hayhoe told him the Government felt that for the time being available resources would be best used in a scrutiny of existing procedures, and he was seeking the support of trade unions.

The films that failed

Lord Grade in search of a big hit

By John Witherow and Peter Waymark

Lord Grade said yesterday that despite recent setbacks in feature films he was still firmly committed to the film industry.

The disastrous performance of films such as *Raise the Titanic* has forced his company, Associated Communications Corporation, to mortgage future profits from television programmes to pay for losses of £26.4m.

That meant selling forward contracts for television programmes of *The Muppets* and *Jesus of Nazareth* to American banks.

The losses on *Raise the Titanic*, which cost about £20m to make, seem to have taught him a sharp lesson and mark the end of such costly attempts to produce a blockbuster along the lines of *Star Wars*.

Instead, he plans to make about four films a year for the more reasonable budget of around £7m, with only an occasional smaller film.

The cost of *Raise the Titanic*, he said, had doubled because of unexpected technical problems and high interest rates. "You should learn by such mistakes. I was the first one to try such a difficult project,

He expects the film to gross about £10m. "That would normally be a smash hit." But with such high production costs it has lost the company about the same amount.

The setbacks (his latest film *Green Ice* has received mediocre reviews), have made him determined to go into coproduction to reduce the element of risk. Despite talk about going for more moderately priced films, he cannot contain his powerful optimism. "Before the picture is made I will be covered on 90 per cent of it. When I hit big it will be really big."

He believes that his second Muppet film, *The Great Muppet Caper*, which has just opened in the United States, will be a huge success. He also feels that *The Dark Crystal*, a future fantasy film now being made in England, will have audiences queueing in the streets.

Others awaiting release in this country are *The Legend of the Lone Ranger*, *Salamander*, a political thriller, a western called *Bartarosa*, and the film of the play *On Golden Pond*, which stars Jane and Henry Fonda and Katherine Hepburn.

Lord Grade, who is 74 and says he plans to retire, but not before the year 2001, is looking for the same kind of formula that made *The Eagle Has Landed* and *The Return of the Pink Panther* such big hits.

But even if the films fail at the cinema, he believes there can be a market through video cassettes.

Despite the success in recent years of expensive films like *Star Wars* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, there is no relationship between costs and box-office success, as Lord Grade has discovered.

Mr Kenneth Maidment, president of the Film Production Association of Great Britain, said: "There is nobody working in films today who can possibly know how successful a film is going to be. All a company can do is to have a spread of pictures and a spread of budgets and hope that the successes outweigh the failures."

The cost of a British feature ranges from about £2m for a modestly produced picture without big star names, to the £15m to £20m of *Superman* and the James Bond series. To get its money back a film must earn two-and-a-half to three times its cost, and only one in four or five do that.

MPs fight for BBC services

By A Staff Reporter

An all-party motion was tabled in the Commons yesterday calling on the Government to restore funds to continue seven of the BBCs foreign language services. It was announced on Thursday that the seven are to be cut as an economy measure.

The services are those in French and Spanish for Europe, Italian, Portuguese for Brazil, Maltese, Burmese and Somali. The transcription services are also to be scrapped. The early day motion is in the names of Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Conservative MP for Hexham, Mr Grebille Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, and Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely.

The motion regrets the Government's decision to force the cuts on the BBC and calls them "a false economy". It calls for the restoration of the necessary funds through grant-in-aid

Bush House, headquarters of the BBCs External Services, said the cuts meant that the BBC would be broadcasting to every Latin American country except the biggest, Brazil. It was one country in particular, he said, with which we wanted to improve our trading.

Brixton riot police gear questioned

Many policemen were injured during the riots in Brixton, south London, because they were inadequately equipped, Commander Brian Fairbairn, the area's police chief, told the Scarman inquiry yesterday. He was being cross-examined on the tenth day of the inquiry at the town hall in Lambeth.

Mr Richard Drabble, representing the organization Concern, asked him if he had any comments on the police equipment used during the riots in April. Mr Fairbairn replied: "What we experienced on the night of April 11 was an entirely different concept of the way the police are going to have to react in future in cases of public disorder.

"The adequacy of the equipment clearly is in question because of the large number of police injuries." They were not adequately prepared, but then they had not met anything like petrol bombs and that kind of thing before.

Mr Fairbairn agreed that there were only a few arrests for robbery and burglary during Operation Swamp 81, the exercise he launched in the week leading up to the riot aimed specifically at those crimes. The level of offences decreased by 50 per cent during the exercise, a valuable "spin-off" of the operation.

He also agreed that the policemen sent out to patrol the sensitive Railton Road area during Swamp 81 had an average age of 23 years four months, younger than that of any of the other police stations in the district, and younger than the average 24 years.

He had issued instructions that young officers should be sent out with older or more experienced men.

He said he was aware of the importance of home beat officers, particularly in an area such as Brixton. But he was often forced to take them off that work for other duties.

Lord Scarman said that to avoid that situation, more poice needed to be recruited, policemen should stay longer in the force and home beat officers should not be moved

In answer to Mr Rudy Narayan, for the Brixton Legal Defence Group, Mr Fairbairn said it had not been brought to his attention that local people had complained that some plain-clothes police officers were wearing National Front stickers on their sweaters.

Mr Narayan: "If it had been true, that would be something likely to exacerbate the situation?"

Mr Fairbairn: "Yes. I would have sent them away and disciplined them."

IN BRIEF

Dorothy Squires wins libel case

Dorothy Squires, aged 57, the singer, was awarded £30,000 libel damages yesterday after winning her ten-year legal action against the *News of the World* over allegations of a "payola" record-plugging scandal.

A High Court jury decided in a majority verdict that the former wife of Roger Moore, the actor, was libelled when the newspaper accused her of bribing Mr Jack Dabbs, the producer of the BBC Family Favourites programme to play her records.

£25,000 libel award

Mr Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, a former Minister of Labour in Pakistan, was awarded £25,000 damages by a High Court jury in London yesterday. *Daily Millat*, an Urdu newspaper published in London had alleged that he provided forged work permits for immigrants in Switzerland. The publishers admitted libel.

Dog kept in cupboard

Anthony Jinman, a milkman, aged 29, and his wife, Margaret, were banned from keeping a dog for ten years yesterday when Wolverhampton magistrates heard their Old English Sheepdog had to be destroyed after being kept in a cupboard for eight months. They were also fined £50 each with costs.

Wedding duty for police

Hertfordshire police said yesterday that at the invitation of the City of London Police Commissioner, 34 members of Hertfordshire Constabulary will help line the processional route for the royal wedding on July 29.

Walker to sell farm

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, is to sell his 400-acre hill farm on the border of Shropshire and Wales. He wants to move nearer to his constituency of Worcester.

Map of base withdrawn

New maps of nature trails and picnic sites in woodlands near Chepstow, Gwent, are to be produced by the Forestry Commission. A previous guide has been withdrawn because it showed to much of a Nato base.

Amnesty for patients

Four hospitals in Exeter have started an amnesty to recover walking sticks, crutches and other aids worth £11,000 that were not returned by patients last year.

Pornography controls likely to have to wait

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State for Hoe Affairs, made clear in the Commons yesterday that while there was a definie need to control the growth of pornography in its various forms, here was little chance of comprehensive government legislation during the present parliament.

He suggested that a strengthening of certain aspects of he law on obsceniy, particularly relating to private cinema clubs and sex shops, could be brought about by private members' legislation or through private measures introduced by local authorities.

Opening a thinly attended debate on the report of Professor Bernard Williams's committee on obscenity and film censorship, Mr Mayhew acceped that most, though not all, people agreed ha pornography was a social evil which disorted and exploited sexuality,

A lasting and reasonable advance towards improving this situation, the Miniser said, could be brough about only if there was a wide measure of agreemen on what should be done. He saw no sign or that sort of agreement at the moment, and Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, saw no early opportunity for making progress through government legislation.

Dr Sirley Summerskill, from the Labour front bench, summed up the Minister's words a few moments later when she told the House that what he was saying in effect was: "We should like to lead but we do not want to lead unless we are followed". Some indication of the lack of enthusiasm for legislation came from the sparse attendance. After many appeals for a debate on the report, which was published more than 18 months ago, there were seldom more than a dozen MPs in the Chamber at any time.

Mr Mayhew told the House that there was a great deal of concern about the increase in violent sexual crimes. It was not unreasonable to thing that this was due, in part at least, to the acting out of what was seen in pornographic publications.

Parliamentary report, page 2

Warning on arts aid

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts and recreation officers from 28 London boroughs were warned yesterday that direct control of the arts by the Greater London Council would mean an end to the arm's length principle of funding.

Mr David Pratley, director of the Greater London Arts Association (GLAA), said they should examine whether the new GLC policy would mean an increase in funds.

Mr Tony Banks, chairman of the GLC arts and recreation committee, has proposed in a discussion document that the council take over the GLAA.

Mr Pratley said there was no suggestion that more money would be available than under the GLAA. Mr Banks's document also proopsed withdrawing aid from the National Theatre and the English National Opera to make more available for community arts

"But the arithmetic does not add up. And what guarantee is there that they would assume all GLAA's functions

"Unless the net result is better for the arts in London, all of us should be doubting and questioning these proposals", he said.

£2m MORE FOR MUSIC COPYRIGHT

By Our Arts Reporter

Public performances of copyright music in the United Kingdom, the Irish Republic, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man last year brought a record increase in revenue to the Performing Right Society of more than £2.2m. A total of £28.4m was distributed.

The society's gross revenue was £39.3m, 19 per cent higher than in 1979 but revenue from overseas territories fell by more than £500,000.

The society says the improved receipts from public performances stem from more intensive licensing activity; the number of "on the spot" licences issued rose by 14 per cent to nearly 10,500.

The biggest increases in performance royalties came from clubs (up by 15.4 per cent to £1.5m), juke boxes (13.3 per cent to £1.3m), hotels, restaurants and cafés (11.8 per cent to £1.2m) and public houses (11.7 per cent to £1.2m).

Membership was up by 851 to 13,462. That includes more than 10,000 living writer-members, 1,137 successors to deceased writers and 1,900 publishers.

Nott says Atlantic defence will improve despite cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain's overall capability in the Atlantic would go up rather than down as a result of the *Defence Review*, Mr *John Nott*, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday.

Spending on maritime equipment, including aircraft, would rise by 11 per cent over the next four years, while the dockyards budget would fall by between 25 and 30 per cent.

Mr Nott was speaking on the morning after disclosing radical changes in the pattern of Britain's defences. He admitted that the changes would mean a smaller surface fleet as about nine frigates/destroyers, two amphibious assault ships and two aircraft carriers are taken out of service.

But improvements would accrue as more hunter-killer and new conventional submarines entered service, as three additional mark-2 Nimrods joined the RAF's maritime patrol squadrons, and the Sea Eagle missile was eventually fitted to Buccaneer and hopefully Tornado bombers.

But the Royal Navy is unlikely to be appeased. Officers yesterday complained that Mr Nott's measures looked minor only when compared with earlier, exaggerated reports.

Although Mr Nott had stated that the 20 aging warships, mainly County class destroyers, Leander and Rothesay frigates to disappear by the mid-1980s would be replaced by 20 more now under construction, the 20 included mine countermeasure vessels, survey ships and offshore patrol boats. Only five had been ordered by the present *Government*. They were hardly comparable.

None of the Admiralty Board is expected to resign, although relations between Mr Nott and the naval staff in recent weeks are said not to have been very amicable. But Mr Keith Speed, MP for Ashford, said last night that he would certainly have resigned as Under Secretary of Defence for the Royal Navy if he had not already been dismissed.

Mr Winston Churchill, MP, for Stretford, said that to talk of any defence cuts at such a time was deplorable. Meanwhile, officers of the Royal Auxiliary, which is losing four ships, reflected on the irony of showing the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh a new film on recruiting during a visit to the RFA at Portland.

The Army has greeted the review with some relief because it will not suffer as badly as it might have in the British Army of the Rhine. The RAF, although it will lose 2,500 men, has been aware for some time that it would escape relatively lightly, and is now concerned that it should not be thought of as having escaped entirely.

Mr Nott is understood to have been disappointed by the way in which the media have interpreted his blueprint for the forces in the 1980s. He is said to feel a sense of triumph at having guaranteed a three per cent annual volume growth for defence during the next four years, although he still has to secure this in hard cash.

There is a general acknowledgement that the ministry's budget is over-committed during the next year or so. The Army's £1,600m order for a new armoured troop carrier is one programme which will have to be slowed down. Mr Nott is said to be determined that there should be no more overspending.

Meanwhile, the Services are hoping to have their allocations of fuel, ammunition and exercise time once more increased in 1982-83.

Mr Nott is adamant that the review was not necessitated mainly by the decision to buy the Trident nuclear missile at a cost of at least £5,000m, "a relatively small amount looked at in the context of the overall problem".

Security scare at Royal visit

□ A rag stunt caused a security alert when the Queen and Prince Philip were driven along the seafront at Weymouth yesterday on their way to visit the Portland naval base.

Joanna Disley, aged 19, a trainee teacher at the Dorset Institute of Higher Education, threw a package at the royal car which went through an open window. Police said it contained a rag week T-shirt and a leaflet advertising the event.

Predictable French anger at US 'meddling'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 26

The outcry both from Government and opposition against what is seen as an attempt by the Reagan Administration to meddle in French internal affairs over the appointment of Communists to the Cabinet was predictable.

President Mitterrand said: "I did not and shall not ask myself the question whether my decision corresponds to the desire of this or that country. The reaction of the Americans is their affair. The decision is mine. The United States may fear a certain form of contagion. I understand them very well but I wish they would understand me as well as I understand them."

It is reminiscent of the indignation caused by Dr Henry Kissinger's pressure on France to fall in step with its allies some 10 years ago when M Michel Jobert, who is now Minister for Overseas Trade in the Socialist Government, was in charge of foreign affairs in the Gaullist government of President Pompidou.

It confirms the interpretation of M Claude Cheysson, the present Foreign Minister, that it was mainly designed for internal consumption and to stop the risk of the contagion spreading to some of France's neighbours, especially Italy.

M Jobert himself said to the diplomatic press yesterday about the State Department communiqué, which is the cause of the furore: "France must be taken as a whole, with her history and her realities. Those foreign countries which have misgivings should keep them to themselves or sublimate them."

M Cheysson was more blunt. The American stand on Communist ministers in the French Government was both "unacceptable and surprising", he said on television today.

There was a contradiction between the State Department communiqué and what American leaders had told him during this visit to Washington earlier this month, and what Vice-President George Bush had said to President Mitterrand and himself in Paris the day before yesterday.

"What is the limit is that this makes it possible for our Soviet friends to appear as defenders of non-intervention, and freedom of expression of all peoples. I do not doubt that someone from Moscow will write a little note to Washington thanking it for having provided the Kremlin with this interesting opportunity," he added.

French foreign policy was based first and foremost on the Atlantic alliance, "which is the common defence of those who believe in certain human values against totalitarianism." He added: "Our solidarity is complete."

"What we can say to the Americans, if it interests them, or to the Paraguayans, or to anyone else, is what the structure of our government is," he said. "In an industrial firm the chief who does the errands is not informed of the running of the firm. Our government is organized, like an industrial firm, and each member of—it does what he has been appointed to do."

□ London: Commenting on French criticism that the United States had made an "error of evaluation", about the presence of Communist ministers in the new government, Mr Bush, speaking in London yesterday, said: "I would not plead guilty on my part" (David Spanier writes).

Mrs Margaret Thatcher meeting Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime *Minister*, at 10 Downing Street yesterday on his one-day visit to London.

Trudeau cajoles Europe into line for summit

By Frances Williams

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, will try to head off damaging criticism of American and Japanese economic policies when he hosts next month's seven-nation summit in Ottawa.

He told journalists in London yesterday that the Western industrialized nations needed to present a united front to the world on the main political and economic issues of the day.

High American interest rates, which have come in for widespread *criticism from Europe*, notably from France, and the economic disruption caused by rising Japanese exports were discussed by Mr Trudeau with Government leaders during a two-day European tour taking in Paris, Bonn and London preparatory to the Ottawa summit on July 20-21.

Mr Trudeau said that the principal benefit of the summit would be the opportunity it gave to heads of Government to get to know each other and to achieve better understanding of each other's policies and problems.

It is clear, however, that there are big disagreements between the participants on whether the summit should try to agree a position on the North-South dialogue, to be pursued at the Mexico summit in October.

The Canadian Prime Minister, who with his counterparts in France and West Germany, is on the steering group for the Mexico summit, wants the Ottawa summit to come out with a clear statement of intent that will reassure the third World. But the Germans want to postpone discussion until Mexico.

Tories and unions fight closure

From Frances Gibb

As Chatham absorbed the shock of the closure of its naval dockyard yesterday trade union leaders and Conservative MPs were uniting in an unlikely alliance to fight the decision which will mean the loss of about 7,000 jobs.

"We are not accepting that Chatham dockyard is going to close", Mr James Lewis, chairman of the trade union conveners' committee at the base, said yesterday. "We are getting together with all the Tory MPs in the area and local councillors in a campaign with the aim of reversing this decision."

Miss Peggy Fenner, Conservative MP for Rochester and Chatham, who with Sir Frederick Burden, Conservative MP for Gillingham, is likely to be at the forefront of the campaign, said yesterday: "I don't know if there is a chance of reversing this decision but we are certainly going to fight it."

Mr Rodney Chambers, chairman of the Gillingham constituency Conservative Association and a sub-postmaster, said that he was calling on the mayor to mobilize local leaders from all sections of the community—trade unions, commerce, shopkeepers, self-employed businessmen, teachers, politicians and church leaders—to lobby Parliament.

"This matter is completely above politics; everyone is affected. What makes us really bitter is that we have been fighting for the Conservatives on the basis that they were the party which would save the dockyard and keep our jobs and we shall be fighting this Government or any other with all our might."

Mr Harold Blease, the Mayor of Gillingham, said yesterday he would be putting the proposal for a united lobby at a meeting of the full council next Tuesday and he expected the council to support it.

Portsmouth Guildhall's flag flying at half mast yesterday in mourning for the 6,000 jobs to be lost at the dockyard.

Gillingham is the borough hit *hardest because nine tenths of* the dockyard's acreage comes within its boundaries. Mr William Fowler, a Tory councillor with Gillingham borough council and a newsagent said: "Everyone from the trades council to small businesses will join together over this. It cuts right across party lines."

The unions were calling on their fellow members at the naval bases in Devonport and Rosyth to refuse to undertake refitting work on the submarines. "It is a basic principle that you do not touch anything which has put your colleagues out of work", he said.

Yesterday there was a quiet, grim mood over the town as the news sunk in. At the dockyard Rear Admiral George Brewer walked around the base talking to the men and expressing his sympathies.

Unemployment is predicted *to rise from its present* 14 per cent to about 20 per cent by 1984. Mr John Rowden, a dockyard electrician, said: "It will be like a ghost town here. There are 600 of us electricians and in the paper today there were

□ **Portsmouth**: Two thousand dockyard workers held a mass meeting at the naval base yesterday afternoon to discuss their reactions to the loss of 6,000 jobs by 1984, after which no more surface ships will be refitted at the dockyard.

After the meeting Mr Alfred Bonnie, chairman of one of the dockyard's negotiating committees, said that the men were angry and bitter at the announcement and may consider taking industrial action.

They would be lobbying their MPs in the hope of reversing the decision.

Bonuses for aerospace industry

By Rupert Morris

Joint production by British Aerospace and the American company McDonnell Douglas of the AV8B, a replacement for the Harrier Jump Jet, was particularly welcomed.

The project will provide at least £1,000m of work for Britain, with Rolls-Royce manufacturing 75 per cent of the engines, the Defence Secretary said.

The feeling at Rolls-Royce and British Aerospace was that although it was not a wholly British project, the cornering of the American market was what mattered. The United States is ordering 300 AV8Bs compared with *Britain's 60*; better to share in that market than to sell a purely British product only to Britain.

Prospects are bright indeed for Rolls-Royce which recently opened a small machining plant in Miami, and had a turnover last year of £1,258m—48 per *cent higher* than the previous year.

It is still too early to assess the effects on shipbuliding and engineering, although the effect on employment in traditional trades like pattern-making and rigging will be a matter of urgent union concern at next week's annual conference in Ayr of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

British Shipbuilders was far from downhearted, however, and officials have high hopes of new designs for a frigate and a diesel electric submarine. They are confident that foreign sales of these new ships will more than cancel out the effect of a slight fall in demand from the Royal Navy. Mr Nott announced on Wednesday that the fleet was to be reduced from 59 to 50.

DISILLUSION OF A WHITE HOUSE MAN

Joseph Califano had already served under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson when he joined Jimmy Carter's Cabinet. But he soon became disillusioned by *amateurishness* and intrigue among the White House team. Extracts from his startlingly candid book *Governing America* begin in *The Sunday Times* tomorrow.

Bush confident of British commitment to Alliance

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President, expressed *his full confidence* yesterday that Britain would be maintaining its Nato commitments despite the new defence cuts.

"We are inclined to look at the positive aspects which show that in face of financial difficulties — just as we have at home—British commitments are *being* kept", Mr Bush said, speaking at the end of a brief visit to London.

Mr Bush added that there would be discussions between the American Defence Secretary and the British Minister of Defence, as a result of which he expected there would be "accommodations" on the new defence arrangements.

□ **Brussels**: Immediate reactions by Britain's Nato allies to the defence cuts are favourable. Although diplomats are careful about committing themselves at this stage as, according to *senior officials*, the details remain to be studied, the Germans are happy that there have been no basic changes in the British land and air contributions to allied forces on the continent.

The contemplated naval reductions are considered to be more serious.

However, there is general relief that there has been no serious deterioration of any of the four roles defined in the White Paper, in particular that of the independent nuclear deterrent.

□ **Bonn**: The West German *Government* today officially expressed equanimity about the announced reduction of troops in the Rhine Army but privately officials hinted it was less than happy.

Herr Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, welcomed the British Government's intention to keep the fighting power of the Rhine Army unchanged despite the reorganization.

But asked whether the *Government* agreed to the changes Herr Becker said he "did not use the word agree".

EX-FRANCO MAN FOR QUESTIONING

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 26

Señor José António Girón, who was a minister during the Franco regime, wil voluntarily undergo police interrogation in connexion with an investigation into a right-wing plot, his lawyers said here today.

Señor Girón, president of the *Federation of Ex-combatants* (civil war veterans who fought on Franco's side), is believed *to have attended a meeting with* several people now under arrest.

Police suspect that the meeting concerned a plan to destabilize the democratic system. But those under arrest say that it was about a loan for the rightist daily newspaper *El Alcazar*.

So far eight civilians and four army officers have been questioned, and all but two are being held under Spain's tough anti-terrorist law. The two released were the 15-year-old son of one of the arrested officers, who was freed because he is a minor, and a lawer who is defending one of the military men awaiting trial over the coup attempt of February 23.

WARRIOR FROM THE SEA

This is one of two bronze warriors which are going on show at the Quirinale Palace in Rome next week after lying for 2,500 years in the Ionian Sea at Riace. The bronzes, which are being moved from Florence, are believed to be the work of Phidias, the fifth century BC Greek sculptor. They were found in the summer of 1972 by a swimmer from Rome.

Russians worry Polish sage

From John Darnton
of The New York Times
Warsaw, June 26

Mr Jacek Kuron, the patriarch of Poland's dissident movement, has predicted many once unthinkable events that have come to pass. He foresaw an alliance between workers and intellectuals against the Communist Party, the emergence of independent trade unions, the liberalizing of society and the demands for more democracy.

But there is one thing that he did not anticipate, and as he speculates about the future, it worries him.

"I have built my theoretical construction on the assumption that the party itself would not be changing", he said. "We were the ones who were going to make changes. The party was supposed to have been a shield from the Soviet Union. We would set up boundaries between us and the party and make changes from below in those areas where they could be made."

Now, caught off guard by what he terms the beginning of a revolution inside the party—appeals for change in both the role and structure—Mr Kuron believes that the situation has crossed a critical threshold in which Soviet military intervention is no longer impossible.

"The foundation of our thinking was that the party would continue to enjoy the trust of the Soviet Union and at this point that is questionable," he said.

"The whole joke of the matter is that we do not know what the Soviet Union really wants. That is the great unknown".

Mr Kuron is, at least nominally, an adviser to Solidarity, the independent trade union, and this is enough to keep him out of jail at least for the time being. But he has lost ground among the advisers of, Mr Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader.

Dutch jail Britons in £2.3m drugs smuggling gang

Haarlem, June 26.—Three Britons and a Dutchman were jailed today for smuggling 4,100lb of hashish [worth about £2.3m] into The Netherlands in March hidden in the false floor of a lorry.

Police said the four were arrested on March 10 when police raided a barn rented by the Dutchman from a farmer in Abbenes near by.

The hashish, believed to be from Lebanon, was found in the lorry, which was parked in the barn.

The court sentenced Sadko Gray, aged 21, and his brother Sinbad, aged 24, both of Windsor, to 14 and 16 months in prison respectively, less time already spent in detention. Under Dutch law defendants are not required to plead.

The court ruled that the third Briton, S. K. Spiers of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, had acted without intent to commit a crime, but sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. Police said he had already been sent back to Britain.

The court sentenced B. Pasteuning, the Dutchman who hired the barn, to 16 months in prison.—Reuter.

Most Israelis backed Iraq raid, poll says

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 26

With campaigning in the Israeli general election in its closing stages, a *Jerusalem Post* poll has shown that a high percentage of voters approved of Israel's controversial raid on Iraq's *nuclear reactor*. According to the poll, 82.9 per cent thought that the raid was justified compared with only 11.4 per cent who were opposed, with 5.7 per cent undecided.

In reply to a further question, 75.9 per cent thought that the Labour opposition's criticism of the operation was unjustified compared with 16.2 per cent who supported the Opposition's attacks against the raid.

Meanwhile, two of the bitterest rivals in Israeli politics, Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, and Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the *former Labour Prime* Minister, have effected a last-minute public reconciliation designed to halt the pro-government trend in the opinion polls.

At a press conference last night it was announced that Mr Rabin has agreed to serve as Defence Minister in any future cabinet headed by *Mr Peres*. The original candidate for the post, Mr Haim Bar-Lev, a former Chief of Staff, has agreed to move aside and accept the role of Deputy Prime Minister in a future Labour administration.

In political circles the move was seen as a calculated gamble whose effects are not easy to predict. While some observers believed that it would strengthen Labour's chances in next Tuesday's election, others argued that the manoeuvre would backfire and deter undecided voters.

The animosity between the two men is something of a legend in Israeli politics, and *has been effectively* exploited by the ruling Likud coalition in its campaign advertising. Government speakers are expected to make great play with the switch when electioneering resumes tomorrow night at the close of the Jewish Sabbath.

During the last Labour Government, Mr Peres served as Defence Minister under Mr Rabin, and was frequently accused of working behind the Prime Minister's back to undermine the credibility of the Cabinet and to leak information about ministerial disagreements.

Last December, the two men competed in an election for the Labour leadership and Mr Peres won a convincing victory. Since then, the animosity between them has continued and all previous efforts to bring about a convincing reconciliation have failed.

In Mr Rabin's memoirs the former Prime Minister outspokenly criticized Mr Peres and wrote that he would never serve in a Cabinet led by his rival.

Explaining the decision to bring Mr Rabin into the Shadow Cabinet only five days before polling, Mr Peres claimed that the problems facing Israel were so serious that personal rivalries had to be put aside in the cause of party unity.

Mr Rabin told reporters last night that he took back his previous refusal ever to serve in a Peres-led Cabinet and praised his arch-rival for his performance in a televised debate with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister. He explained that his decision had been taken because of the vital national need to return a Labour Government.

□ **Sadat optimism**: President Sadat of Egypt, in an interview published today in *Al Ahram*, said he was optimistic an agreement would be reached with Israel by the end of this year on the deadlocked Palestinian autonomy negotiations (Our Cairo Correspondent writes). He said his summit talks with President Reagan in August were designed to revive the discussions.

Egypt suspended the talks last summer after Israel unilaterally *annexed the Arab* sector of Jerusalem declaring it part of the eternally united Jewish *capital*. The two countries traded accusations of intransigence and the resumption of the talks was delayed further by *the presidential elections* in the United States and the present campaigning in Israel.

In addition the Palestinians, for whom Egypt is seeking self-rule, have rejected the negotiations, refusing to settle for less than an independent state. They have accused Egypt of betraying their cause for accepting autonomy only.

Khomeini aide praises death sentence courts

Tehran, June 26.—A close aide of Ayatollah Khomeini today praised Iran's revolutionary courts, which have sent about 50 people to firing squads this week, and called on them *to continue their work "in a* decisive manner".

Earlier eight anti-government rebels were executed in the north-west of the country for waging armed struggle against the Islamic Republic.

Seyyed Ali Khamenei, Tehran's spiritual leader, told crowds at an open-air prayer ceremony: "If the revolutionary courts do not act decisively against those who revolt against the Koran and the Islamic Republic of Iran they are guilty of treachery. I hereby praise the revolutionary courts for *their resolute decisions* and we ask them to continue in a decisive manner".

Mr Khamenei represents Ayatollah Khomeini on the Supreme Defence Council.

According to Tehran's Revolutionary Prosecutor, 25 men and women involved in street clashes last Saturday in support of Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the former President, have been executed. About 25 others have been shot, for a variety of *other offences*, in Tehran and the provinces.

Mr Khamenei praised the Iranian people for the way they dismissed Mr Bani-Sadr, who is now a fugitive.

In Orumiyeh, capital of the mainly Kurdish province of West Azerbaijan, 380 miles west of Tehran, the prosecutor's office said eight men were executed this morning for waging armed struggle against the Islamic Republic and cooperating with the Kurdish Democratic and the Maoist Komoleh Party.—Reuter.

□ *1,600 executions: Since the* beginning of the revolution more than 1,600 people had been executed in Iran, Amnesty International reported in London. It said the figure was a minimum estimate.—Agence France-Presse.

Thorn expects opposition to EEC budget reform

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Brussels *Commission's* new proposals for reforming the EEC budget look like getting off to a rocky start at the European Council meeting next week. Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, who had discussions on the budget with Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in London yesterday, expects that most of the member-states will start out against the plan.

Mr Thorn said he had already encountered great reluctance in Denmark, to whom cutting agricultural spending "looks like treason", and he also expected opposition from Benelux countries.

The West German position he found more shaded, but he pointed out that the German economic situation was quite different from that of Britain. The French Government has specifically requested that serious discussion of the whole *subject be postponed* until the new Government has had more time to study the Commission's proposals.

"I think the budget question can be solved during the British presidency", Mr Thorn said at a press conference yesterday. "I told the Prime Minister: 'You have one ally in the Commission.'"

Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington welcomed the Commission paper as a constructive effort, Mr Thorn added, but they did not commit themselves. "Their reception was rather positive. But they want to think it over and hear the reaction of the other partners", he said.

The objective at next week's European Council will be primarily to reach agreement on procedure, in order to carry forward discussion of the budget as rapidly as possible during the second half of the year, when Britain has the presidency.

Trapped in a corner of freedom

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 26

Three years ago *tomorrow* eight Pentecostalists from a remote town in Siberia pushed past the Soviet guards outside the United States Embassy in Moscow in an attempt to emigrate to America.

One boy was seized, but the others managed to get inside *the building and would not* leave until they knew the youngster was safe. They have been there ever since.

Pyotr Vashchenko, his wife and their three adult daughters, and Maria Chmykhalov and her 18-year-old son have become a *cause célèbre*. The United States has repeatedly taken up their case with the Russians, and demonstrations on their behalf have been organized around the world.

Books have been written about their persecution in Siberia for their unshakable faith but their chances of emigrating look as slim now as they did on June 27, 1978.

Most *people* illegally entering embassies in Moscow are persuaded to leave because without an exit visa no Soviet citizen can emigrate. America does not grant asylum in its embassies, though it does allow temporary refuge. The Pentecostalists were allowed to stay *until they heard that the boy* was safe.

It was four weeks before they heard he had returned to Chernogorsk. By then the two families, who had twice stormed the embassy before and had suffered repeated harrassment and punishment in their home town, were afraid of reprisals. They continued camping in the embassy's consular office.

They now live, at American taxpayers' expense, in a clean but cramped one-room flat with their own bathroom. They are provided with food and visited daily by consular officials. Embassy personnel are teaching them English.

Their case is complicated by entrenched viewpoints. They are unsophisticated people from a mining town with no conception of the limitations on American power. They had believed that they could be whisked out of the country by helicopter.

Intensely, and justifiably, suspicious of Soviet intentions, they have refused to leave the embassy and apply to emigrate in the normal way from Chernogorsk. For the first 30 months of their occupation they demanded that all their other 21 relatives and children in Siberia be given exit visas.

The Soviet viewpoint is simple. The Pentecostalists are in the embassy illegally and this is a problem for the Americans. Under Soviet law the only legal basis for emigration is family reunion. Since neither family has relatives in America, there are no grounds to grant exit visas.

Sudan and Libya near total break

Khartum, June 26.—Relations between Sudan and Libya were near breaking point today after Khartum ordered all Libyan diplomats out of the country and recalled its envoys from Tripoli.

The immediate motive for the expulsion order was an explosion at the Chad Embassy here, which the Sudanese Foreign Ministry last night blamed on Libya. Sudan has also suspended all flights to and from Libya, the official Sudan news agency said. The latest crisis has been brewing for more than six months, since Libyan troops intervened in the civil war in Chad. Sudan has accused Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, of trying to dominate the region and attempting to undermine the security of Sudan.

Colonel Gaddafi has been angered by the recent rapprochement between Sudan and Libya's arch-enemy, Egypt.

President Nimeiri of Sudan and President Sadat of Egypt met earlier this year and decided to resume full diplomatic relations for the first time since the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

[Libyan sources said in Tripoli that the decision on the envoys was taken after President Nimeiri's breach of the Baghdad Summit resolution and for receiving traitor Sadat, who recognized the Zionist enemy.]

The expulsion of the Libyan diplomats comes after the closure last month of the Libyan mission in Washington. The Libyan press said the United States action was a prelude to military intervention against Colonel Gaddafi's regime. The Libyans also drew attention to United States press reports that said President Reagan had approved plans to oust the Gaddafi regime.

The present crisis in relations occurs as fighting continues near the Sudan-Chad border. The clashes involved the Libyan-backed forces of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad and rebels led by Mr Hissene Habre, the former Defence Minister, who is receiving support from Egypt.

☐ Kampala: Mr John Luwuliza-Kirunda, Uganda's Minister of Internal Affairs, has told Parliament that Libya tried to bring arms into Uganda to stop President Milton Obote winning elections last December.

The Minister told Parliament last night why two Libyan diplomats were being detained at a Kampala hotel. "I believe that just before the December 1980 elections the Libyan Government approached a neighbouring country for permission to transit arms to Uganda to prevent President Obote's Uganda People's Congress from winning".

Mr Luwuliza-Kirunda said the two men had approached a Ugandan citizen last Tuesday to try to obtain landing rights in Uganda for a Libyan aircraft.

The Ugandan Government was informed and he asked the two for an explanation. They did not deny their action but gave no explanation. He said they also admitted that a number of Libyan military aircraft going to neighbouring countries had been flying over Uganda without permission.

Ten arrested in Johannesburg university raids

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 26

At least 10 black students have been detained by security police at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa's largest English-language campus.

Colonel Hennie Muller, chief of the security police, confirmed that numerous people were being held but declined to give any names.

The latest arrests of student leaders bring the total during the past few weeks to at least a score. Several others have been served with banning orders, depriving them of their freedom to take part in any campus activity.

Since the beginning of this year more than 100 arrests have been made by security police under detention without trial laws.

The pace has accelerated since shortly before South Africa's twentieth anniversary of its republican status on May 31, which was accompanied by demonstrations and classroom boycotts by Coloured high-school pupils in the Johannesburg area and the western Cape Province.

Allegations of police brutality at the demonstrations are being officially investigated.

The crackdown on student leaders appears to be designed to stifle a growing unity between the white National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and increasingly strident black student bodies.

The South African security police have frequently and effectively silenced the leadership of dissenting organizations either through detention without trial, banning orders or both. It appears that this is what is being done now to snuff out rising student protest.

Nusas was almost silenced in the mid-1970s after a succession of its leaders were either banned or chose exile. But it has reemerged recently from its passive role mainly through the leadership of Mr Andrew Boraine, its president and the son of Dr Alex Boraine, a prominent opposition Progressive Federal Party MP. The student leader has been held in detention without trial for a month.

In a joint statement today, the black student society and the student representative council of Witwatersrand University, called for the unconditional release of the students and stated that the arrests appeared to be the result of fear on the Part of the state in a time of national protest.

A Nusas statement accused the state of trying to obscure the nature of the non-racial democratic front which is emerging against apartheid.

In Durban, a bomb exploded today at the foot of the city's Cenotaph commemorating the dead in the Second World War.

Pieces of granite from the memorial were hurled 20yd by the powerful blast shortly before dawn. Nobody was hurt.

Tibetans in clash as Huang visits Delhi

Delhi, June 26.—Indian police clashed with Tibetan demonstrators outside the Chinese Embassy as Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived here today for a five-day visit.

Police arrested more than 45 Tibetans and some Indian supporters as they broke through a cordon and surged towards the embassy gates. About 2,000 Tibetans, including monks and women carrying babies in their arms, marched on the embassy chanting "China quit Tibet".

Leaders of the demonstrators said they were protesting because the border dispute between India and China did not exist until Tibet was occupied by China in 1959.

They said any package deal offered by Mr Huang for a solution of the dispute would not be acceptable to the six million Tibetans, as the areas belonged to Tibet and not to China. Discussions should be held with the Tibetan government in exile, which is headed by the Dalai Lama.

Mr Narasimha Rao, the Indian Foreign Minister, at a banquet for Mr Huang, said all problems between the two countries could be resolved.

"The border, in particular, had tended to divide us. But it is our intention to look towards the future."

Mr Rao said India was keen to ensure stability and cooperation in the region. "We attach the highest importance to improvement of relations with our neighbours and to resolving such problems as we may have inherited."

Tibetans shout slogans outside the Chinese Embassy in Delhi after the arrival of Mr Huang Hua, the Foreign Minister.

Mr Huang, in his reply, made no specific mention of the border dispute, but said there were "outstanding issues and divergence of views on certain questions". He said disputes could be discussed and settled and that they should not be allowed to obstruct the development of ties between the two countries.

Within hours of his arrival, Mr Huang held a first round of talks with Mr Rao. He said in a brief statement on arrival that he hoped to have sincere, frank and friendly discussions with Indian leaders.—Reuter.

Mr Huang is the first senior Chinese minister for 21 years to make an official visit to India. Chou En-lai, the then Prime Minister, was here in April 1960 for negotiations with Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister over their disputed border (Trevor Fishlock writes.

Two years later India and China fought a war and Nehru's policy, which had depended on a good relationship with China, was badly damaged.

Mr Huang, like Chou, will bring proposals for settling the border issue. The Chinese have already talked in terms of an agreement which would mean that both sides would recognize the "lines of actual control" existing after the 1962 war. The proposals do not fit in with India's ideas, but are regarded in Delhi as a basis for negotiation.

Between 1962 and 1976 no ambassadors were exchanged, although diplomatic relations were not broken off. Last year Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, invited Mr Huang to visit Delhi, but the Chinese cancelled the visit,

Oil drilling is banned off north California

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, June 26

The sale last month of oil exploration leases off the scenic coastline of north California has been banned by the House Appropriations Committee in Washington.

This represents a severe blow to Mr James Watt, the controversial Interior Secretary. It is expected the banning will be approved by the full House and Senate.

The possibility that Mr Watt would allow exploration of the shore line started a barrage of criticism for both Democrats and Republicans, as well as a lawsuit by Mr Jerry Brown, governor of California, who said that drilling would destroy the coastline, endanger marine life and prove shortsighted in the long run.

It is believed that Republicans realized that the drilling issue could spell disaster in the party's efforts to wrest the California governorship from the Democrats next year.

Representative Les auCoin, an Oregon Democrat who sponsored the amendment seeking the oil ban said the Administration clearly did not want to push the Republican party over the cliff because of Mr James Watt.

He had expected strong opposition from Republicans but in fact Representative Clair Burgener, a Republican from the strongly conservative southern California beach community of La Jolla, opposed exploration, agreeing that some of the state's most majestic beaches would be ruined to obtain gas and oil supplies

CHINA HIT BY TAIWAN IMPORTS

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 26

Authorities in eastern China are trying to stem a flood of consumer goods made in Taiwan appearing in local shops and on black markets.

Sources who recently visited Nanking said television sets and cotton cloth, marked: "Made in Taiwan", were in great demand in local shops, and had been imported through Hongkong. Other Taiwan goods enter China on fishing boats or other vessels which rendezvous illegally with Taiwan boats in the strait.

Watches and other luxury goods are traded. In exchange, the Taiwan seamen take gold, expensive herbal medicines and other mainland products in demand in the island.

$3.85m COMA DAMAGES

Newark, New Jersey, June 26.—The wife of a man who has been in a coma since a circumcision operation four years ago has been warded $3.85m (about £1.9m) in damages.

The 30-year-old woman, whose husband has been unconscious since May 13, 1977, settled out of court. The man's brain was severely damaged during the 30-minute operation because of lack of oxygen, court papers said.—AP.

Police blame Alternative List party over Berlin riot

From Patricia Clough, Berlin, June 26

The Alternative List (AL), the new party of squatters, ecologists, pacifists, anti-nuclear campaigners and other dissidents which recently won nine seats in the West Berlin Parliament, today came in for bitter criticism from Herr Günter Freund, the police official in charge of quelling riots last night against housing conditions.

The rioting coincided with a peaceful march by about 11,500 demonstrators. Twice this week young radical squatters and their sympathizers have rampaged through the city, smashing windows, plundering shops, erecting barricades, starting fires and damaging property.

Last night, in the worst riots for many weeks, about 76 policemen were injured as they tried to disperse about 500 rioters with tear gas, water cannon and truncheons.

Herr Freund accused the AL, which helped to organize last night's peaceful demonstration, of solidarity with the rioters and coordinating the events with a debate on squatters in the city Senate.

The rioters, Herr Freund said, were "looking for a martyr, for a new Ohnesorg". The shooting of Herr Benno Ohnesorg, a student, by police during riots in West Berlin in 1967, sparked off a violent student rebellion.

Ostensibly this week's riots were in protest against the eviction of squatters from one of the 165 houses they are occupying. Last night's peaceful demonstration was to demand the release of detained squatters.

But city authorities believe that the small minority of violent extremists among the squatters hoped mainly to goad the new, more conservative administration into a head-on, violent clash. That would provoke more violence among sympathizers and an escalation of hatred against the state.

Kidnapped heiress escapes

Los Angeles, June 26.—A ransom of $500,000 (about £250,000) was demanded for the release of the kidnapped 25-year-old daughter of Mr Mel Simon, a millionaire film financier; but she escaped and no money was handed over, police said.

A spokesman said last night that a note found in Mr Simon's letterbox demanded the money in exchange for his daughter, Deborah.

Señor Pedro Miguel Lorenzo, described as a Spanish national, is being held on a series of charges, including kidnapping.

Mr Simon has backed a number of films, including *The Stunt Man*, starring Peter O'Toole.

Police said Miss Simon was kidnapped outside her parents' home on Tuesday evening at the point of what proved to be a replica gun. She was forced to drive for three hours before being taken to an abandoned house and bound and gagged.

Ben Bella on visit to Paris

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 26

Mr Ahmed Ben Bella, the first President of the Algerian Republic after independence in 1962, arrived in Paris today for a private two-day visit.

It is his first journey abroad, apart from a pilgrimage to Mecca at the beginning of this month, since he was set free in 1979 after President Dent Chadli Benjedid came to power.

He was kept a prisoners for 14 years in an army camp near Algiers after the coup of President Boumediene in 1965. After 1979 he was placed under house arrest in a villa at M'Sila, about 200 miles south of Algiers, where he lived with his wife, Zohra, a former journalist, and his two adopted daughters.

Mr Ben Bella plans to meet his French friends during his stay here, including M Herve Bourges, the Unesco Director of Information, and M Claude Estier, his only French assistant when he was president, and probably M Roger Garaudy, the dissident communist.

Saturday Review

Waging war on the Bomb

by Ronald Clark

As a mathematician and philosopher, Bertrand Russell was one of the most formidable minds of the century, but he was never an isolated, introspective thinker. He took his thought into the street and made it understandable to ordinary people. He also embroiled himself in often unpopular political issues, as when he championed pacifism during the First World War. In his mid-eighties, when he might have been expected to retire and enjoy the benefits of universal esteem and the showering of awards upon him, he hurled himself into the biggest and what he considered the most important public debate of his life: the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The first indication that Bertrand Russell was about to leave one political world for another came in 1950. He had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and chose as the subject of his Nobel Lecture, 'What Desires are Politically Important?' The audience in Stockholm, which included the Swedish Royal family — 'immediately put at their ease by Russell', according to one observer — heard something different from the normal technical discourse or literary exposition. Instead, they listened to an impassioned plea for peace. 'The atom bomb and the bacterial bomb', they were told, 'wielded by the wicked communist or the wicked capitalist as the case may be, makes Washington and the Kremlin tremble, and drives men further and further along the road to the abyss.' Two years previously he had written: 'Communism must be wiped out and world government must be established'; but now, he admitted, one of the great dangers was 'the desire for the victory of our own ideology and the defeat of the other'.

Throughout the next four years his view that 'we cannot defeat Russia without defeating ourselves' was strengthened as the Russians began to deploy nuclear-tipped missiles targeted on western Europe and both America and the Soviet Union kept almost level-pegging in their attempts to perfect a transportable hydrogen bomb. American success in this enterprise during the spring of 1954 was probably the decisive factor in determining how Russell should spend the rest of his life.

The US hydrogen bomb test at Bikini finally confirmed what many scientists had long feared: that the dangers of radioactive fall-out were potentially even greater than expected. Russell therefore decided to preach a simple gospel: that nuclear weapons no longer offered any hope of national victory and that in the case of Britain their possession decreased rather than increased her chance of survival. His first opportunity for proclaiming this to a large audience came after he had written to the British Broadcasting Corporation in June 1954. 'In common with everybody else', he said, 'I am deeply troubled about the prospect for mankind in view of the H-bomb. I have a profound desire to do whatever lies in my power to awake people to the gravity of the issue.' Might he, Russell suggested, broadcast the final chapter of his book *Human Society in Ethics and Politics*, adding to it if necessary?

The outcome, after various other proposals had been discussed, was 'Man's Peril', an extraordinarily successful broadcast, made on December 23, during the peak listening time which followed the nine o'clock news. In his closing words Russell starkly presented the alternatives as he summed up for his listeners: '. . . remember your humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new Paradise; if you cannot, nothing lies before you but universal death.' 'Man's Peril' made its impact partly because of Russell's obvious sincerity and authority. Yet he used all the tricks of the trade gleaned during a lifetime of speaking; thus he quoted in support of his warning neither pacifists nor left-wingers, but rather Lord Adrian, Master of Trinity and President of the Royal Society and, a clever touch, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor and Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. A further stroke of genius, especially when addressed to a British audience, was the statement that in a nuclear war it would not only be the humans who would perish; in addition there would perish the animals, 'whom no one can accuse of Communism or anti-Communism'.

'Man's Peril' was a turning-point in Russell's life. It led to his foundation, with Albert Einstein, of the Pugwash Movement which still flourishes today. This in turn made him the natural choice as President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament when it was founded in 1958, and his work in CND led almost inexorably to the Committee of 100 and his imprisonment for civil disobedience. Much of the rest now looks inevitable, given a man of Russell's uncompromising beliefs and his determination to follow the logical path whatever the consequences. Thus the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and the War Crimes Tribunal, ineffective and disastrous as many believe them to have been, respectively, were the results of his determination to save the world in spite of itself. Three-quarters of a century after Lady Russell had quoted her favourite text — 'Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil' — the legacy of Pembroke Lodge was still strong.

Russell was ideally qualified to handle the response to 'Man's Peril'. The natural assumption that he could negotiate with anyone, on equal terms, was epitomized by his meeting with Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, who was passing through London early in 1955. The Indians, Nehru said, were 'prepared to do something' about the nuclear problem, an attitude apparently changed by Dr Bahba, India's leading physicist, whom Russell failed to convince. Russell wrote to Einstein. Joliot-Curie, President of the influential World Federation of Scientific Workers, wrote to Russell. The outcome was the Russell-Einstein Manifesto, signed by eight other prominent scientists, six of them Nobel Prize-winners, calling for the resolution of international disputes by peaceful means since in the nuclear age the word 'victory' no longer had real meaning.

The perfect television image

Announced in the summer of 1955, the Manifesto called for a meeting of scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain. It took place when twenty-two men assembled in 1957 at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, the home of Cyrus Eaton, the Canadian financier who funded the meeting. Russell himself attended only two of the Pugwash Conferences which from now on were held regularly at different centres throughout the world. His importance lay elsewhere, mainly in convincing potential supporters that the Movement was not part of a Russian-financed plot. This was far from being the case; Russell himself adopted the 'plague on both your houses' attitude. He maintained that unilateral disarmament was useless and as late as September 1957 was writing in *The New York Times*: 'America has become the torch-bearer for the West, and it is the duty of all of us to do what we can to keep the torch burning brightly.' Until the Vietnam War introduced a new factor on to the international scene, Russell's argument was the simple, and in many places unpopular, advocacy of mutual disarmament and of lessening tension between the two superpowers.

The British hydrogen bomb and the rise of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament altered all that. There had been protest movements before CND — the Hydrogen Bomb National Committee, the Emergency Committee for Direct Action and the Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapon Tests among others. None made more than a minimal impact in Britain and it was left to CND to attract a national following and, in the autumn of 1960, to come within an ace of committing the Labour Party to renunciation of nuclear weapons.

The Campaign had been founded by such well-known figures as J. B. Priestley (the novelist), Victor Gollancz (the publisher), Kingsley Martin (editor of *The New Statesman*), and Canon Collins (of St Paul's). But influential as all of them were, they needed someone who could be both a rallying-point and a symbol. Who better than Russell, with his televisually perfect mane of white hair, his stern principles and lucid prose, the philosopher who with his 'Man's Peril' seemed genuinely to have awakened in many countries at least a tentative realization of what nuclear war would mean? So Russell, now in his eighty-sixth year, entered the world of protest meetings and sit-downs on wet pavements that could look ridiculous or heroic according to point of view, and of vilification by much of the press which suggested that things had not changed a lot since the First World War.

Whether Russell played a bigger part in the Campaign's failures than in its successes is even now not easy to assess. Despite his foundation of the break-away Committee of 100 which split the movement down the middle, his impressive figure, his cogent arguments, and his ability to deal with hecklers as if they were reclacitrant undergraduates deliberately failing to listen, gave a panache to CND that it would otherwise have lacked. The reverse side of the coin has been described by A. J. P. Taylor, himself a leading member of CND:

> Like any President of a Society, he was meant to be a figurehead - not to come to executive meetings, not to lay down policy, but just to give us his benign blessing and there his name would be at the top of the letter paper. But instead of that he thought he was much better fitted to run the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament than we were. I thought he was a frightful nuisance.

Russell's interventions would have been even more numerous had changes in his private life not brought him by the later 1950s to the remoteness of North Wales. While still in Cambridge it had become clear that his third marriage was breaking up. First he moved to Richmond on the outskirts of the capital. Peter divorced him for desertion, apparently under the impression that he wished to marry Colette, a reasonable impression since Colette had been staying with him in North Wales and was preparing to buy a cottage there. However, once the decree absolute was signed Russell married Edith Finch, the friend of Lucy Donnelly he had met in Princeton a decade earlier. Colette, in hospital and expecting to go blind from glaucoma, heard the news from a newspaper. "Fortunately the glaucoma proved a scare", she wrote. "But that day was one of the worst in my life."

Russell's fourth wife was some thirty years his junior, dedicated both to him and to the liberal causes he supported. A more than competent organizer, both attractive and witty, she was ideally suited to be the companion of his last eighteen years. With her he moved, as it were, from the centre of the battle to a vantage-point from which he could objectively survey the scene, to Plas Penrhyn, a Regency house on the Portmeirion Peninsula. It provided him not only with solitude but with an incomparable panorama of the Glaslyn estuary and the horseshoe peaks of the Snowdon massif, as well as a glimpse of Tan-y-Rallt where Shelley was attacked after being sent down from Oxford. A new flat in London was acquired for the rare visits south, but it was from Plas Penrhyn that he sallied out to speak at CND meetings throughout the country, and to broadcast; and it was mainly in Plas Penrhyn that he continued to write articles that had only one message but were trimmed and tailored for the most contrasting of publications.

In support of CND, Russell wrote for Canada's *International Affairs* and for the Indian *Radical Humanist*. But he was equally at home writing 'Four Minute Madness' for the *Sunday Dispatch* and giving the message to *Maclean's Magazine* and *John Bull*. For scientists and philosophers who wrote only for the élite and the specialists, he must have been a constant irritant. Articles and addresses to public meetings were only two of the weapons he used in an effort to bring people to their senses, and in the much-despised House of Lords he organized a motion urging Britain to persuade the non-nuclear powers to renounce the manufacture, ownership and use of nuclear weapons. Despite support from Lord Adrian and the Bishops of Manchester, Portsmouth and Chichester, the motion was, by leave, withdrawn. 'Nobody', observed Russell four years later, 'takes the House of Lords seriously, and there is no particular reason why anyone should.'

In 1960 he changed his stance in a move reminiscent of 1915. Then, he had decided that his opposition to the war had been insufficient and had dedicated himself to the No-Conscription Fellowship, eager for martyrdom. Now, equally realistic, he felt that CND had shot its bolt and that something more effecitve was needed for success. The result was the Committeee of 100, first proposed by his young recruit, Ralph Schoenman, but a potential force which Russell believed might satisfy what he saw as the demands of the situation.

Schoenman was a young American studying at the London School of Economics. He had been involved in the protest movement for the previous few years, and in July 1960 wrote to Russell, asking for help in organizing a demonstration of civil disobedience. He then hitch-hiked to Penrhyndeudraeth, charmed both Russell and his wife, and by September 11 had helped Russell draft letters announcing that a group of 100 people called 'The Committee of 100 for Civil Disobedience against Nuclear Warfare' was being formed. Like so many other operations of the Committee of 100, the announcement of the new group appears to have been bungled, although Russell's later statement that a policy of civil disobedience had been chosen 'purely to get attention' suggests that the bungling may have been intended. After some days of cantankerous dispute between the leaders of the old Campaign and of the new Committee — in which a tape-recorder was used to ensure that neither side misquoted the other — Russell resigned from the Presidency of the CND.

Audacity and misjudgment

Schoenman, frequently operating from London where he began to speak as the voice of the Master, now became his personal secretary. From the autumn of 1960 until the summer of 1969, when Russell broke his last links with Schoenman, each man used the other with varying success. The claims that Schoenman, the brash American, dominated a senile Russell do not bear inspection. More accurately, it can be said that for the first few years of the 1960s Russell was glad to use the services of a young man with ideas quite as radical as his own and an audacious ability to get things done. Only slowly did he realize that the audacity was frequently counter-productive and that his own standing was being steadily eroded. *Private Eye's* news story headed 'Bertrand Russell Swims Atlantic' caught exactly the air of thoughtless claim that was sometimes created in London on behalf of Russell in Penrhyndeudraeth.

He himself was capable of serious misjudgments, even without Schoenman's intervention. Thus success and failure alternated during the last ten years of his life, during which he campaigned against nuclear weapons, intervened in the Cuban crisis of 1962, protested against American intervention in Vietnam and let his still considerable energies loose on a variety of causes that included the Arab-Israeli confrontation, the Sino-Indian dispute, and a War Crimes Tribunal set up to accuse one side in the Vietnam War.

Despite his creation of the Committee of 100, Russell continued to support, and to speak for, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. At times his intervention was inept, as when at Birmingham in April 1961 he maintained that Kennedy and Macmillan were 'much more wicked than Hitler'. The damage caused by such statements was balanced later in the year when Russell and his wife were summoned to appear at Bow Street magistrate's court to answer a charge, made under an act of 1361, of inciting the public to civil disobedience. Few things could have pleased Russell more. 'We instructed [our barrister]', he later said, 'to try to prevent our being let off scot-free, but, equally, to try to have us sentenced to not longer than a fortnight in prison.'

Recast as the noble eccentric

All went as Russell had hoped. He made a brief but telling speech from the dock, and while the sentence on both defendants was of two months, this was reduced to one week and was served in prison hospitals. As *The New Statesman* commented, the authorities had 'behaved with a unique, one might say almost inspired, blend of stupidity and panic'. A man in his ninetieth year, sentenced to prison for what he obviously believed to be right, could not fail to win the respect of many who strongly disagreed with his opinions. Almost overnight the public image of the ancient philosopher sitting on public pavements to no purpose was transformed into that of the noble eccentric.

The propaganda benefits of this second imprisonment in a long life were still in existence when, almost exactly a year later, Russell intervened in the Cuban crisis which threatened to bring America and Russia to the brink of nuclear war. As an American blockade of the island appeared imminent a statement was issued to the press from Plas Penrhyn. As typed it began, 'Mankind is faced tonight with a grave crisis.' This was altered in Schoenman's hand to: 'It seems likely that within a week you will all be dead to please American madmen.' On Russell's suggestion, 'a week' was altered to 'a week or two', but otherwise the statement was issued as Schoenman had altered it. When the blockade was announced a few hours later Russell despatched five cables from Plas Penrhyn. President Kennedy; Premier Khrushchev; U-Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, and Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Opposition were all appealed to in various ways, with the cables to Kennedy and U Thant strongly condemning the American action.

So far, events had not been particularly remarkable, since Russell was regularly writing to, or cabling, heads of State with a near-familiarity which might have been effective in the days of Lord John but appeared to have little impact in the second half of the twentieth century. Then, within forty-eight hours of Russell's cables, Moscow Radio began broadcasting a reply to Russell from Mr Khrushchev, an event which brought Russell nearer to the centre of the scene. Press and radio correspondents immediately made for Penrhyndeudraeth to interview the 'nonagenarian intellectual in carpet slippers in his cottage in North Wales'.

During the next three days Russell sent further cables to Kennedy and Khrushchev as well as to Castro. Eventually the Russians agreed to withdraw from Cuba the missiles which had been the cause of the confrontation, but there is no evidence to suggest that Russell's intervention affected the course of events. There had been exchanges between Khrushchev and Kennedy of which Russell knew nothing and he himself later said: 'I do not consider that I have altered the course of history by one hair's-breadth.' To Lord Dundee at the Foreign Office he confided: 'Probably Khrushchev only does what I ask if he has decided to do it anyhow.'

The exaggerated claims made by Russell's supporters for his influence on the Cuban crisis did much to qualify his credibility during the following years. However, those few weeks in the autumn of 1962 had shown Russell that his self-imposed task of saving the world from destruction needed a great deal of money. His ability to earn high fees by writing or speaking was now being limited by age and, in any case, money of a new order of magnitude was necessary. Undeterred, he embarked on a three-point plan that was to be remarkably successful.

First, he set up the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and the Atlantic Foundation and appealed for money to run them. Secondly, he decided to publish his autobiography which he knew would produce a considerable sum. Thirdly, he offered to the highest bidder the huge collection of papers, letters and manuscripts which he had accumulated since his youth. Together, the receipts enabled him to fund a major programme of political activity.

During these final years Russell took up the cause of political prisoners in Brazil, Burma, the Congo, Greece, the Philippines and Iraq. But he also appealed on behalf of political prisoners in Russia and he protested as strongly as any irate Conservative politician against Russia's testing of ever more destructive nuclear weapons. This is so frequently overlooked, Russell's alleged pro-Communism so frequently constructed out of myth, that too much emphasis cannot be put on it. His unwillingness, as he put it, 'to give in to the Russian usage according to which the word "democratic" means a military tyranny imposed by alien forces — as in East Germany and Hungary', lasted until death.

During the 1960s Russell's fears of nuclear disaster tended to be overshadowed by the war in Vietnam. One reason was probably his belief that as both sides had drawn back from the brink during the Cuban crisis, the prospect of nuclear war had diminished; if this were so, Vietnam should, for the time being, take priority. He had suspected American statements about Vietnam long before most people in Britain were prepared to do so. Many of his suspicions were later found to be justified and it is curious that his book, *War Crimes in Vietnam*, and the work of the War Crimes Tribunal which he set up, should have been so counter-productive. One reason was no doubt the strength of his horror and the knowledge that, in his nineties, he had no time to waste. So in the book he abandoned the calculated rapier-like attack that had served him so well for so long; instead, he slashed about with the intensity — and the vulnerability — of a man wielding a broadsword he could not fully control.

From the War Crimes Tribunal onwards, his reliance on Ralph Schoenman diminished more quickly. Although the final breach did not come until the summer of 1969, he had long before this begun to rely on a corps of other young men who ran the Peace Foundation and translated his beliefs into action. His inner toughness, the outcome of inheritance and his childhood still enabled him even at 97 to keep at bay most of the illnesses of old age. At times, large doses of antibiotics were needed and for a day or so he would be both mentally and physically off-colour. He snapped back quickly enough, and it was an alert Russell who on the afternoon of January 31, 1970, dictated to his secretary, Christopher Farley, a message to be read to the International Conference of Parliamentarians in Cairo. Vintage Russell, it condemned Israel for bombing Egypt and noted that 'to invoke the horrors of the past to justify those of the present is gross hypocrisy'.

Two days afterwards, he felt rather ill in the early evening and retired to his bed. An hour later he was dead.

Russell had in many ways been typical of the vigorous Victorians, radiating what appeared to be limitless energy, defending his beliefs with resolute lack of compromise but willing to change those beliefs if reason seemed to demand a change. Perhaps his greatest weaknesss was his faith that reason would always conquer if only the facts were explained simply enough. It was therefore natural that his greatest achievements should be in the stratosphere of mathematics and logic where human feelings were of no account. Equally natural was his failure to enjoy, until old age, anything more than a life perpetually fraught with personal worry.

If his first real love had been mathematics, his next had been Trinity, and he would have approved the memorial inscription put there after his death. It read, in translation from the Latin:

> The third Earl Russell, O.M., Fellow of this College, was particularly famous as a writer on, and interpreter of, Mathematical Logic. Long appalled at human bitterness, as an old man — but with the verve of youth — he devoted himself entirely to the preservation of peace among nations, until finally, the recipient of numerous honours and a man respected throughout the world, he found rest from his labours in 1970, in his 98th year.

Russell in belligerent mood: sitting down in 1961 to protest against the Polaris agreement

This extract is taken from Bertrand Russell and His World *by Ronald Clark, which is published on Monday by Thames and Hudson, price £5.95*

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RECORDS OF THE MONTH

Berg's stylish bitterness

Berg: Wozzeck. Silja/Zednik/Winkler/Wächter/Malta/Vienna State Opera/Dohnányi. Decca D231D2 (2 discs).

Pavarotti: My Own Story. Decca D253D2 (2 discs).

Verdi: Quattro pezzi sacri. Baker/Philharmonia/Giulini. HMV SXLP 30508; ☐ TC 30508.

Verdi: Operatic choruses. Ambrosian and ROH choruses/Philharmonia/Muti. EMI ASD 3979; ☐ TC 3979.

It was time for a new recording of *Wozzeck*. The Böhm set (DG), with Fischer-Dieskau in the name part, dates from 1965, the Boulez (CBS), with Walter Berry, from 1967: the former sounds almost over-toothsome, the latter too clinical (and the singing is often curiously inaccurate), and both begin to show their age, despite subsequent cosmetic treatment.

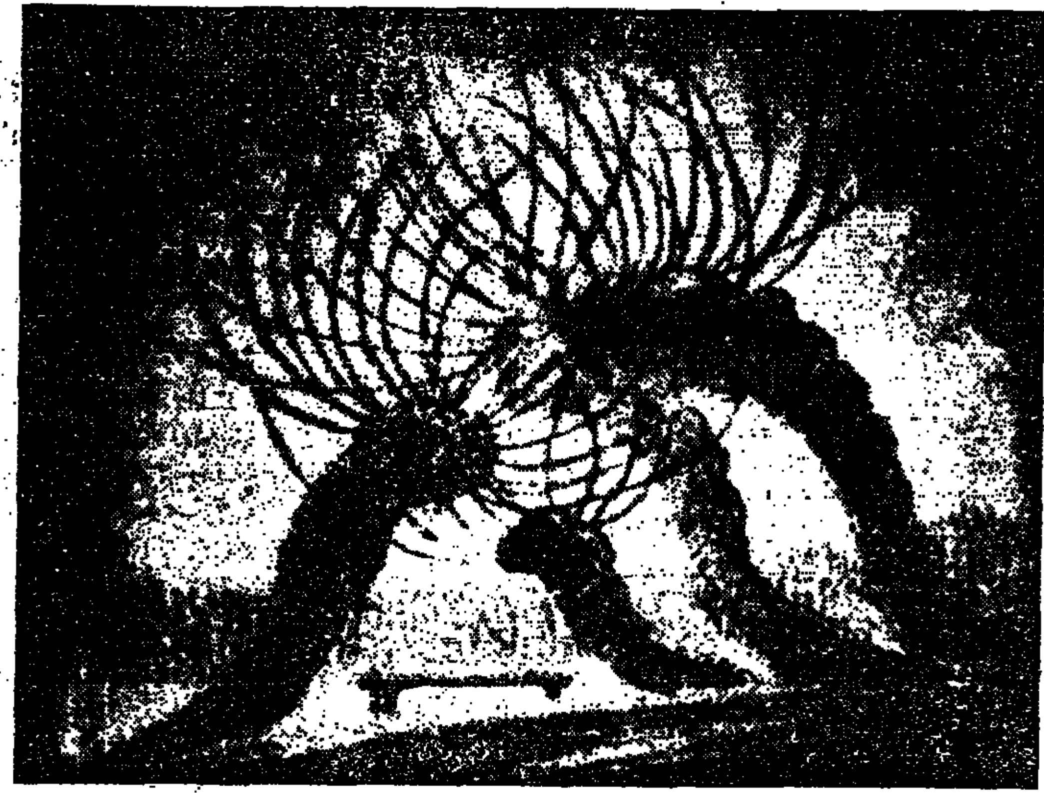
The advent of digital recording, and the réclame won by Christoph von Dohnányi's two-act recording of *Lulu*, Berg's other opera, for Decca, have between them supplied the necessary incentive. The new *Wozzeck* set sounds beautifully clear and judiciously balanced orchestrally — the vocal acoustic seems cramped now and then, but it is never distorted, and we are made aware of the bitterness behind the music, as well as its sharpness and lyrical euphony. It is the most stylish of the three performances now in the catalogue.

The shrill, beating element in Anja Silja's singing can appear a liability, likewise the unsteady top and gruff bottom register of Eberhard Wächter in the name-part; both characters are firmly detailed, deprived, weak, vainly aspiring, pitiable, though utterly commonplace. The subsidiary roles include Heinz Zednik's screw-loose fop of a Captain, Alexander Malta's maniacally pontifical Doctor and a Drum Major, Hermann Winkler, whose coarse sex-appeal for once carries total conviction. The trio, "Ein langer Bart", in the second scene of Act II, is a major success. Particularly impressive is the spirit and pungency of the beer-garden scene, with Walter Wendig's idiot and Alfred Sramek's inspired drunken apprentice. But Gertrude Jahn's contralto sounds absurdly Erda-like for the pub-singer Margret.

Silja, like other Maries we have heard, makes a point of pitching her speech-song regularly a third or fourth too low — though she is mercifully at pitch for the fugue-subject in the bible-reading monologue. Some other shortcomings of intonation or ensemble may be remarked: in a studio recording, it should be possible by now to obtain the right notes as well as the right feeling. Until such a set arrives, the Decca/Dohnanyi *Wozzeck* is the one to have, unless you cannot do without Fisher-Dieskau's artistry, here closer to a philosopher than a deranged cretin.

Among this month's other vocal records, Luciano Pavarotti's double album illustrates his autobiography, and is in any case worth investigating for some unusual repertory, though only Donizetti's "Me voglio fa' 'na casa", I think, is new to the singer's discography. Giulini's famous reading of Verdi's *Four Sacred Pieces* makes a welcome return to the catalogue. If you enjoy operatic choruses sung out of context, Muti's Verdi selection makes resonant listening, and includes some new items

William Mann



Design by Panos Aravantinos for the world première of Wozzeck, Berlin, 1925.

Extraordinary charms of a new wonderland

Del Tredici: Final Alice. Hendricks / Chicago SO / Solti. Decca SXDL 7516.

Mahler: Symphony No 2. Buchanan / Zakai / Chicago SO / Solti. Decca D229 D2 (2 discs); ☐ K229 K22.

Brahms: Symphony No 1. Chicago SO / Solti. Decca SXL 6924.

Grieg: Symphony. Bergen SO / Andersen. Decca SXDL 7537; ☐ KSXDC 7537.

Bruckner: Symphony No 3. Dresden Staatskapelle / Jochum. EMI ASD 4009.

Shostakovich: Symphonies Nos 1 and 9. LPO / Haitink. Decca SXDL 7515.

Ravel: Daphnis et Chloé. Montreal SO / Dutoit. Decca SXDL 7526; ☐ KSXDC 7526

Ravel: Shéhérazade; Deux mélodies populaires grecques; Deux mélodies hébraïques; Chansons madécasses. Von Stade / Boston SO / Ozawa. CBS 36665.

Satie: Various works. Ars Nova / Constant. Erato STU 71336.

There needs to be something rather special about a contemporary work for it to gain a recording these days, and about David Del Tredici's *Final Alice* there is quite a lot that is unusual, not to say bizarre. The piece is a concert opera for one soloist, a soprano as singer and narrator, who leads us through the trial scene from the end of *Alice in Wonderland*, complete with accompaniments and interruptions from a huge orchestra and a strange little folk group.

Quite how one reacts to it depends largely on how prepared one is to have Dodgson's neat prose coyly rendered in American, to have Tenniel's severe engravings replaced by musical images of a surreal extravagance. I found the whole thing pretty embarrassing and Disneyesque until about a third of the way through, but then I came to appreciate the extraordinary charms of this new Wonderland. Del Tredici's is an art of things going mysteriously wrong. His musical ideas are strongly individual and almost palpable, but they lead the ear in unexpected directions and up blind alleys; the sense of fun is attractively adult.

Comedy of this order requires a formidable technique, as witness the fleetly awkward fugue, on a grand scale, in which the composer follows the animal jurors as they reexamine all the evidence so far accumulated. But what makes *Final Alice* more than a pretentious hour-long joke is the sensitivity with which it raises and considers Dodgson's affection for the real Alice, discovering the love songs under the nonsense poems. Barbara Hendricks is gorgeous in music that finds its own true path between pastiche and sentimentality, and she has brilliant support from the Chicago orchestra under Sir Georg Solti.

Solti and his Chicago players are also responsible for splendid new recordings of two C minor symphonies, Mahler's Resurrection and Brahms's no 1. The former, like *Final Alice*, has the benefit of digital sound which brings its great host into close and ear earshot, enhancing the while all those passages where instruments are heard signalling from afar. And indeed this performance makes the work very much an orchestral drama: the whole point of the finale has been not only foreshadowed but loudly proclaimed well before the chorus enters, and the two soloists, Isobel Buchanan and Mira Zakai, would seem to have been deliberately chosen for pallor of tone. Never mind, the orchestra is constantly surprising, and Solti takes a grand, affirmative view which clears away any nonsense about irony.

His approach to Brahms, not unnaturally or inappropriately, is even more full and sure. It may be that the comparative mellowness of the orchestral sound here has something to do with the fact that this is not a digital recording, but I would suspect the rich bronze-brown accords with Solti's intentions, as it most certainly does with Brahms's. The slow movement is particularly ripe in its colouring, yet determinedly but evenly conducted forwards, and the glow does not obscure the loveliness of the violin solo in the latter stages.

A third C minor symphony, that of Grieg, is rather more of a rarity, having only last month received its first public performance for more than a century. Soon after composing it, at the age of 20, Grieg suppressed the work, and his wish that it should never be performed has, oddly and unnecessarily, been respected all these years. Obviously an unknown major work by a prominent composer is bound to excite interest, but unfortunately there is nothing here to compare, say, with the student symphony of Bizet, which was similarly neglected for decades. Instead we are faced with an exercise very much in the manner of Schumann and, to a lesser extent, Mendelssohn, poorly fashioned in the outer movements but with a quite pretty adagio.

An adagio of a different character is the principal feature of Bruckner's third symphony, and of Eugen Jochum's new recording of it. The tone is lean, the feeling often stern and direct: one may well miss the golden maturity of other versions, but then this is, by Bruckner's standards, a youthful work, and Jochum's architectural grasp is infallible. It seems a pity, though, that he should have used again the Nowak edition of Bruckner's severely cut revision of the score.

Meanwhile Bernard Haitink's Shostakovich cycle goes forward most satisfactorily. He has now reached the two lightest members of the family, the first of 1925 and the ninth of 1945, but in both he hints at the dark thoughts that lie behind the hops, skips and jumps, adroitly managed though these are. The shrugging start to no 1 must be the most disingenuous opening to any symphony, let alone symphonic cycle, and yet with Haitink one is never allowed to be taken in; the gaiety, the vivacity and the lack of care are those of a mind racing in fright.

It is part of music's genius that it can be blithe and desperate at the same time, or, as in the case of Ravel's *Daphnis et Chloe*, can wallow in the most glamorous sumptuousness while also observing itself with keen voyeur's glee. Charles Dutoit captures this double focus better than anyone else in his superb new recording with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, which must, just on the strength of this performance, count as the best French orchestra around at the moment.

Seiji Ozawa's Ravel is more straightforward, being concerned above all with exotic allure, but on his disc the main interest is bound to be in the singing of Frederica von Stade. Her versatility, in ranging from the most sultry low mezzo notes to a high soprano register of aerial purity and grace, is especially valuable in *Shéhérazade* and the Hebrew songs. And, though all the protest of the *Chansons madécasses* is turned into pleasure, it is hard to complain when this Gauguin world is being drawn so beautifully. However, the two Greek songs make little effect by themselves, even though they were the only ones of the set that Ravel chose to orchestrate: I would much rather have had the Mallarmé set.

Worlds away from Ravel's sophistication and also from David Del Tredici's brand of musical madness, is the simpler wit of Satie, who is represented on the new Erato disc by some of his experimental music of repetition. I am glad to have heard the entracte from *Relâche*, written for a film by René Clair, but I do not want to hear it again.

And let me finally note, and apologise for, an error in my last records column: the Bach (and Bachish) trio sonatas come on DG Archiv 2533 448.

Paul Griffiths

Bright expression of dark emotions

Coprario: Funeral Teares; Consort Music. The Consort of Musicke. Florilegium DSLO 576.

Elizabethan Lute Recital. Brian Whitehouse. LR 1034.

La Battaglia. Philip Jones Brass Ensemble. ZRG 932.

Accademia Monteverdiana: A Twentieth Anniversary Tribute. EMI/EQS 1434

Tartini: Four Sonatas for Violin. Michelucci/Sibinga/Walter. Philips 9502 009.

Albinoni: Four Concerti Op 9. I Musici/Holliger. Philips 9502 012; ☐ 7313 012.

J. S. Bach: Three Concerti for one and two harpsichords. Leppard/Andrew Davis/ECO. Philips 9502 017; ☐ 7313 017.

Plain John Cooper became John Coprario in the company of the muse and wrote a cycle of elegiac songs for treble voice, lute and bass viol on the death in 1606 of the Earl of Devonshire to comfort the wife and to restore the husband's good name which the court had seen fit to tarnish after their long premarital affair.

Emma Kirkby's voice, as reliable in musicality and discreet in ornamentation as ever, is perhaps too unremittingly bright for these dark, emblematic Jacobean verses. Her commendable tendency to expressive understatement just prevents her from drawing out the tension of their verbal conceits. Coprario's "In darkness let me dwell" makes an interesting though, to him, disadvantageous comparison with Dowland's setting, while the instrumental consort music on the second side is richly blended and cunningly pointed.

Beware of the deceptive likeness to the Florilegium sleeve design offered by Lachrimae Records of Cornwall. Strenuous, unstylish performances by Brian Whitehouse of Dowland, Phillips, Morley, Byrd and Da Milano *lollipops* add little to the catalogue of recorded lute music in either manner or matter.

Do not be deceived, either, by the detail from Uccello's *Battaglia di San Romano* which gilds a new record of sixteenth and seventeenth-century "battle" music. Little of the letter or spirit of the artifice of Renaissance battle music comes over in these reworkings for modern brass ensemble of works by Byrd, Kuhnau, Jenkins and others. But, while the record may well appeal more to brass than to early-music freaks, the skill and imagination of the arrangements and the sense of enjoyment in each artful performance should seduce and delight a far wider audience.

Philip Jones himself plays in a Ricercar by Andrea Gabrieli in a twentieth-anniversary compilation of recordings from the Sixties made by Denis Stevens's Accademia Monteverdiana, using editions and texts which bear witness to the organization's years of wide-ranging research and scholarship. While the Ambrosian Singers' performances of Venetian church music sound now rather lacklustre (Monteverdi's *Gloria* is particularly disappointing), the fresh, unmannered intimacy they bring to three English madrigals and the sense of verbal delight in the Lassus French chansons make a satisfying second side with four reverently handled pieces of early English church music.

John Donne's phrase "gold to ayery thinnes beate" came to mind as I listened to Roberto Michelucci's 1972 recording of four Tartini violin sonatas. It is a pity that there is no note on the provenance of the instrument: its astringent tone and his highly strung, unshowy virtuosity give a truly devilish fierceness and strength to the "Devil's Trill" Sonata and a fine, plangent edge to the most lyrical andante movement. Tartine, a contemporary critic said, "doesn't play, he sings on the violin": the same could not be said of Michelucci, but his performances have a rare and most compelling beauty of their own.

An equally fine line is drawn by Heinz Hollinger's trim, aristocratic oboe playing in the second cantilena-like movement of Albinoni's second Op 9 concerto and in the restrained, sensitively shared dialogue between oboe and first violin in No 11. The fast movements reveal music and playing that justifiably sounds very pleased with itself: this is Albinoni restored, with I Musici stripping the musical canvas of all surplus varnish and pigment to reveal spare though never austere textures in an immaculately balanced recording.

The heavily ornate Ruckers harpsichord pictured on the sleeve of the Leppard/Bach record matches the more highly coloured, lushly resonant quality of the 1974 performances inside. In the C minor double harpsichord concerto the orchestra's heady momentum and the harpsichord's relentless driving power in the first movement make one feel oppressed by the barline, while the Adagio degenerates into a waltz for miniature musical clock. The C major concerto is disappointing, too, with its bumptious orchestral rejoinders sounding almost piped in to unremittingly forthright keyboard playing.

Hilary Finch

Mozart symphonies, more and merrier

Mozart: The Early Symphonies. Academy of St Martin in the Fields/Marriner. Philips 6769 054 (8 discs).

Haydn: Symphonies Nos 101 and 102. Concertgebouw/C. Davis. Philips 9500 679; 7300 774.

Haydn: Cello Concertos in C major and D Major. Ma/ECO. CBS 76978.

Punto: Horn Concertos Nos 5, 6, 10 and 11. Tuckwell/Academy of St Martin/Marriner. EMI ASD 4008.

Otto, Barsanti, Albinoni, Handel: Trumpet Concertos. André/Heilbronn. CO/Färber. EMI ASD 4030; TC 4030.

How many symphonies did Mozart write? Forty-one is the total we all learn. The DG box conducted by Karl Böhm included 47 (symphony 37 can be excluded, since most of it is by Michael Haydn, likewise 2 and 3 for similar reasons). Now Neville Marriner completes his set, conducting the Academy of St Martin, and he includes 51. The listing of the Philips box numbers the symphonies up to 55, but does not include them all, though room is found for the *neue Lambacher*, given no number, and for five of the symphonies which Mozart concocted from early operatic overtures.

Where symphonies by Mozart are concerned, I do not mind confessing to greed: whoever conducts the larger number gets my vote, and in the event Marriner's performances are brightly and expressively done, with a close but amply spacious acoustic and scrupulous attention to details of texture and instrumental colour. Böhm and the Berlin Philharmonic, by no means to be sneezed at, sound less distinctive.

In the Philips box the symphonies are not played in chronological order, which reminds me that there is no point in continuing the enumeration *after* symphony 41, Mozart's last; better to call the extras 7a or something similar, or else establish a brand new, chronological, set of numbers (as happened with Dvořák).

Some sophisticated Mozartians are calling for Mozart on "original" instruments played in historical style. For them there is an incipient set on Decca by the Academy of Ancient Music. Marriner goes in for modern, highly professional techniques, and an intelligent connoisseur's euphony. If that sounds unstylish, compare Marriner's Mozart with *either of the* Haydn symphonies recorded by the Concertgebouw under Colin Davis, and listed above: they sound terribly aggressive and exaggerated, larger than life-*size*, the acoustic too expansive for a Rococo concert-room, though the slow movements are musically not to be resisted.

Compare Marriner again with Yo Yo *Ma* in Haydn cello concertos with the ECO: no opportunity to luxuriate is lost, and despite keen, brilliantly *explicit* playing the result sounds wrong. Listening to those early Mozart symphonies, you may wonder which are authentic, which not. Put on Barry Tuckwell's super-virtuoso accounts of four horn concertos by Mozart's Munich friend Punto, and when you are not marvelling at the dexterity of the solo playing you may, eg in the rondo of Concerto No 6, wonder whether *Mozart* might not have lent a hand.

Punto had a number of styles at his disposal, and mixed them as the fancy took him: the confusion is delightful, especially when the music is so superbly executed and communicated, and indeed put on disc — a potential record of the year. So is Maurice André's disc of trumpet concertos, largely inauthentic as the sleeve-note admits, but great fun to hear.

W.M.

Memories of a pianistic aristocrat

Dinu Lipatti's Last Recitale. HMV Treasury RLS 761 (2 discs); ☐ TC RLS 761.

Franck: Violin Sonata/Szymanowski: Mythes, op 30 and other pieces. Danczowska / Zimerman. DG 2531 330; ☐ 3301 330.

Dvorak: String Quartet in F ("American") / Mendelssohn: String Quartet in E flat, op 12. Orlando Quartet. Philips 9500 995; ☐ 7300 995.

Tchaikovsky: Piano Trio in A minor, op 50. Ashkenazy / Perman/Harrell. HMV ASD 4036.

Beethoven: Piano Sonatas Nos 11 and 12 in B flat and A flat. Ashkenazy. Decca SXL 6929; ☐ KSXC 6929.

Chopin: Piano Concerto No 1 in E minor. Perahia / New York PO / Mehta. CBS Masterworks 76970; ☐ 40-76970.

Chopin: Piano Sonata No 2 in B flat minor and other works. Ousset. Cambridge Records CAM 1.

Rachmaninov: Suites Nos 1 and 2 for two pianos, op 5 and op 17. Güher and Süher Pekinel. DG 2531 345.

As his last recital, recorded at the Besançon Festival on September 16, 1950, barely three months before his death at 33, the latest Lipatti reissue is a collector's piece including not only generous applause to recreate the atmosphere but also the little introductory flourishes he allows himself before Bach's B flat Partita and Mozart's A minor sonata, K310, sharing the first half with two Schubert Impromptus. Chopin's Waltzes, in a sequence of his own, monopolize the second disc, though oddly he omits the brilliant A flat major waltz, op 31 no 1, chosen to end his studio version of the Waltzes complete. It may be remembered that two months earlier Walter Legge had rushed out to Geneva to record all this music (and much else) at a happy moment when cortisone treatment was briefly working miracles. Only microscopic comparison reveals the Besançon Bach and Mozart as marginally less radiant than those July recordings. The playing is still that of an "aristocrat of the finest fibre" (Walter Legge), faithfully reproduced here in all its limpid purity and control.

With Szymanowski's violin and piano music currently missing from the catalogue, it is hats off to DG for inviting two outstanding young Poles, Kaja Danczowska (a new name here) and the already renowned Krystian Zimerman to rescue the three ravishing, impressionistic *Mythes*, op 30 ("La Fontaine d'Arethuse", "Narcisse" and "Dryades et Pan"), and two vocal transcriptions, all played with marvellously acute response to the music's fantasy and wide range of colour and dynamics (all praise to the engineers for risking such ethereal pianissimo). In a resonant, forward recording of Franck's sonata on the first side, Danczowska's opulent tone is better able to stand up to Zimerman's powerful piano playing than was the case with Chung and Lupu in the last version to appear, though I prefer the slightly more easily flowing tempo of the latter pair.

My third top recommendation of the month is the Orlando Quartet (now adopted as Dutch albeit Hungarian, German, Austrian and Transylvanian in blood), of whose debut on disc Philips are sufficiently proud to sacrifice sleeve-notes on Dvorak's "American" and Mendelssohn's E flat string quartets so that all space can go to their *curriculum vitae*. Perhaps their special distinction resides in the spring-like freshness, lightness and grace animating their technical and tonal refinement and finesse. While capable of extraordinary lyrical intensity and rhythmic bite, their scrupulous attention to balance somehow removes all surplus fat from both works so as to reveal the lithe, virile beauty of the music's form and spirit. The recording combines exceptional clarity with bloom.

My immediate reaction to Tchaikovsky's Piano Trio in A minor from Ashkenazy, Perlman and Harrell was that keyboard tone was a trifle cool. But quickly "tuning in" I was soon heartily grateful for such subtle balance in a work, composed in memorial tribute to Nicholas Rubinstein, so often swamped by the big piano part. The lilting charm of the central variations (allegedly inspired by specific Rubinstein memories though so close to Tchaikovsky's beloved world of ballet) makes the performance particularly cherishable, though there is no lack of intensity or resolution elsewhere. Continuing his intermittent pilgrimage through Beethoven's piano sonatas complete Ashkenazy (here in a warmer acoustic) is no *hide-bound* academic. His breathing-space and pliability in slow movements, together with great fleetness in allegro tempo suggest a Beethoven seen with the hindsight of a Chopin specialist keenly aware of Chopin's own respect for the classics.

Chopin himself, never long forgotten on disc, gets uncommonly characterful advocacy in the E minor Concerto from Murray Perahia, who musters the urgency and strength to stand up to the full-bodied New York Philharmonic under the ardent Mehta without loss of his distinctive tonal clarity and musical grace. The composer is certainly no pale invalid here.

Like Pogorelich last month, Cécile Ousset (a pianist of whom we ought to hear more) chooses the B flat Minor Sonata as Centre-piece of her new Chopin recital, representing it in more comfortable, warmly pedalled romantic guise without contrasts pushed to their *ne plus ultra*. But the performance lacks Pogorelich's clarity of definition, also his arresting freshness of vision in the funeral march and eerie finale.

Hard on the heels of last month's Labèque sisters from France, so stylish in four-handed Gershwin, this month brings another well-groomed two-piano team, the Pekinel sisters (Güher and Süher) from Turkey in two Rachmaninov Suites, their way with the four poetically inspired youthful pieces of No 1 slightly more cool and crystalline, more Gallic, than the ripely romantic Eden and Tamir in an earlier Decca version, but none the worse for that.

Joan Chissell

Radio/David Wade

The fleet's in

Fifteen months since he set sail, including two longish breaks ashore, *The British Seafarer* finally made it last Sunday into port. It was no very rousing homecoming: Alastair Cooper as presenter of the twenty-sixth programme signed off soberly enough, but that was right: it was not possible to summarize all that had gone before. And the programme did not attempt it either except that its two main topics (modern naval life and what it's like on and under the oil rigs) served to restate what has always been an underlying theme of this series: that sea-going is now as it has ever been — a separate world.

This was a point well made, but it was unfortunate that the diversity of topic — several other minor ones emerged as well — made for a good deal of fragmentation, giving the impression that the producer, Michael Mason, has used his ending, rag-bag fashion, to bundle in what hadn't found a niche before.

But this has not been at all typical of the many other episodes I have heard, each of which has been built solidly around one theme. Naturally recent programmes are sharpest in the mind: I particularly remember *Jutland*, concentrated, sombre and often moving: or *Supercarrier* which described the revolution in merchant shipping since the war and conjured up a vivid picture of life aboard the automated monsters of today.

Looking back, I'm not sure that when actors were employed it was such a very good idea to have them read as if their lines were actuality: perhaps the listener needs to be able to distinguish ancient from modern. Foolish as it may be, I was often slightly thrown, in the midst of what appeared to be a recorded interview, to discover that the "speaker" was, let's say, an early 19th century East India hand.

But this is not a very damaging criticism, I think, when seen in the context of the whole undertaking, with its wealth of material patiently and imaginatively put together. If none of it has ever generated the crackle of Charles Parker's *Radio Ballads* with their dramatic, not to say evangelical flavour, this is because Michael Mason did not set out to do so and is not that kind of programme maker anyway. His achievement is no less for that. It is a very fine one.

Feedback has been justifying its existence rather better than it sometimes does by using its brief 15 minutes a week to sound out audience opinion on what has come to be known as "The Hearst Report". With its recommendations for improved VHF transmission and for the planned expansion of local radio. I have not heard every exchange in the debate by any means, but it is clear that there is great strength of feeling in support of Radio 4, a feeling which unfortunately seems to be running in parallel with a slow but steady drop in listening figures. If that continues, will feeling be enough to save the network?

There were also criticisms to suggest that the working party's terms of reference by taking little or no account of emergent technology, may have led them to produce a document which will be out of date before anything is done about it.

The BBC has now blown the final whistle on the whole discussion, winding it up with an interview between Tom Vernon and BBC Radio's managing director, Aubrey Singer. This seemed to me nothing like as searching as it might have been. The dubious terms of reference were not much discussed; the justifications for that fundamental commitment to local radio were not really explored, any more than was Mr Singer's statement that "we shouldn't settle for anything less good than the status quo". Very reassuring, but what are the criteria by which that judgment will be made?

Susan Hill's related monologues, *Chances* (Producer: Richard Wortley) proved, as seemed likely, irresistible. Judi Dench, gone quietly Irish, sits waiting for her Michael to come off his job on the ferry, recalling in the meanwhile her brother Sean gone sour in a priesthood for which he had no vocation but entered so as not to disappoint the family; recalling too a wedding where as a child she'd found the bride hiding in the cloakroom, weeping miserably.

Magical writing and speaking, but Peggy Ashcroft is, if possible, an even more magnetic radio voice: she sits in the hotel where Irish Judi works, contemplating the first day of a ritual holiday in the company of a husband who now fills her with distaste, using that amazingly expressive voice to plumb the dark shafts of her memory. Her life is all behind her, the Irish girl's is still to come and when it does, we feel it may bring much the same regrets.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Brioches beyond the breakfast table

Continental breakfast once meant the real thing, a basket of buttery croissants and brioches served with bowls of fragrant French coffee. Now, with rare exceptions, it means undistinguished rolls which were never intended for the breakfast table, mini packs of melted butter, preserves, portion packed for your inconvenience, and rotten coffee.

Croissants have survived the translation of continental breakfast into an international institution remarkably well. Good croissants turn up on supermarket shelves as well as in the better bakeries, and hotels the world over attempt them with varying degrees of success.

Brioches are not so well travelled. Could it be that the colloquial meaning of *faire une brioche*, to make a blunder, is more widely understood than one might have supposed? The expression is said to stem not from any tricky culinary procedure, but from an ancient practice of fining musicians for playing out of tune and spending the cash thus exacted on brioches. But that is an unlikely tale if ever I heard one. More likely, brioches are seen less often because the recipe is less easily fudged.

There is no escaping the quantities of eggs and butter they call for.

I confess that I would seldom go to the trouble and expense of baking brioches just for breakfast. What makes it worth the bother is the versatility of the basic dough and all the other guises in which it can be served.

Small brioches can be hollowed out and filled, like vol-au-vent cases, with any number of hot or cold, sweet or savoury fillings. Fillet of beef can be served in a light casing of brioche, instead of the usual puff pastry, which is the very devil to slice neatly.

And best of all there is *foie gras en brioche*, the classic and unbeatable way to serve goose liver encased in a golden loaf of brioche. It is not only the best quality of tinned goose liver that looks and tastes swanky served this way. Dressed in brioche, humbler patés take on airs above their station, and a good garlic sausage is transformed.

The basic recipe which follows will make at least a dozen individual brioches, the exact number depending on the size of the tins. Traditionally, special fluted tins with steeply sloping sides are used. Dariole moulds or popover pans are handy substitutes.

Basic brioche dough

Makes 12 or more

2 tablespoons water

2 teaspoons sugar (optionally more)

15g (½ oz) compressed yeast, or 1 scant teaspoon granulated dried yeast

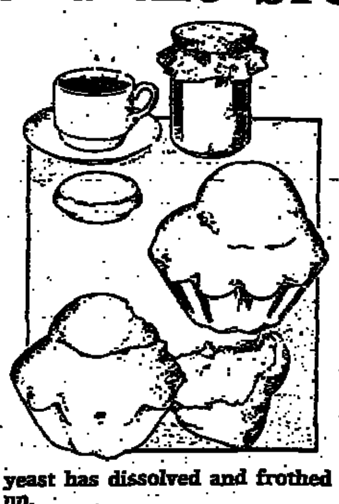
450g (1 lb) strong white bread flour

1 teaspoon salt

6 large eggs, lightly beaten

225g (8 oz) lightly salted butter, softened

1 egg yolk beaten with 2 tablespoons water to glaze



Heat the water to lukewarm (about 43°C/110°F) and add a pinch of sugar and the yeast. Whisk the mixture lightly and set it aside in a warm place for about five minutes, or until the yeast has dissolved and frothed up.

Sift the flour, salt and remaining sugar into a warm bowl. Make a well in the centre and add the beaten eggs and the yeast mixture. Using your hand or a wooden spoon, incorporate the flour into the liquid to make a well-blended dough. Add the softened butter and work it in thoroughly with your hands. At this stage the dough is impossibly soft and tacky and appears quite unworkable. Let nothing you dismay. It will calm down during two rising periods. Cover the bowl with a damp cloth or plastic wrap and leave it to rise for at least two hours, probably longer, but until it is light and airy.

Knock the air out of the dough and transfer it to a clean bowl. Cover it again and chill it overnight. It will rise again very slowly in the refrigerator, and it is this slow rising which gives the bread its distinctive, fine texture.

Brush the moulds generously with melted butter and set them on a baking sheet.

Turn the dough on to a lightly floured surface and knead it briefly with well-floured hands. Take a piece of the dough which will half-fill one of the moulds, and pinch off a quarter to make the traditional top knot which gives *brioches à tête* their name. Roll the larger piece into a ball and place it in a mould. Roll the smaller piece into another ball. Using scissors, snip a cross on top of the larger ball, and press the smaller one into the cross. When all the dough has been shaped, cover the brioches lightly and leave them to rise again until they have almost doubled in size. Don't be tempted to hurry the rising in too warm a spot; that would cause the butter to leak from the dough.

Brush the tops of the brioches with egg yolk and water glaze and bake them in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until they are well risen and golden.

Turn the brioches out of their tins as soon as they are cooked and cool them on a wire rack. Serve hot or warm with butter and jam.

Freshly baked brioches freeze well. Use day-old ones for filling. Decapitate and hollow out, brush inside with melted butter before heating the cases in a moderate oven. Try fillings like lightly boiled quails eggs, shelled, and hollandaise sauce, or fruit poached in syrup.

Foie gras en brioche

Serves six

basic ½ recipe brioche dough

225g (8oz) tin foie gras, bloc, terrine or mousse

1 egg yolk beaten with 2 tablespoons water to glaze

Brush a small loaf tin (8 x 4 x 3in) with melted butter. Roll out the brioche dough on a lightly floured surface to a rectangle approximately 12 x 6in. Brush it with egg glaze. Brush the baton of foie gras with egg glaze and dust it with flour to help it stick to the bread while baking. Place the foie gras lengthwise on the centre of the dough and roll it up. Fold the ends over the seam and place the roll, seam side down, in the prepared tin. Cover it loosely and leave it to rise until the dough has almost doubled in size.

Brush the top of the loaf with egg glaze and bake it in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for 30 to 35 minutes, or until it is well risen and golden brown. Ease the loaf out of the tin and cool it on a wire rack.

Filling the air gap between the filling and the loaf with aspic is an optional refinement. Tinned consommé, fortified with a little sherry and extra gelantine, does very well.

Chill the loaf thoroughly before adding the aspic, which should be cold and just on the point of setting. Make a hole in the top of the crust using an apple corer, and bore down until it reaches the filling. Feed in the aspic through a funnel or piping nozzle, and chill the loaf again to set it.

To serve *foie gras en brioche*, cut off the heels of the loaf, and divide the central portion containing the filling into even slices.

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Manager: Michael Kaye

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 27 June 7.30 p.m.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC, BBC Concert Orchestra, David Jacobs (presenter). Melodies for You, Kenneth Alwyn (cond.); John Brecknock, Music from the Movies, Ron Goodwin (cond.); Marion Montgomery, Laurie Holloway. £1.60, £4.20, £6 (All others sold). RFH
Sunday 28 June 7.30 p.m. & 29 June 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Philharmonia Chorus, L. Gardelli (cond). (Pl note change.) K. Ricciarelli (sop). B. Fassbaender (m-sop). N. Gedda (ten). U. Cold (bass. (Pl note change of artist). Verdi Requiem. (There will be no interval during either perf.) £6, £8, £10 (Only). RPO Ltd.
Monday 29 June 6.55 p.m.	CONCERT PLATFORM (RFH Waterloo Room). Ninth in a series of talks in collaboration with Morley College. Julian Budden on Verdi's Requiem to be performed later in the evening. The talk will be followed by informal discussion. 80p. Royal Festival Hall
Tuesday 30 June 8 p.m.	CONCERT IN AID OF THE VARIETY CLUB OF G. BRITAIN. London Philharmonic Orch., L. Maazel (cond), I. Margalit (pno.). A Gershwin Evening. (Tickets from V. Club B. Office, 491 4521, or RFH foyer from 10 a.m. on day). £2.50, £5, £10, £15, £25 (inc. donations). V. Hochhauser
Wednesday 1 July 8 p.m.	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS, Harry Blech (cond.), Henryk Szeryng (vln.). Haydn Symphony No. 1; Bach Violin Conc. in A minor, BWV 1041; Mozart Violin Conc. in G, K.216; Symphony No. 41 (Jupiter). £1.50, £2.30, £3, £3.70, £4.30, £4.90. Haydn-Mozart Soc.
Thursday 2 July 8 p.m.	In the presence of HRH The Prince of Wales PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA, Riccardo Muti (cond.). Radu Lupu (pno.). Beethoven Piano Cycle; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 1; Tchaikovsky Manfred Symphony. £1.60, £2.40 (All others sold). Philharmonia Ltd.
Friday 3 July 7.30 p.m.	GOLDSMITHS CHORAL UNION Musicians of London. Brian Wright (conductor), Eiddwen Harrhy (soprano), Martyn Hill (tenor), Richard Van Allan (bass). Haydn The Seasons. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (only). Goldsmiths Choral Union
Saturday 4 July 7.30 pm.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC American Salute introduced by David Jacobs. BBC Concert Orchestra, BBC Symphony Chorus, Patrick Flynn (cond.) (Please note change). Sherrill Milnes, Craig Sheppard. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £6, £6 (only). Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 5 July 3.15 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti (cond.). Radu Lupu (pno.) Beethoven Piano Concerto Cycle Rossini Overture, The Journey to Rheims; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3; Schumann Symphony No. 4. £1.60, £2.40, £3.50, £4.20, £5, £6. Philharmonia Ltd.
Sunday 5 July 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Ambrosian Singers André Previn, Auger, Berbié, Finnie, Howells, Taillon, Davenny Wyner, Brecknock, Dickerson, Burles, Huttenlocher, Bastin. Ravel: L'heure espagnole; L'enfant et les sortilèges. £1.60, £2.40, £3.50, £4.20, £5, £6. LSO Ltd.
Monday 6 July 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY CHORUS London Symphony Orchestra Southend Boys' Choir, Richard Hickox (cond.), Heather Harper, Yvonne Minton, Philip Langridge. Poulenc Gloria; Brahms Alto Rhapsody; Britten Spring Symphony. £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 (only). London Symphony Chorus
Tuesday 7 July 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti (cond.). Radu Lupu (pno.). Beethoven Piano Concerto Cycle. Beethoven Overture: Leonora No. 3; Piano Concerto No. 2; Piano Concerto No. 4. £1.60, £2.40, £3.50, £4.20, £5, £6 Philharmonia Ltd.
Wednesday 8 July 8 p.m.	LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA Martindale Sidwell (cond.). Jurgen Hess, Nona Liddell, Perry Hart, David Butt, Averil Williams, Barbara Hill, Tess Miller, Michael Laird. Bach The Complete Brandenburg Concertos. £2, £2.70, £3.20, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20. LBO Ltd.
Thursday 9 July 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti (cond.). Radu Lupu (pno.). Beethoven Piano Concerto Cycle. Mozart Symphony No. 24; Schubert Symphony No. 6; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor). £1.60, £3.30 (All others sold). Philharmonia Ltd.
Friday 10 July 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Norman del Mar (conductor), Jack Rothstein (violin). Beethoven Overture, Egmont, Violin Concerto; Symphony No. 5. £1.75, £2.75, £3.50, £4.25, £5, £6. Raymond Gubbay Ltd.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 27 June 7.45 p.m.	WILLIAM BYRD CHOIR, Gavin Turner (dir.), David Roblou (hpsd.). Prog. of Latin church music & keyboard wks. by William Byrd. Choral wks. inc. Laetentur coeli; Ne irascaris Domine; Tribue Domine; Beata viscera; Vigilate. £1, £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50. Elms Concerts
Sunday 28 June 3 p.m.	PETER FRANKL (piano). Mozart Fantasia in C minor, K.475; Sonata in A minor, K.310; Sonata in D, K.576; Chopin 3 Impromptus: in A flat, Op. 29, in F sharp, Op. 36, in G flat, Op. 51; Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50 Harrison/Parrott Ltd.
Sunday 28 June 7.15 p.m.	THE ZEMEL CHOIR, Antony Saunders (cond.), Maureen Creese (accmpt.). Bach Motet, Lobet den Herrn; Israeli & American folk arrangements. Roger Vignoles & Antony Saunders (pno. duo) in wks. by Brahms & Copland. £1.30, £1.80, £2.10, £2.80. The Zemel Choir
Monday 29 June 7.45 p.m.	LONDON SINFONIETTA, Lothar Zagrosek and Oliver Knussen (conds) (Pl note change). Nobuko Imai (vla/via d'am). Sciarrino Introduzione all' oscuro (1st pf); Hindemith Kammermusik (Vla conc); Kammermusik VI (via d'am Conc); Schoenberg Chamber Symphony No. 1. £1, £1.70, £2.40, £2.90, £3.50. Sinfonietta Productions Ltd.
Tuesday 30 June 7.45 p.m.	NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA David Josefowitz (cond.), Bernard Roberts (pno.). Beethoven Overture, Prometheus; Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor); Symphony No. 4. £1.20, £3.60, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30. Conchord Mngmnt. Ltd.
1-4 July 7.45 p.m. 5 July 7.15 p.m.	SANSKRITIK 11TH FESTIVAL OF ARTS OF INDIA Artistic Director: Birendra Shankar. A series of classical & traditional music, dance & drums of India, featuring some of India's foremost artists. £1.75, £2.50, £3.50, £4.75. Shankar Presentations Ltd.
Monday 6 July 7.45 p.m.	VARESE ENSEMBLE Martin Pring (conductor), Melanie Daiken (piano). Varèse Intégrales; Tim Ewers Spaces; Messiaen Oiseaux Exotiques; Harry Dinsdale New work; Harrison Birtwistle Verses for Ensembles. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20. Varèse Ensemble
Tuesday 7 July 7.45 p.m.	LONDON SINFONIETTA David Atherton and Oliver Knussen (conds) (Please note change) Ralph Kirshbaum (clo) Paul Crossley (pno.), Hindemith Kammermusik III II & I (Cllo. Conc.; Kammermusik II (Pnno Conc.; Kammermusik I (Conc for chamber orch.); Jonathan Lloyd Won't it ever be morning? £1, £1.70, £2.40, £2.90, £3.50. Sinfonietta Productions Ltd
Wednesday 8 July 7.45 p.m.	LOUIS ARMSTRONG ANNIVERSARY CONCERT The Midnite Follies Orchestra Led by Keith Nichols and Alan Cohen. Johnny M. (vocals). Alan Elsdon (tpt.). Dave Saville (tbl.). Nick Stevenson (lat). TV cameras will be used. £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4. MW Promotions
Thursday 9 July 7.45 p.m.	THE ALEXANDRA CHOIR Jupiter Orchestra David Hill (cond.). Helen Walker, Anne Mason, Mark Tucker, Richard Wigmore. Mozart Exsultate, jubilate, K.165; Vesperae solennes de confessore, K.339; Haydn Harmoniemesse. £1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4. The Alexandra Choir
Friday 10 July 7.45 p.m.	ACADEMY OF LONDON Richard Stamp (conductor), Robert Tear (tenor). Corelli Concerto Grosso, Op. 6 No. 8; Elgar Serenade in E minor; Britten Les Illuminations; Tchaikovsky Serenade in C. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20. Academy of London

PURCELL ROOM

Today 27 June 8 p.m.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC Folk on "2" Therapy The McCalmans. £3. Royal Festival Hall
Monday 29 June 7.30 p.m.	KATHLEEN WINKLER (violin), Deborah Borman (piano). Mozart Sonata in A, K.305; Strauss Sonata in E flat; Beethoven Sonata in D, Op. 12 No. 1; Wieniawski Legende; Sarasate Zigeunerweisen. £1, £1.60. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd.
Tuesday 30 June 7.30 p.m.	CLARE ALMOND (brq. vln.), ANNE DE BUCK (hpsd.). Vivaldi Sonata in D; Froberger Suite No. 1; Capriccio No. 5; Suite No. 2; Leclair Sonata Op. 5/7; Tartini Sonata, Op. 1/7; L. Couperin Suite No. 1; Corelli/Veracini Vars on The Folia. £1, £1.80, £2.40. Anne De Buck
Wednesday 1 July 7.30 p.m.	PAUL GREGORY (gtr.). Giuliani Grande Ov. Op. 61; Scarlatti/Dearie 3 Sonatas: in A, in D minor; Bach Prel. Fugue & Allegro; Britten Nocturnal, Op. 70; Dubois Pastorale IV; Albeniz Mallorca; Cordoba. (Pl note change of artists & prog.) £1.30, £1.80, £2.40. Music Film Press Agency Ltd.
Thursday 2 July 7.30 p.m.	MICHAEL ASPINALL Courtney Kenny (piano). Selections from the repertoire of the surprising soprano (Only London recital this year). £1.50, £2.35, £3. Talent Artists Ltd.
Friday 3 July 7 p.m.	MARTIN OFFORD (pno.). Mozart Sonata, K.310; Brahms Capriccio, Op. 76/2; Rhapsody, Op. 119/4; Scriabin 2 Pieces, Op. 57, 2 Preludes, Op. 67, Etudes: Op. 42/5 & 6, Op. 65 1, Op. 8/12; Guirlandes, Op. 73/1; Messiaen Fauvette des Jardins. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. Martin Offord

Philharmonia

MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

RICCARDO MUTI
RADU LUPU

Thursday next, 2 July, at 8
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 1
Tchaikovsky: Manfred Symphony
In the presence of HRH The Prince of Wales
£1.60, £2.40 (ALL OTHERS SOLD)

Sunday, 5 July, at 3.15
Rossini: Overture, Journey to Rheims
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 3
Schumann: Symphony No 4
£1.60, £2.40, £3.50, £4.20, £5, £6

Tuesday, 7 July, at 8
Beethoven: Overture, Leonora No 3
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 2
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 4
£1.60, £2.40, £3.50, £4.20, £5, £6

Thursday, 9 July, at 8
Mozart: Symphony No 24
Schubert: Symphony No 6
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 5 (Emperor)
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A du Maurier Concert Series

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VERDI REQUIEM

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Keith Lewis, tenor. Ian Caddy, bass.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
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Conductor DONALD CASHMORE

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TOMORROW at 7.30 & MONDAY NEXT at 8

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

VERDI: REQUIEM

See RFH panel for full details

TUESDAY NEXT at 8 p.m.

LORIN MAAZEL conducts GERSHWIN

London Philharmonic Orchestra

ISRAELA MARGALIT soloist

Cuban Overture; Rhapsody in Blue
Porgy and Bess Suite; An American in Paris

£5, £10 (only) from Variety Club Box Office, Avon House, 360 Oxford Street, London W1 (01-491 4521) and on day of concert by personal application from 10 am at Royal Festival Hall.
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HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY WEDNESDAY NEXT 1 JULY at 8

LMP LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor: HARRY BLECH

Symphony No. 1 in D .... HAYDN
Violin Concerto in A minor .... BACH
Violin Concerto in G, K.216 .... MOZART
Symphony No. 41 in C 'Jupiter' .... MOZART

HENRYK SZERYNG

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SUNDAY 12 JULY at 3.15 p.m.

SVIATOSLAV RICHTER

SCHUMANN: "Abegg" Variations
Papillons, Toccata
PROKOFIEV: Sonata No. 6

£3.50, £4.85, £6, £7.30, £8.50 (ONLY) Hall (01-928 3191) and Agents

SUNDAY 12 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
Nicholas Choveaux presents First London Concert & U.K. Tour of the

BERLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor THEODORE BLOOMFIELD

Overture, Die Meistersinger .... WAGNER
Piano Concerto in A minor .... GRIEG
Symphony No 4 in G .... MAHLER

ELISHA GILGORE piano ANDREE BACK soprano
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LONDON SINFONIETTA
HINDEMITH SERIES (2nd of 3 concerts)
MONDAY NEXT at 7.45 p.m.
For details see South Bank panel

RG

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SATURDAY 25 JULY to SATURDAY 1 AUGUST (inc. Sun.)
Nightly at 7.45 (Sunday 7.30)

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and DANCERS in Costume
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Programme includes: Wiener Blut Waltz, Moulinet Polka, Radetzky March, Roses from the South, Tritsch-Tratsch Polka, Eljen a Magyar & Items from The Merry Widow, Countess Maritza, The Gypsy Princess, and in Honour of the Royal Wedding a representation of the Ball held in 1863 to celebrate the Wedding of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra at which Johann Strauss and his Orchestra played.
Tickets: £2.75, £3.75, £4.50, £5 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Monday 28 July only—two tickets for the price of one.

PURCELL ROOM

SUNDAY 5 JULY at 7 p.m.

THE SONGMAKERS' ALMANAC

JENNIFER SMITH soprano. JULIAN PIKE tenor
RICHARD JACKSON baritone. GRAHAM JOHNSON piano
Toute Les Fleurs
A Gardener's Anthology
Songs by Schubert, Schumann, Wolf, Debussy, Ravel & others
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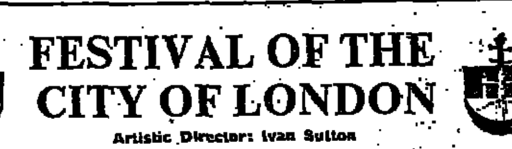

FESTIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON

Artistic Director: Ivan Sutton

MUSIC IN CITY CHURCHES

Tues & Thurs July 7/9 1.10 pm	St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria St. Baroque in Blackfriars inc. music by Purcell, Handel, Arne. Jane MacKenzie, soprano. Joy Plumstead recorder. Elizabeth Werry Snetzler chamber organ. £1.50.
Thurs July 9 7.30 pm	St. Peter ad Vincula, HM Tower of London. Choir of the Chapel Royal. Works by Tallis, Redford, Dering, Bull, Philips. Joseph Sentance organ. John Williams conductor. Ceremony of the Keys. & wine. £6.
Mon July 13	St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria St. Baroque in Blackfriars (similar to July 7/9 above). £1.50.
Wed July 15 6 pm	St. Michael's, Cornhill. St. Michael's Singers. Patrizia Kwella, David Wilson-Johnson, Rodney Slatford, Stephen Cleobury. Cond. Jonathan Rennert. Mozart, Faure, Parry, Dyson, Dickinson. Sponsor: Lloyds Bank Ltd. £3, £2.
Thurs July 16 5 pm	St. Giles', Cripplegate, Barbican. Snape Maltings Training Orchestra. Jane MacKenzie sop. Cond. Hugh Maguire. Bach, Ravel, Respighi, Berlioz. £3.
6.30 pm	Mercers' Company Chapel, Ironmonger Lane. New London Singers. Cond. Geoffrey Mitchell. British Madrigals, Folk Songs, Instrumental Music. FREE.
7.30 pm	St. Peter Ad Vincula, HM Tower of London. Choir of the Chapel Royal. Joseph Sentance organ. Cond. John Williams. Sacred Music inc. works by Purcell, Blow, Britten, Warlock, Tippett, McCabe. Ceremony of the Keys, & Wine. £6. Sponsor: Hillier Parker May & Rowden.

TICKETS & BROCHURE for all bookable events from: Festival Box Office, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8BU. Telephone (inc Credit Card Bookings) 01-236 0669.

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CELEBRATION OF ACCORD
The Triumph of Racial Harmony
Reconciliation and Concern in words and music—arranged and presented by IAN HALL
ST JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY W1
(at the kind invitation of the Rector, The Reverend Donald Reeves MA)
Wednesdays in June and July, 1—2 p.m.
involving

July 1 — *HE The High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, MR ANTHONY ROBERTS The Deputy High Commissioner for Nigeria, Ambassador ADAMU USMAN SUSAN HAMPSHIRE ELIZABETH HAREWOOD *DAME JUDITH HART MP CARMEN MUNRO SHUSHA BILLIE WHITELAW MELVYN BRAGG THE HON WILLIAM DOUGLAS-HOME (RAM) JOHN HOLDER

July 8 — HE The High Commissioner for Mauritius, SIR LECKRAZ TEELOCK Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps and Senior High Commissioner HE The High Commissioner for Papua New Guinea, DR ALEXIS SAREI ANNETTE CROSBIE LATIN-AMERICAN DUET (CORINA POORE/JOAN SHENTON) COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA LORD GEORGE-BROWN LORD HUGH-JENKINS JOHN HUNT MP *RT HON DAVID STEEL MP *SIMON WARD

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VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

TOMORROW at 7.30

TCHAIKOVSKY

Sleeping Beauty Waltz — Swan Lake Suite
Piano Concerto No. 1 — Nutcracker Suite
Overture '1812'—with Cannon & Mortar Effects

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
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ANTHONY RIDLEY — ANDREW HAIGH
£1, £1.75, £2.25, £3, £3.50, £4.25, £4.75 (01-589 8212)
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BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

ANTAL DORATI

July 2-12 at 7.30 p.m.

OPENING CONCERT NEXT THURSDAY, 2 JULY
In the presence of T. R. H. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent.

Symphony No. 1
Piano Concerto No. 4
Symphony No. 5

SIR CLIFFORD CURZON

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SATURDAY NEXT, 4 JULY
Overture, Coriolan
Violin Concerto
Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral)

EUGENE SARBU

1st Prizewinner of the Paganini International Violin Competition 1978 & Carl Flesch International Violin Competition 1978. (Please note change of artist).

MONDAY, 6 JULY
Symphony No. 2
Concert Aria—Ah Perfido
Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)

HILDEGARD BEHRENS

FURTHER CONCERTS: 8, 10, 12 July.
£1, £2, £2.75, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50 from Royal Albert Hall Box Office (01-589 8212), all Agents or RPO, 56 Kingsway, London WC2 (100 yds. Holborn LT Station).
SEASON TICKETS: 6 concerts for price of 5.

TUESDAY, 14 JULY at 7.30 p.m.

SVIATOSLAV RICHTER

BEETHOVEN: Pathetique Sonata
SCHUBERT: Wanderer Fantasy
CHOPIN: Four Etudes; Ballades Nos. 3 & 4

£1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50 (01-589 8212) & Agents.

PROMS 81

The BBC presents the 87th Season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts
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Tickets now available by post only. Applications should be sent to: Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, PO Box 333, London SW7 2AU. Tickets for concerts at the Round House now available from The Round House, Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 8BG (01-267 2564).
All tickets for the Last Night have now been allocated.
PROSPECTUS. On sale at Newsagents, Booksellers and the Royal Albert Hall, price £1 or by post £1.50 from BBC Publications, PO Box 234, London SE1 5TH.

SUNDAYS IN JULY AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Holy Communion will be celebrated at 11.00 a.m. under the Dome with special music sung by the Cathedral Choir accompanied by St Paul's Chamber Orchestra. Please note change of time from previous years.

5th July	Opening Service—Festival of the City of London Missa Brevis in D (K 194)	Mozart
12th July	Nelson Mass	Haydn
19th July	Second Mass in G	Schubert
26th July	Coronation Mass (K 317)	Mozart

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Marylebone Road
London NW1 5HT
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA CONCERT
Wednesday 8th July 1981 at 7.30 p.m. in the Duke's Hall
WOLF: Italian Serenade
TELEMANN: Viola Concerto in G (Soloist MICHAEL HENDERSON)
KODALY: Dances of Marosszek
STRAUSS: Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme
Conductor: LAWRENCE LEONARD

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. Until July 11. Evgs 7.30. Mat Today.
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
Last 2 Perfs with London Festival Ballet.
SLEEPING BEAUTY
June 30 to July 11 with The Boston Ballet: SWAN LAKE. Nureyev dances every performance.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066. S (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail. for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't and Thurs 7.30 Madonna Butterfly. Tues at 7.00. Fri at 7.30 Peter Grimes. Wed at 7.30 Luisa Miller.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Tonight, Wed & Fri 5.55 A Midsummer Night's Dream. Tomor 4.56 Thurs 5.55 Il barbiere di Siviglia. SOLD OUT. Tel for possible returns. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411/813424.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1 Tel. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit cards 10 am to 6 pm 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Until July 4. Evgs 7.30 Sat Mats 2.30 TWYLA THARP DANCE COMPANY. Tonight and tomor. Sue's Leg/Uncle Edgar Dyed his Hair Red/The Fugue/Baker's Dozen. Tomor (Mat and eve) Brahms' Paganini/Uncle Edgar Dyed His Hair Red/The Fugue/Ocean's Motion. Tkts £2 to £9

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Evgs. at 7.30, Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0.
TONY BRITTON
JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061. Anna Neagle returns July 7. Now booking through to October.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST. CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! EDUCATING RITA. HANK WILLIAMS—THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE. DUET FOR ONE. PAL JOEY. CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees GROUP Bkgs. 836 3963. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs. 836 3962, 379 6061. Eves. 8, Thurs. mat. 3.0, Sat. 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS A KNOCKOUT" S. Times. DENIS LAWSON. Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80. "Marvellous Musical" S Tms. PAL JOEY. "To be seen at all costs" (F.T.). Rodgers & Hart's greatest Hit" (D. Mail). "Sheer theatrical razzle dazzle" Std.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8. Tue 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Booking now open for new London Season. TROILUS & CRESSIDA opens 1 July. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE opens 4 July. AS YOU LIKE IT opens 2/t July. Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly/Fortune.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663 Evenings 8.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45.
CLIVE JAMES
PAMELA STEPHENSON
RUSSEL DAVIES in
CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES
An epic with 1,000 voices "Highly enjoyable." F. T. "Engaging and amusing" New Statesman.

APOLLO VICTORIA. Tel. 01-834 2819/01-828 6491. cc 10 am-7.30 pm. Evgs 8 pm, last 2 days SAMMY DAVIS JNR. Tickets £17.50, £15.50, £12.50, £10.50, £7.50.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THESE MEN by Mayo Simon. Tues-Sun 8 p.m. £2.30. "Continually funny" S. Times.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. Tel. 01-836 7040/6056. Red. Price Prevs. July 7, 8, 9, 10 & 13 at 8.00. ALL SEATS £3.00. Opens Tues 14th July at 7.30 p.m. Subs. Evgs. 8.00 p.m. Late Show Fri. 10.30 p.m. Sat. 6.00 & 9.00. The Entire American Company Direct from Broadway in
ONE MO' TIME!
THE NEW ORLEANS MUSICAL. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. THE CHERRY ORCHARD Today 2.30. FEASTING WITH PANTHERS Ton't 7.30.

CHURCHILL, cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. Until July 4 Noel Coward's BLITHE SPIRIT 7.45 Sat 4.30 & 8 Thurs 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578 Panton St., S.W.1. cc The award winning musical hit
BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR
"HIGHLY ENTERTAINING BRILLIANTLY SIMPLE . . . SPECTACULAR" Daily Tel. "DAZZLING" Guardian. "CONSTANTLY ALIVE" "BREATHTAKING . . . MAGICAL" Fin. Times. "SENSITIVE . . . SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED" Times. Evgs. 8.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium —low price tkts) Ton't 7.30 ONE WOMAN PLAYS by Dario Fo & Franca Rame in a version by Olwen Wymark (not suitable for children). Mon 7.30 SERJEANT MUSGRAVE'S DANCE (not ONE WOMAN PLAYS as in leaflet).

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Evgs 8 Sat 6 & 8.45. RUN EXTENDED TO 11 JULY. CARL CHASE in
HANK WILLIAMS
THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE
Liverpool Everyman prod. Dir by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A DYNAMIC MIX OF MUSIC, TRUTH & MYTH" Times. "Superb performance" Std. "THE FINEST, FIERCEST PERFORMANCE ON THE LONDON STAGE" Time.

CRITERION. Now booking Dario Fo's farce CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! LOW PRICE PREVIEWS ALL SEATS £2.90. July 13 to 24.

DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565; 930 0731 (4 lines) (9.30-6.0, Sats 9.30-4.30). Group bookings 836 3962, 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Saturdays 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR
ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet Awards '80 BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards '80.
BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS 1980 Drama Awards
and DAVID DE KEYSER
BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR Drama Awards of the Year 1980
in TOM KEMPINSKI'S
DUET FOR ONE
BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards '80 "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY." D. Tel. "VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED." S. Times LAST 5 WEEKS

St John's Smith Square

London SW1P 3HA. Director: Joanna Brendon.
Box Office 01-222 1061. Mon.—Fri. 11 a.m.—6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. at each concert.

Monday 29 June 7.30 p.m.	NORTH AMERICAN CONCERT CHOIR, Dr. Karle Erickson, cond.; Brian Kemp, baritone; Frederick Bateman, tenor. Music by Vaughan Williams, Schubert, Foster & Negro Spirituals, etc. £2.50, £2, £1.50.
Thursday 2 July 1.15 pm	LUNCHTIME RECITAL IN THE CRYPT Fiona Dobie, soprano. Martin Nelson, bass. David Mason, piano. Songs by Schubert, Poulenc. David Owen Norris. Arias by Mozart. 90p from 12.15 pm. The Friends of St John's
Saturday 4 July 7.30 pm	ARIANNA ORCHESTRA, C. Peebles, cond. Dvorak: Legends Op. 59 Nos. 2, 3 & 7; American Suite Op. 98b. Berlioz: Nuits d'ete (original version for 4 soloists). Mozart: Symphony No. 38 in D, K.504 (Prague) £2.50, £2, £1.50 Dvorak Society of Great Britain
Sunday 5 July 7.30 pm	THE REGENT SINFONIA, George Vass, cond. Crispian Steele-Perkins, Mortimer Rhind-Tutt trumpets. Susan Eastop, bassoon. Works by Mozart, Philip White (1st perf), Francaix, Handel, Vivaldi. £3.75, £3.25, £2.75, £2.25 (NUS £1.75). Regent Sinfonia
Wednesday 8 July 7.30 pm	NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ORCHESTRAL STUDIES ORCH. Ivan Fischer, conductor. Lutoslawski: Mi-parti. Strauss: Don Juan. Schubert: Symphony No. 9 in C (The Great). £2, £1.75, £1.25, £1. NCOS

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS
"A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO". S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL". Sun "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED . . . WILL RUN 150 YEARS". BBC Radio 4. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL". Now mag. Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri./Sat. 5.30/8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0 Sat 5.30 & 8.30
FRANCIS MATTHEWS
GEORGE SEWELL
and LYNETTE DAVIES in
"Best Thriller for Years" S. Mir.
THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
BY RICHARD HARRIS
"Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

FORTUNE: Russell St. WC2. Box Office and Credit Cards 01-836 2238. To celebrate The Royal Wedding The Fortune Theatre presents THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY In a season of:
THE HOLLOW CROWN
in repertoire with
PLEASURE AND REPENTANCE
Two separate entertainments of words and music from 29 June. Each performance with Three Actors/Musician drawn from: Martin Best, Tony Church, Susan Fleetwood, Adrian Herman, Bill Homewood, Alan Howard, Barbara Leigh-Hunt, Richard Pasco, Michael Pennington, Norman Rodway, Janet Suzman. Hurry book now—big reductions if booked before 29 June.

GARRICK S&CC Box off Tel. 836 4601.
MIKE LEIGH'S SMASH HIT
GOOSE-PIMPLES
"THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE—IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 5 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GLOBE THEATRE. 01-437 1592.
ALEC McCOWEN in
ST. MARK'S GOSPEL
July 12 for 4 weeks only. Book Now.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 7.45. Mats Sats 2.30 THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA by Bernard Shaw "This wonderful play . . . this production gives the most faithful account I have yet seen" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Evgs 8. Mat Sat 4.30.
TRANSLATIONS
by Brian Friel
"THE PREMIERE OF A NATIONAL CLASSIC. A RESPLENDENT CAST" I. Wardle, The Times. LAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO TRANSFER.

HAYMARKET. THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832
DEBORAH KERR — IAN CARMICHAEL in
OVERHEARD
a new play by
PETER USTINOV
Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Grp Bkgs. 379 6061. Low price previews from Ton't at 8.0 Opens Thur. at 7.0.
FRANK FINLAY
IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING PRODUCTION OF
AMADEUS
by PETER SHAFFER
Directed by PETER HALL
"TREMENDOUS PLAY . . . GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS". BERNARD LEVIN, TMS.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr 7. Show 8. WONDERLAND, a new musical set in Hollywood in the 40's.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Broadway Musical
BARNUM
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Weds. & Sats. at 2.45.
Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961 for instant Credit Card reservations. MATINEE TODAY 2.45. SEATS AT DOORS.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Extended until 18 July. Eves. 7.30. Sats 4.30 & 8.15. Mat. This Thurs 2.30 HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale. Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters. "Rough, coarse, manic & funny". Gdn. "Lovely performances" Times. "Marvellous farce . . . slick, brilliantly acted". Financial Times.

LYRIC STUDIO: Last Perfs. Ton't. 8.00 BRITANNICUS by Racine. "A triumphant stirring success". N. Std. "Marvellous farce . . . Slick, brilliantly acted" F.T.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Today 3.00 & 7.45, Mon 7.45 THE CARETAKER by Harold Pinter.

MAYFAIR THEATRE Stratton St. W1 cc, 629 3037 Gp Sales 379 6061. CAPITAL RADIO SUMMER CELEBRITY SERIES July 5 to Aug. 1. Eves Tues to Sunday inc. 8.30. Mats Thurs & Sat 5.30 MERRY ENGLAND July 5 & 10. BEHIND OUR SCENES July 7 & 11 mat. COUNTRY CONTENTMENTS July 8 & 11 eve. WILL YOU WALK INTO MY PARLOUR July 9 mat & eve. Players in first week from ISLA BLAIR, ANNETTE CROSBIE, ANN FIRBANK, BARRY FOSTER, CLIVE FRANCIS, JULIAN GLOVER, TERRENCE HARDIMAN, POLLY JAMES, DAVID KING, WILLIAM SQUIRE, TIMOTHY WEST, MICHAEL WILLIAMS.

MERMAID TH., Puddle Dock Blackfriars EC4, 01-236 5568 cc 01-930 9731/836 5334. Opens July 7: EASTWARD HO! A NEW MUSICAL based on the Jacobean Comedy. Directed by Robert Chetwyn. Evgs. 8; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 5. Red. price prevs. from June 30. Restaurant 01-248 2835. Car parking adjacent. Tkts. £2 to £6. From Aug. 19 CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD. Sun., 28 June at 8.0 HIDDEN TALENTS. All Star Charity Gala. Few cheap seats avail.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. All standby 45 mins. before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880. NT also at HER MAJESTY'S.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage) Today 3.00 & 7.15 A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY by Ivan Turgenev trans Isaiah Berlin. Mon 7.15 THE LIFE OF GALILEO.

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK ccs 486 2431 THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. "Very Funny production" D.Exp. today 2.30 & 8.00. Mon, Tue, Wed 8.00 MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING Thur 7.45.

NEW LONDON THEATRE C.C. Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072 or 01-405 1567. Booking now until Feb 1982. (nearest Underground Covt Gdn) Evgs 8.0. Tues, Sat 3.0 & 8.0. Credit card and telephone bookings from 9 a.m.
CATS
THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL
ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre) St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2100. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834
"OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail.
Rogers's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times.
Evenings 7.30. Wed Sat. 3.00 (Extra mat. July 28, no mat July 29). For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon-Thurs.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mats. Thurs. (Economy price) & Sats. 3.0. Eve perfs end 10 15.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince. Seat prices from £3.50.

Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne
Tickets from Wigmore Hall 36 Wigmore St, W1
Tel: 01-935 2141 Mailing list £1.50 year
Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

Tonight 27 June 7.30 p.m.	MUSICIANS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Esme Bird.	Perry, Salanescu, Welsh, Malsbury, Goldstone. Mozart: Trio K 498; Schubert: Notturno D897; Bartok: Contrasts; Crosse: A Year and a Day; Brahms: Piano Quartet Op 60
Tomorrow 28 June 3.30 p.m.	CHRISTOPHER AXWORTHY and MIRTA HERRERA piano duet £2.80 £2.20, £1.60, £1.00	Schubert: Duo in A min. 'Lebensstürme' D947, Fantasia in F min. D940; Brahms: Vars. on a theme by Schumann Op 23; Ravel: Ma Mère l'oye.
Tomorrow 28 June 7.30 p.m.	DOUGLAS CUMMINGS cello PHILIP JENKINS piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00	Beethoven: Sonata in G min. Op 5/2; Britten: Sonata in C Op 65; Debussy: Sonata in D min; Shostakovich: Sonata Op 40. Barbara Graham Mgt.
Monday 29 June 7.30 p.m.	PENELOPE THWAITES piano £3.00, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20 Maureen Lunn	Bach: Chromatic Fantasy & Fugue; Schubert: Impromptu in B flat; Constant Lambert: Sonata; Fauré: Nocturne in D flat, Theme & Vars Op 73; Grainger: Jutish Medley.
Tuesday 30 June 7.30 p.m.	SENA JURINAC soprano GEOFFREY PARSONS piano £4.50, £4, £3.20. All others sold	Songs by Schubert, Mendelssohn, Webern, Brahms, Reger and Richard Strauss. Arias by Purcell (Dido and Aeneas) and Handel (Julius Caesar). Wigmore Summer Nights/Lies Askonas.
Wednesday 1 July 7.30 p.m.	JOHN YORK piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.00 Helen Ranger	Brahms: Fantasien Op 116 nos 3-7; Ravel: Gaspard de la nuit; Prokofiev: Sonata No 6 in A minor.
Thursday 2 July 7.30 p.m.	MARY VERNEY and CHRISTOPHER KITE Two Viennese Fortepianos £4.00 £3.20, £2.50, £2.00	With the HANOVER BAND. Artistic Dir. Caroline Brown, Leader Monica Huggett. Mozart: Concerto in E flat K365, Sonata in D K448, Symphony No 29 in A K201. Hanover Band.
Friday 3 July 7.30 p.m.	THE COHEN TRIO 1 of 2 concerts £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Raymond Cohen vln, Robert Cohen cllo, Anthya Rael pno. Haydn: Piano Trio Hob xxv 26; Dvorak: Piano Trio Op 21; Piano Trio Op 65.
Saturday 4 July 7.30 p.m.	GYORGY PAUK violin GEORGE MALCOLM harpsichord £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Bach: Sonatas in A BWV 1015, in C min. BWV 1017, in E min. BWV 1023, in G BWV 1019. 1st of 2 concerts Wigmore Summer Nights/Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Sunday 5 July 11.30 a.m.	Sunday Morning Coffee Concert. Fitzwilliam String Quartet, Alan Hacker cl, Lesley Schatzberger bast. hn.	Mozart-Orsce: Allegro in F K580b; Wolf: Italian Serenade; Mozart: Clarinet Quintet. £1.50. Wigmore Summer Nights
Sunday 5 July 7.30 p.m.	THE COHEN TRIO 2nd of 2 concerts £3, £2.30, £1.80, £1.20	Raymond Cohen violin, Robert Cohen cello, Anthya Rael piano. Haydn: Piano Trio in E flat HobXV 29; Dvorak: Piano Trio Op. 26, Piano Trio Op. 90 'Dumky'
Monday 6 July 7.30 p.m.	LONTANO, ODALINE DE LA MARTINEZ cd. LINDA HIRST contr. £2. Juniper Arts Music	O de la Martinez: Litanies (1st perf.); Takemitsu: Eucalypts 1 (1st Lon perf); Robert Saxton: Processions & Dances (1st perf); Roger Marsh: New Work; Crumb: Night of the Four Moons.
Tuesday 7 July 7.30 p.m.	GLICKMAN STRING TRIO Malcolm Messiter oboe. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Wigmore Summer Nights	Mozart: Oboe Quartet K370; Beethoven: String Trio Op. 9; Britten: Phantasy for string trio & oboe Op. 2; Schubert: String Trio D471; Dohnanyi: Serenade Op. 10.
Wednesday 8 July 7.30 p.m.	GYORGY PAUK violin GEORGE MALCOLM harpsichord £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1	Bach: Sonatas in B min. BWV 1014; in F min. BWV 1018; in G BWV 1021; in E BWV 1016. 2nd of 2 concerts. Wigmore Summer Nights/Ingpen & Williams Ltd.
Thursday 9 July 7.30 p.m.	Karl Heinz Schlüter and Michael Schlüter 2 pianos & piano duet £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1	Mozart: Andante & vars. K501; Reger: Vars. & Fugue on a theme by Beethoven; Schubert: Sonata in B flat Op. 30; Brahms: Sonata in F min. Op. 34b. John Higham International Artists Ltd.

WIGMORE HALL
TUESDAY NEXT, 30 JUNE at 7.30 p.m.
The return to London of

SENA JURINAC

with GEOFFREY PARSONS piano
For details see Wigmore Hall panel
A few seats left at £4.50 & £4.00 from Box Office (01-935 2141)

WIGMORE HALL THURSDAY NEXT 2 JULY at 7.30 p.m.

MARY VERNEY & CHRISTOPHER KITE

TWO VIENNESE FORTEPIANOS
with
THE HANOVER BAND
Artistic Director CAROLINE BROWN
MONICA HUGGETT leader
MOZART: Concerto for two Fortepianos in E flat K365
Sonata in D K448 for two Fortepianos
Symphony No 29 in A K201
£4.00, £3.20, £2.50, £2.00 from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents

WIGMORE HALL
FRIDAY 3 JULY and SUNDAY 5 JULY at 7.30 p.m.

THE COHEN TRIO

RAYMOND COHEN violin — ROBERT COHEN cello — ANTHYA RAEL piano
DVORAK AND HAYDN
For details see Wigmore Hall panel

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8, Mat. Wed. 3, Sat. 6 & 8.30. Stalls from £2.90. Students £2.90 in advance (except Saturday evening)
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's hit comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING."—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED". S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales 379 6061.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
PETER JEFFREY — BARBARA FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price
Directed by Robert Chetwyn
Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061. "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail. LAST 4 WEEKS.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 01-748 3354. Last 3 Perfs. Today 3.0 & 7.30. Tomor. 7.30. JOSEPH CHAIKIN in TEXTS by Samuel Beckett. "Chaikin, the quintessential Beckett hero . . . this is a theatrical experience in the first degree of human reality" Clive Barnes.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564
ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE CO.
Max Wall — Trevor Peacock in
WAITING FOR GODOT
Last Two Perfs Today 4.30 & 8. Reduced Price prev Tues 8.
TOM COURTENAY & CHRISTOPHER GABLE in
THE MISANTHROPE
Opens July 1 at 7. Sub Evgs 8. Mat Fri-Sat 4.30. Until August 1

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. ROOM by Natasha Morgan. Evgs. 8.30.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745.
NO END OF BLAME
by HOWARD BARKER. Evgs 8. MON TO THURS, ALL SEATS £2. FRI & SAT all SEATS £3. "The story of political cartoonist. "CLOSE ENOUGH TO ART TO BE PLEASURE" The Times. "A FIRST RATE DRAMATIST . . . FASCINATING . . . FUNNY" Gdn. "PAUL FREEMAN IS QUITE OUTSTANDING" FT. "GERALD SCARFE'S STUNNING . . . CARTOONS" N Stand. "HIGHLY COMIC . . . ROUSING THEATRE" The Times.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0, Sats. 6.0 & 8.45.
SUSAN HAMPSHIRE — GERALD HARPER in
FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S
HOUSE GUEST
with PHILIP STONE
"A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER, IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun. Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092.
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING
OUR SONG
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00, Circle £3.50, £2.50. O.A.P's £4.00 (Wed. Mats. only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

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CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 9th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A), perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Ingmar Bergman's FROM THE LIFE OF THE MARIONETTES (X). Progs. 2.30 (Not Sun.) 4.50, 6.50, 9.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES (X) Progs. 4.40 (Sat/Sun only) 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp. Tube). Luis Bunuel's surrealist masterpiece, THE PHANTOM OF LIBERTY (X). Progs. 2.15 (Sat & Sun only), 4.25, 6.35, 8.55. Last evening show bookable in advance.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) THE COMPETITION (A). Cont progs dly. 1.10 (not Sun) 3.30, 5.50, 8.15 p.m. Late Night Show Sat. 11.00 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St. W.1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A). Film at 12.15 (Sats only), 3.0, 5.45, 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). THE SPECIAL EDITION OF FLESH GORDON (X). Cont. progs. 3.50, 5.55, 8.45. Sun. 4.15, 7.50. JUNGLE BURGER (X). Cont. progs. 4.05, 7.10. Sun. 6.20.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. A Roman Polanski film TESS (A). Seats bookable for the last performance only (not late shows). Advance box office open from 11 am to 7 nm (not Suns). Credit card telephone bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. Sep progs daily 12.30 (not Suns) 4.00, 7.50. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m. Now at Leicester Square FRIDAY 13th PART II (X). Sep progs daily 12.30 (not Suns), 2.30, 4.30, 6.35, 9.00. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.15 p.m.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. AND QUIET ROLLS THE DAWN (A). 4.00, 5.45, 7.30, 9.15. ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW (AA) & PHANTOM OF THE PARADISE (AA). 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. THE EUROPEANS (U). 4.00, 5.45, 7.30, 9.15. LAST TANGO IN PARIS (X) & A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE (X). 11.00 pm Late Show.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201. Camden Town. [illegible] PORTRAIT OF TERESA (AA). 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. [illegible] THE BIG SLEEP [illegible]

(continued on page 10)

Teleview/Elkan Allan

Cracking the network

With the modesty that so endeared him to his erstwhile colleagues at the BBC, Michael Blakstad, Director of Programmes for Television South (hereafter known as TVS), boldly asserts: "One reason the IBA gave us the franchise was that they shared our vision of ITV in the Eighties."

The titles of the series he ran at the BBC provide a text for his aspirations. They are *Tomorrow's World* and *The Risk Business*. Tinted wire-rimmed specs flashing, neat beard bristling, he waxes excited about the programmes he intends to thrust on the network.

"Twenty-six popular science shows every year, at 8.30 ... children's serials that build on *Grange Hill*, which our Head of Children's created at the BBC ... the most lavish documentary series ever made, with a £3-million budget, and a new challenge to *Top of the Pops*, for starters."

Well, yes, jolly good. ITV certainly does need a shake-up, as almost everybody — from viewers to advertising agents — agrees. But will the people who run ITV let it happen?

The people who run ITV day-to-day are not the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA has the ultimate sanction, of course, and every eight years uses it by taking away a licence. But otherwise its role is mainly negative: a couple of weeks ago it objected to Granada about *World in Action* or, at least twenty seconds showing the lying-in-state of an IRA man. Granada faced an ultimatum: take out the scene or take off the programme. Granada took it off.

The people who really run ITV are the Big Five — ATV Granada, LWT, Thames and Yorkshire — who have shown little sign that they are going to welcome being taken into the Eighties by TVS. Not until May did they even invite TVS and the *other* new company, Television South West, who wrested away Westward's franchise, to attend the monthly contractors' meeting, and then only as observers.

Never mind that with a redistribution of transmitters, TVS's region is now virtually as large as at least one of the Famous Five's. Or that programmes take at least a year to set up and record. Or that TVS's expenditure is now running at over a million pounds a month, what with building new studios at Maidstone and improving those in Southampton.

Never mind, either, the two million that TVS has already committed itself to spend on programmes — none of them has yet been accepted for network showing on ITV1, where the ratings and consequent financial rewards are. Some of them undoubtedly will be. Southern's tradition of recording the opera as seen at Glyndebourne is being continued by TVS, and *The Barber of Seville* and Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will *find* their way on to off-peak network showings. So will *The Haunting of Cassie Palmer*, an amusing children's serial about an inefficient medium, which starts shooting in September.

But will, for instance, Yorkshire — who up to now have had a monopoly of network science — move over for the newcomer? Blakstad has confided to the network that he hopes to bring two of the best-known names from his BBC days to front half a dozen series, which he talks about with the enthusiasm he previously reserved for producing *The Burke Special* and the *Tomorrow's World* that topped the JICTAR ratings one memorable Christmas week in 1979.

"What we are going to call *The Real World* will take as its starting point where *Tomorrow's World* leaves off, and will spotlight scientific and technical developments that have arrived, failures as well as successes.

"*Towards 2000* will be the most expensive science series ever — costing even more than *Cosmos* — and we have international co-production money to help pay. We'll take complicated technology that is affecting our lifestyles, such as microprocessors, genetic engineering, energy conservation and new methods of medical diagnosis, none of which has ever been properly explained on television, and we'll spend the vast amounts that are necessary to do so properly. We are going to make four programmes like this in the next eighteen months and then four more each year.

"We also want to do a popular series called *Futures*, about the effect of new technology on family life, education, the workplace and politics, in a magazine format, and another, more light-hearted look at 'fringe' science and medicine, like astrology and acupuncture, to be called *Alternatives*".

Filming has already begun on a documentary series, *The Shape of Things to Come*, with Peter Williams, who went from *TV Eye* to the BBC in 1979 to make an excellent series of investigative programmes, *Open Secret*, the first one projecting the number of retired people at the end of the century to be one in five of the population, and the implications of that. But there is, as yet, no network commitment.

Southern's main contribution to the network was in children's programming, notably with an impressive run of serials, of which Monday's *Scarf Jack* by P. J. Kavanagh was the latest and the last.

TVS hopes to fill that gap with three children's serials and a series a year, to be made under the ex-executive producer of *Jackanory* and *Grange Hill*, Anna Home. She already has an option on the novel *The Boy Who Won the Pools* by a new writer, Gerard McDonald, about a fifteen-year-old lad who wins £758,000.27.

If, when you contemplate ITV's nightly *list* of programmes your heart sinks, as mine does, you will be hoping that the Big Five is more welcoming to this newcomer than they are at the moment to the 10 companies *outside* the charmed quintet. Only the occasional flash of excitement comes from a social documentary or *The South Bank Show*.

The only production by a company outside the Mafia allowed into peak-time (7.30 to 10.30 pm) is currently Anglia's *Tales of the Unexpected*, a fitfully entertaining mid-Atlantic series with the most irrelevant credits on the screen. So what chance has TVS to break in?

The other newcomer to ITV, Television South West, which takes over from Westward, isn't even going to try. It modestly *hopes* that its location-shot light dramas and documentary series, *Secrets of the Coast*, may find a place on the Fourth Channel.

However loth the IBA is to use the power invested in it by Parliament, it does have the right to do more than recommend. It can, and very occasionally does, use its right to mandate programmes. The Authority has come in for some justified criticism over the apparently arbitrary choice of Southern to lose the franchise. *One might ask* how the company was allowed to drift so far away from the IBA's standards as to be axed without explanation. If Michael Blakstad is right in his assumption that TVS was awarded the franchise to bring a catalyst to ITV, the Authority may have to help them get into the laboratory first.

A quiet approach to Zambia's big game

Brian Jackman

Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Zambia's safari trail

Zambia is not the first place anyone would think of going for a holiday. And as yet few do, which is a very large part of its charm.

You will drive half a day without seeing a petrol pump; be cautioned not to picnic in a main road lay-by where a lion not long ago lunched on an unwary traveller; and just two miles down the same strip of greasy tarmac meet a snow shower mirage which resolves into a shimmering storm of butterflies.

It is, of course, the big game which draw safari holiday-makers to Zambia. Lion, elephant, rhino, hippo and crocodile star in the brochures. And there is no denying the thrill of moving close to such potentially ferocious beasts, especially on foot, or in an unarmed, open Landrover.

It is true, too, that the creatures look magnificent in their own setting. No great exercise of imagination is required to see why they drew explorers and hunters to the dark continent. Today the proudest of them turn insouciant eyes to the long lenses when they do not offer a rear view to the clicking Kodaks.

Even on a first visit to the real Africa — and Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia, land-locked in the central south is certainly that — the big game were not, for me, the high spot. There are plenty to be seen, and it would have been a great disappointment not to find them, but cinema, television, safari parks and zoos have stolen their capacity to awe.

I lost my heart to pied kingfishers seen on a sunset cruise in a small canopied boat on the Kafue river, to reed cormorants skimming low over the water to downstream roosts in the reedbeds, while white-breasted cormorants flew high to perches upstream. The river is a magical place at sundown. Fishing birds work hard for their supper, hippo heave their wobbling bulk up the banks for a night of grazing, and the first star of the evening admires its elongated reflection in quiet pools.

Kafue is the largest of Zambia's national parks, and when its air strip is fully operational again it will be easily accessible from the country's other important tourist attraction, Victoria Falls at Livingstone. At present, it is a day's drive away on rough dirt roads.

South Luangwa National Park is just over an hour's flying time from the capital, Lusaka, and Chibembe Lodge on the banks of the Luangwa river overlooking the park is the place I would choose to return to. The lodge is a collection of thatched wooden chalets strung out in the shade of tall mopane trees. It feels miles from anywhere. The bar and dining room are open to the breeze under thatched roofs. There is a swimming pool, fenced to keep hippo from skinny dipping in the small hours, a laundry service and electricity, until the generator is switched off late in the evening. After lights-out there are oil lamps, so take a torch. Chibembe achieves what so many tourist developments attempt. It provides essential creature comforts without intruding unpleasantly on the wild beauty of the scene.

The routine here, as in most lodges, follows a tranquil pattern beginning with early morning tea and a game viewing drive at first light. Sweaters come off as the sun warms up, then it is back to the camp for breakfast. Hot afternoons are lazy after lunch, and there is another opportunity to see the animals from an open Landrover before dinner.

The game we have come to see are most active and visible early and late in the day. Some, seldom glimpsed in daylight, can be spotted on a night drive. Back in the vehicle with sweaters again and a powerful light to beam into the shadows, we look for glowing eyes. A tiny nightjar, camouflage plumage quivering on the ground, is transfixed by the glare and close enough to touch. Cats, civet, serval, and genet with its spotted jacket and ringed tail, scurry away. Waterbuck and impala stare reproachfully at the intruders. A zebra looks downright affronted.

Then there are walking safaris, a justly praised attraction of Luangwa. Striding single file and silent through the bush, with an armed guard ahead and the teaboy taking up the rear, certainly provides a thrill of danger as well as a chance to steal close to the shyer animals. After plunging through tracts of head-high grass, and stumbling over dry, hoof-pocked earth, there is a delicious incongruity to drinking freshly brewed tea from cups with saucers that the teaboy has carried so far.

I had only a tantalizingly brief taste of the walking safari experience and hope, one day, to embark on a full-length trip of six days and five nights in the bush, sleeping in purpose-built thatched camps along the route. The amount of walking involved is regulated by the fitness and enthusiasm of those taking part. Usually it is three or four hours in the morning, and an evening stroll after the heat of the day has been spent in camp.

Zambia's tourist season runs from May through to October or November, when the rains begin. Blue skies and blazing sun are the rule, with chilly nights early in the season, and very hot days later on.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda's government is beginning to rebuild the country's embryo tourist industry after the border troubles with Ian Smith's Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. Zambia needs the foreign currency so they are trying hard, but the reliability of transport and other facilities is by no means sure. But if you want to see the game and the parks in peace and quiet and are looking for a holiday that is bound to be an adventure, Zambia has a very great deal to recommend it, not least its courteous, smiling people.

How to Get There

Zambia Airways, 163 Piccadilly, London W1V 9DE (tel. 01-491 7521), low season Apex fare £420 return. High season excursion fare is £622 return.

Tour operators offering package holidays to Zambia include Twickenham Travel, 84 Hampton Road, Twickenham, TW2 5QS (tel. 01-898 8611), Lawson International Travel Services, 30 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3AD (tel. 01-491 7431), and Martlet Holidays, 90 Preston Street, Brighton, BN1 2HG (tel. 0273-29121).

What to Read

The Traveller's Guide to Central and Southern Africa, published by IC Magazines, £4.95, gives some background on Zambia, but *Valley of the Elephants* by Norman Carr (Collins £6.50), is essential reading on the Luangwa Valley.

What to Pack

Good walking shoes or desert boots and light-weight comfortable slacks and shirts in beige or olive for game viewing.

S.C.P.

Dr Tony Smith

The healthy traveller in Africa

"Do I need any vaccinations or anything?" asks the traveller to Africa as he picks up his tickets, with and uneasy feeling that there are still some tropical diseases around. Usually the travel agent will assure him that no vaccination certificates are required. The answer is correct: it is the question that is wrong.

Ever since the days when sailing ships had to stay at anchor outside the harbour until the port doctor was satisfied there was no fever on board, the main concern of health authorities has been to keep disease out of their country. The international health regulations are designed to stop the spread of diseases such as cholera from one country to another—and when there is an epidemic, immigration officials concentrate on travellers returning *from* affected countries, rather than those going there.

So the reason that a traveller from Britain to Africa does not need any vaccination certificates is that he is not a potential source of epidemic disease. Nor does he cause any concern to the health authorities in Britain on his return—for apart from exotic rarities such as Lassa fever few tropical diseases are a threat in the British climate.

Yet there are very real health dangers for the individual traveller: a bite from one African mosquito or tsetse fly can be enough to transmit a potentially fatal infection. Every year thousands of Europeans return from Africa incubating malaria; others have unknowingly contracted yellow fever or sleeping sickness. With all our modern medicines, these are still killing diseases, and returning tourists do die.

Only 20 years ago the World Health Organization had high hopes of bringing the major tropical diseases under control—not only the insect-borne fevers but also parasitic infections such as schistosomiasis. The causes of all these diseases had been identified, and programmes had been introduced to control and even eliminate the insects and parasites responsible. Tragically, that optimism was misplaced.

The political and economic troubles that have affected so much of Africa have disrupted health services, which require stable administrations for their success. War-torn countries are likely to give low priority to spending on the control of insects — so it is not surprising that sleeping sickness has returned to parts of Zaire and its neighbours that had been freed of the disease. Schistosomiasis, a disease of the liver and bladder transmitted by infected water snails is spreading rather than retracting with the growth of hydroelectric and irrigation schemes, which provide ideal breeding grounds for the snails. The control of mosquitoes has been set back by their developing resistance to the common, cheap insecticides.

Whatever the relative importance of these and other explanations for the resurgence of the major tropical diseases, the practical consequence is that travellers need to be aware of the hazards. What precautions are advisable?

First, and most important, is protection against malaria. Anyone visiting Africa may be bitten by an infected mosquito — at an airport, on the terrace of an international hotel or on a fashionable beach. Protection is simple enough: either Paludrine should be taken once daily or chloroquine once a week for the duration of the visit and for a month after return.

Second, vaccination against yellow fever is advisable for some countries in West Africa; outbreaks have been reported in recent years in Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal. The risk is low for visitors to cities; anyone going to rural areas needs protection. Vaccination and up-to-date advice on the countries where it is needed is available from the hospitals for tropical diseases in London and Liverpool.

Schistosomiasis can be avoided by caution: the visitor to Africa should not swim or even paddle in fresh water lakes, ponds or rivers. The sea is safe enough (sharks and jellyfish excepted). More detailed information is given in a booklet, *Preservation of Personal Health in Warm Climates*, published by the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street, London WC1 (80p or £1 overseas).

Finally — and this advice can be lifesaving — anyone who becomes ill within a year of a visit to Africa should ask his doctor to consider the possibility of a tropical disease. In most recent deaths from malaria, the diagnosis had not been suspected because no one mentioned that the victim had been abroad.

Philip Howard

Britain's unsung treasures

Not everyone flees the country when summer comes. City dwellers take to the byways in droves and countrymen come to town. So for those who stay to savour the joys of home as well as overseas visitors, we offer a good Britain guide. This occasional series opens with a personal selection of sights to see without crowds.

Sight-seeing how the other half lives is an old British recreation. Much of our knowledge of the social life of our ancestors comes from the diaries of early tourists. Here, for example, is Paul Hentzner, who visited Greenwich in 1598 to watch the public ceremony of the Queen dining: "She was very majestic, her face oblong, fair, *but wrinkled*, her eyes small and black, but still pleasant, her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar)."

For some centuries visiting the stately homes of England continued to be a minority sport for the leisured and well-heeled classes. Remember in *Pride and Prejudice* how Elizabeth Bennet and her uncle and aunt, the Gardiners, on their tour of Derbyshire, decide to visit Pemberley. They simply turn up at the front door and apply to see the place. The housekeeper, "a respectable-looking, elderly woman, much less fine, and more civil, than Lizzy had any notion of finding her", shows them round.

Well, we have changed all that. Tourism has become the relaxation of the masses, and the national heritage has become big business. Visitors to the greatest houses and museums are in danger of being trampled to death and spoiling the things they queue to see. The vast increase in traffic through the famous buildings and landscapes of Britain is a phenomenon of the past 20 years, during which time the National Trust has increased its membership a hundredfold to a million.

The best calculation is that there are about 550 important historic houses regularly open to the public in England. In addition most villages have an old church, most towns have a gallery or museum, all cities have museums, galleries, churches, and a cathedral. Even the most dedicated tourist cannot visit them all in a lifetime. It is natural to want to chalk up the big names. And, indeed, it would be extravagant to come to London and not to visit the Tower, the National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, and about 30 other places where English history is frozen in architecture, landscape, and furniture.

You will find them crowded in summer, to the irritation of the natives. You should get there early on a week-day, and if possible engage in some activity peculiar to the place, for instance listening to a lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, going to an early service at St Paul's, and going down the Thames by boat to the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. As John Burns, an earlier and more militant Social Democrat, and the first working man to enter a British Cabinet, put it: "I have seen the Mississipi. That is muddy water. I have seen the St Lawrence. That is crystal water. But the Thames is liquid history".

But you do not have to stay on the big river and the big names to see history in Britain. It is there almost wherever you go, and you are more likely to look in peace in the less popular places. Everybody goes to watch the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace; hardly anybody visits a far more beautiful royal palace half way down Whitehall. Crowds jostle the scholarly calm of the British Museum to confusion, leaving smaller specialist galleries like the Wallace Collection and the National Army Museum in comparative peace. You can have Hampton Court in high summer, and most of you do; give me the Palladian solitude of Chiswick House, or Keats's semis in Hampstead, or Carlyle's House in Chelsea.

Let us take an improbable example at random, dear tourists. Let us suppose that you choose to spend your holiday in Birmingham. Good for getting out of, I hear you say, and once important for the British motor car industry, but not exactly a cultural centre. How wrong you are. Within sight and sound of Spaghetti Junction there is Aston Hall, a handsome and interestingly furnished Jacobean mansion. There is brass in Birmingham, and the City Museum and Art Gallery are particularly strong in Pre-Raphaelites, modern sculpture, and English watercolour landscapes.

Take a *short trip to Lichfield* to see one of our smaller *cathedrals* in a picturesque setting of pools and close, as well as Dr Johnson's house in the market square. Call on Richard Beauchamp in Warwick. I guess you will have to go to Stratford; but go to the theatre, not the historico-touristico rip-off. Take a slightly longer trip to the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, where you can wander for miles in the nursery of the Industrial Revolution.

Cynics might say that Britain is becoming one big industrial museum, but we certainly do industrial museums well. In Longton, in the urban tragedy of the Five Towns, the Gladstone Works preserve the bottle-kilns and cradle of the pottery industry. At Quarry Bank Mill, Styal, you can see how Britain pioneered the factory production of cotton.

Why should I tell you what to do? If you all followed my advice you would quite spoil the scenery. I am going to visit the great cathedrals again, to decide whether I prefer Exeter, or Winchester, or Ely, or, it must be, Durham. One of these days I am going to walk along Hadrian's Wall, taking my time at Housesteads and Chesters and Newcastle for the beer. The medieval market place of Lavenham is congested enough with coach parties at weekends without all you lot coming along.

Before the summer is out I must punt on the Isis again, and lie on the lawn at Trinity, and walk down a tunnel of green gloom to Grantchester, and look at the books in Pepys's Library at Magdalene. I know a hill in Carrick from which I can see Goat Fell, Ben Lomond, the Lead Hills, and nothing but sheep for 50 miles in every direction.

I do not mean to be unfriendly, but I am damned if I want you all discovering the delights of Shandy Hall in Coxwold, or the view of Caernarvon Castle and Snowdonia across the Menai Strait, or the pool on the Dart where the big trout always lies. The chief pleasure of Britain for tourists who keep their eyes and imaginations open, and travel in good company, is that there are thousands of such places where gentle landscape, old history, and man meet, which they can discover for themselves and make their own.

The Times Diary Quiz

More questions intended to tease, taken from the news in this week's *Times*. As before, the questions get progressively more difficult. As usual, answers in Monday's diary.

Peter Watson

1. France now has its own "gang of four" — but they are not social democrats. What persuasion are they?
2. Star Taxis in Woolwich encountered another gang of four on Wednesday — but not for long. Explain.
3. How much was John McEnroe fined for his misbehaviour at Wimbledon?
4. Where can you find "a meadow, a lake with a bridge and flamingoes" that could be mistaken for a park?
5. What is 30 feet long, green and red and has 35 trusses? (This is not a joke, especially in Yorkshire.)
6. What is black and white and won't be read all over for the next year?
7. In which country could prophets be without honour *or* merit before too long?
8. How many hippies were arrested at that Stonehenge party: 9, 95, 190?
9. Sting Ray is not a pop group, and it's not universally popular, either. What is it?
10. Smart mantelpieces will be bare as from this week — why?
11. How much did Mrs Pauline Preston win in her record divorce settlement?
12. What do Mary Rose and Glyn Daniel have in common?
13. What is Napamedoc?
14. The Humber Bridge cost £91m. In what other way will it slip into the record books?
15. Name the new head of BBC TV music and arts (Humphrey Burton is the old one).
16. Riddle: Vaughan-Williams was alive and well, and very musical, in London this week. Explain.

Another bottle of champagne to the reader who sends in the funniest caption to the photograph above, which appeared on our news pages last week. Answers — on a postcard, please — to: Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Entries should arrive by first post on Thursday.

There were hundreds of answers to our first "caption" competition (right). Runner up was David Loeb of Edinburgh, with: "....keep Rt. Hon. to the end...." The winner was John Muir, from Bangor, with: "Duet for one."

Chess/Harry Golombek

Be fair to Korchnoi

It is good to hear that FIDE (the World Chess Federation) is making a determined attempt to obtain permission for Korchnoi's family to leave the USSR and join him in Switzerland for his world championship match with Karpov in October.

In his press release explaining why he postponed the match for a month Fridrik Olafsson, the FIDE President, said that he wants to do everything possible to ensure that both players enjoy equal conditions.

When he visited Moscow during the great international tournament that Karpov won with such eclat earlier this year, Mr Olafsson had talks with Soviet officials about Korchnoi's family and their possible emigration from the USSR. He had given the officials until the end of September to answer his request.

Earlier this week I wrote about Korchnoi's visit to Iceland and the formation there of a committee to reinforce this appeal for his family's liberty. It seems that the Icelandic Foreign Ministry made representations to the Soviet ambassador, who replied that it was an internal matter.

This is the argument some use in connexion with FIDE's actions in such matters. They say that FIDE, being a non-political body, has no right to meddle with the internal affairs of the nations that form part of it. I agree that FIDE is, or should be, a non-political organization, but deny that it is meddling with internal affairs when it attempts to promote the harmony of international chess and interests itself in the well-being of chess-players all over the world.

Whether the Soviet authorities will cooperate is anybody's guess. The situation is further complicated by the fact that Korchnoi's son transgressed the laws of his country by going into hiding to avoid conscription. He did this thinking that, once conscripted, he would never gain permission to leave the country. Nevertheless, the fact remains that he is now serving a sentence in a labour camp.

The Soviet authorities have sometimes allowed such offenders to leave the country and this would seem a suitable case for clemency. It will be to the discredit of the Soviet Chess Federation and the world champion himself if no attempt is made to assist in the departure of Korchnoi's family.

One hopes that humanity will prevail and the Soviet authorities will exercise charity towards Korchnoi and his family.

Meanwhile both contestants seem in wonderful form and a great match should commence at Merano on October 17. I spoke with Korchnoi the other day and asked him about his programme for the next few months. He told me he was about to play in a tournament at Las Palmas in Spain. The following month he was due to play in Baden and the next month after that in South Africa.

World champion Karpov, on the other hand, has announced that the IBM tournament at Amsterdam in May was his last tournament before the match. The IBM was one of his comparative failures in that he failed to come first and was equal second with Portisch, half a point behind Timman.

Nevertheless, it should be observed that the IBM result doubled the number of times in which he has failed to win first prize since he won the title in 1978. This makes him, with the possible exception of Alekhine, the most successful world champion since winning the title in the history of the game.

I give the one, and most interesting game that he lost in the IBM Tournament.

White:— V. Hort Black:— A. Karpov Q. G. D. Tartakower variation.

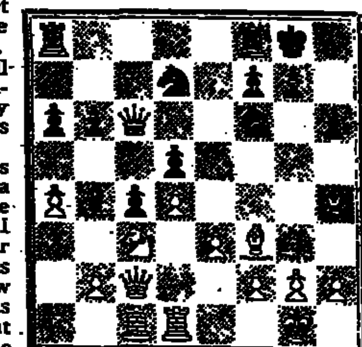
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	6	B-R4	O-O
2	N-KB3	P-K3	7	P-K3	P-QN3
3	P-B4	P-Q4	8	R-B1	B-N2
4	N-B3	B-K2	9	PxP	PxP
5	B-N5	P-KR3			

9...,NxP is regarded nowadays as likelier to lead to equality.

10	B-K2	QN-Q2	12	Q-B2	P-QR3
11	O-O	P-B4	13	KR-Q1	P-B5

Threatening a Queenside advance by P-QN4 and P-N5, but White's next move prevents this.

14	P-QR4	B-B3	16	NxB	QxN
15	N-K5	Q-B2	17	B-B3	B-N5



(Position after 17..,B-N5)

Possibly overlooking White's ensuing combination. He should try instead to free himself by 17.., P-KN4, though in any case White, with his two Bishops, has a marked advantage.

18	NxP	NxN
19	Q-B5	QxP

If 19.., NxP then not 20.BxQ, NxQ; 21.BxR, NxB; 22.RxP, RxB; 23.RxB, N-KB4 when Black is all right, but simply 20.PxN, etc.

20	BxN	QR-B1

Or 20.., QR-N1; 21.BxP, when White is threatening P-QN3 forcing the Black Queen off the protection of the Knight since an eventual Q-B3 would lose after White's BxP ch.

21	P-QN3	PxP	24	BxP	Q-N4
22	RxR	RxR	25	B-K6	R-B1
23	QxP ch	K-R1	26	BxN	

Stronger than 26.QxN, when Black can still fight on by either 6..,Q-KR4 or even 26.., Q-K7.

Now however the ending is hopeless for Black after 26..,RxQ; 27.BxQ, PxB; 28.R-N1 and the eventual advance of the centre passed pawns win comfortably. Hence 26.... resigns.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

All systems go

Like stiletto heels and baggy trousers, bridge systems enjoy a vogue. The intense rivalry that once enlivened British bridge certainly stemmed from the loyal and vehement claims of the exponents of the different methods. When Vanderbilt introduced contract bridge, most of the players played the Vanderbilt club; before the war, nearly everybody played one of the popular one club systems. But in the immediate postwar period the Acol team, by their writing and sparkling example, converted the majority of British players to two-club systems. I vividly remember how scornful Harrison-Gray was about the Italian systems, the Neapolitan, and the Roman Club.

Despite the Blue team's success in the late Fifties, British prejudice against the Italian one-club systems was so entrenched that their use in domestic competitions was forbidden for several years. Eventually, in the mid-Seventies, their opponents could no longer pretend that the only merit of the Italian systems was their very unfamiliarity.

After nearly 20 years, I sense that the pendulum may swing back once more. In a recent conversation, Garrozzo confided: "Playing one-club systems when your side is vulnerable and the opponents are not is a waste of breath. Nowadays, everyone comes into the bidding on rubbish, obstructing the beautiful scientific sequences that I have taken years to devise. It is very sad," he concluded mournfully, as if he were a classical guitarist watching a pop group.

The Italian influence was also responsible for another lasting change. The success of their featherweight overcalls has persuaded practically all the leading players to imitate this aggressive style of intervention.

All overcalls, however weak, should have a considered objective. Sometimes the simple one-level overcall may be a constructive attempt to buy the contract at either part score or game level. Again with more distributional hands, it may be good tactics to suggest a sacrifice with a low-level intervention. But obstructive overcalls are made for an entirely different reason. To overcall one club with a bid of one diamond does not deprive the opposition of any bidding space. On the other hand, a butt in of one spade can disturb the opponents constructive bidding.

It was the inconvenience of this one spade overcall which inspired the American expert Alvin Roth to invent the Sputnick or negative double, in an attempt to minimize the effect of this disruption. Finally, there are lead directing or strategic overcalls, which if employed with discretion can either make the defence easier or pose problems for the opposition in the bidding.

My first hand illustrates the dangers of the pointless overcall.

Rubber bridge. North-South game. Dealer North.

North: ♠ 6 4 2 ♡ 9 8 6 5 ◊ J 7 5 3 ♣ 6 5
West: ♠ K J 3 ♡ A Q 2 ◊ 10 6 4 ♣ Q 10 8 2
East: ♠ A 8 7 5 ♡ J 10 7 ◊ K Q 9 8 ♣ K 4
South: ♠ Q 10 9 ♡ K 4 3 ◊ A 2 ♣ A J 9 7 3

West	North	East	South
—	No	1 No Trump(1)	2 Clubs(2)
Double	No	No	No

Opening lead ◊6

(1) The weak no trump

(2) "I had fourteen points, partner — surely I am entitled to say something?"

It was a massacre. The defence took three heart tricks, three spade tricks, a diamond and three trump tricks, to inflict a 1,400 penalty. In my opinion, South got what he thoroughly deserved. The overcall had no lead directing value. After his partner had passed, there was no possible prospect of North-South bidding a game. If he were lucky, South might make a part score, but the obvious risk of entering the bidding with a broken suit made the bid totally unsound.

To overcall on the next hand would not occur to many players, but East had an excellent motive for his unorthodox bid.

Pairs. Love all. Dealer West.

North: ♠ A K Q ♡ 8 5 2 ◊ J 8 4 ♣ A Q 9 8
West: ♠ J 7 4 3 ♡ 7 3 ◊ 10 7 6 3 ♣ J 10 2
East: ♠ 10 9 8 6 ♡ J 10 9 4 ◊ A K Q ♣ 4 3
South: ♠ 5 2 ♡ A K Q 6 ◊ 9 5 2 ♣ K 7 6 5

West	North	East	South
No	1 Club	1 Diamond	1 Heart
No	1 Spade	No	3 Clubs
No	3 Hearts	No	4 Hearts
No	No	No	—

East took his three diamond tricks, and later scored a trump trick to defeat the contract. A plus score was sufficient to give East-West a complete top on the board, as every other North-South pair made at least 10 tricks in No trumps.

East's primary purpose for his unorthodox intervention was to secure a diamond lead. The advantage of the possible confusion it might cause for the opposition outweighs the slight risk of this one-level overcall. It is rare for an overcall at the one level to be doubled for penalties unless the opponents have good trumps.

Perhaps North should have bid 3◊ over 3♣, but it is by no means certain that South would have felt that his ◊9 5 2 were adequate to bid 3NT. It is fair to give East the credit for creating the illusion of a long diamond suit which deflected North-South from the right contract.

ENTERTAINMENTS also on page 8

also on page 8

CINEMAS

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. KAGEMUSHA. (A). 5.30, 8.20.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) GREEN ICE (AA) Sep Progs Dly 2.05. 5.10. 8.15 Late Night Show Sat 11.45. Seats Bookable W/Ends Last Eve. Prog & Late Shows.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles) Daily: 3.00. 5.00. 7.00. 9.00. Extra perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. Ends Wed 1st July.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep Progs Dly 2.25. 5.50. 8.55. Late Night show Sat. 11.45.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) FOR YOUR EYES ONLY (A) Sep Progs Drs Open Dly 9.00 am (not Sun) 12.15. 3.45. 7.30 Late Night Show Tues-Sat Drs Open 11.15. Seats Bookable In Advance At Box Office Or By Post

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2 (723 2011/2) A STAR IS BORN (AA). Sep Progs. Drs Open Dly 2.30. 7.00.

ODEON. ST. MARTIN'S LANE. APOCALYPSE NOW (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. 12.30 (not Sun). 4.00. 7.30. Late night show Sat. 11.15.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
•• 1 ALL NIGHT LONG (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30. 6.00. 8.30. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.15 p.m.
•• 2 NIGHTHAWKS (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30 6.00. 8.40. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.15 p.m.
• 3 THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30. 6.00. 8.30. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.15 p.m.
• 4 ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30. 6.00. 8.40. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.15 p.m.
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PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 2.15. 5.30. 8.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.85. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Helma Saunders-Brahm's GERMANY, PALE MOTHER. (AA). 2.45. 4.50. 7.00. 9.10. Tel. 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for advance bookings

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3520: Bill Forsyths Gregory's Girl 4.00. 5.45. 7.30. 9.30. Evg. perfs. bookable on 226 3791 after 4 p.m.

STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar. SUPERMAN II (A) Progs 12.25. 2.45. 5.30. 8.15. Lte show Fri & Sat. 11.00.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. Robert Bevan/Richard Long. 629 1578.

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, SE1. Contemporary prints until June 28. Daily 10-5. Suns. 2-6.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum). TREASURES FOR THE NATION until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING, until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984
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CADOGAN GALLERY. Exhibition of Decorative Paintings & Drawings from two sketch books by Sir Alfred Munnings, P.R.A. Commencing on Wednesday, 24th June. 15 Pont St., S.W.1. 01-235 4526.

COLNAGHI, 14 Old Bond St, W1. 01-491 7408. EXHIBITION: OBJECTS FOR A "WUNDERKAMMER". Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

DAVID CARRITT LTD & RICHARD NATHANSON, 15 Duke Street, St James's, SW1. ALFRED SISLEY. Until 11 July. Mon.-Sat., 10-5. 01-930 8733.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6422. NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH DRAWINGS, Monday to Friday, 10-5.30, until July 10.

HEIM GALLERY, 59 Jermyn St., S.W.1. Art as Decoration: Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30.—01-493 0688.

HOLSWORTHY GALLERY. Julian Trevelyan. June 17-July 10. Mon.-Fri. 10.00, 5.30 Wed. 10.30-8.00. 205 Kings Rd., London. S.W.3. Tel. 01-751 2212.

KENWOOD G.L.C. The Iveagh Bequest. Hampstead Lane. NW3. ANTHONY CARO. Recent Bronzes, 1976-81. Every day incl. Sunday 10-7 until 31st August.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St., W.1. EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS. Mon.-Fri., 9.30-5.30.

LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-229 9985. RICHARD ZIEGLER, Drawings, Pastels, Graphics. PIERRE SCHUMANN, Sculptures. Tues-Fri 10-6. Sat 11-3.

NEW ART CENTRE. Gallery I Judy Cassab. Gallery II Francesco Calacicchi 25th June to 18th July Weekdays 10-6. Sats 10-1. 41 Sloane St. SW1. 01-235 5844.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St., W1. Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980). Memorial Exhibition until 31 July. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

ROWAN GALLERY, 31a Bruton Place, London, W.1. 01-493 3727. "Bridget Riley" recent paintings and gouaches until July 2nd. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1 also at Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Sq., S.W.1. 01-834 7856.

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council), Kensington Gardens, W. MARY POTTER: paintings 1922-80. Mon-Fri 10-6. Sat and Sun 10-7. Free.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. TURNER'S FIRST VISIT TO ITALY, 1819: Watercolours. LANDSCAPE: The Print Maker's View. Adm. free. Wkdays 10-6. Suns., 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W1. 01-439 1866. ELISABETH FRINK recent sculpture. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Until June 27th.

ROYAL ACADEMY

Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August. Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20. Exhibn open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. Closed 29 July.

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE GALLERIES are closed until Thursday 16 July 1981 for redecoration and the preparation of the forthcoming Princes Gate Collection Exhibition.

WILDENSTEIN: Consulat—Empire—Restauration, Art in early XIX Century France. From 17th June through July. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30. 147 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 01-629 0602.

EXHIBITIONS

MAIDSTONE COLLEGE OF ART Annual Degree Exhibition of Students' work. Oakwood Park, Oakwood Road, Maidstone. Monday, June 29th and Tuesday, June 30th. 10 am-8 pm. Admission free. Ample parking.

REX.—The Real Estate Exhibition of Domestic, Industrial and Investment Property for sale worldwide is being held at the Hotel Inter-Continental, Hyde Park Corner, on 1st and 2nd July. Open 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission £2.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. Wkdys. 10-5.30 Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

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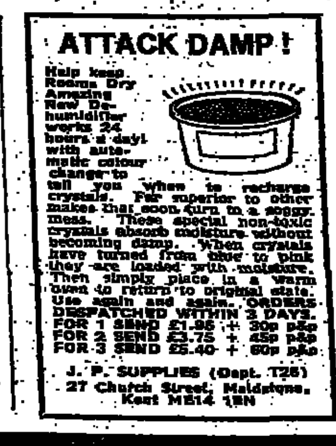
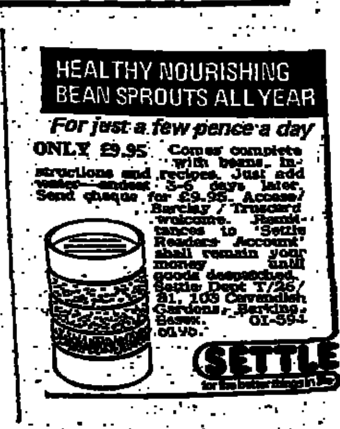
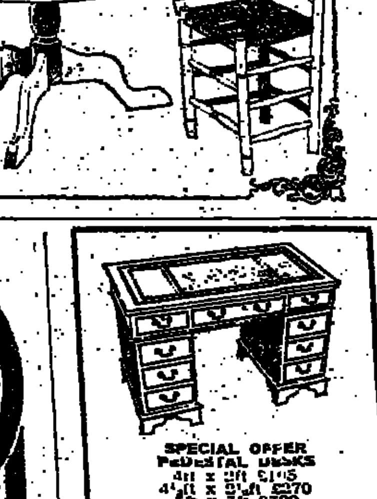




HOME & GARDEN



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LEGAL NOTICES

No 001450 of 1981

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. In the matter of WINCHESTER LONDON TRUST Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 20th March 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of (1) the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £280,000 to £27,735.11 and (2) the reduction of the Share Premium Account of the said Company from £370,142.18 to £32,142.18.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on Monday the 6th day of July, 1981.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reductions of capital or Share Premium Account should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1981.

(L.S.) WEDLAKE BELL, 16 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2E 9HF. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 002043 of 1981

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Group A In the matter of DAWNAY, DAY & Co. Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 1st June, 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £5,000,000 to £500,000 by returning capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2 on Monday the 13th day of July, 1981.

ANY Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 23th day of June 1981

(L.S.) BERWIN LEIGHTON of Adelaide House, London Bridge, London, EC4R 9HA Solicitors for the said Company

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

ARNOLD, Gladys Mabel, of 36 Waveney Avenue, London, SE15, died on 31st January, 1980. Particulars to Whittington Tilling & Knight, solicitors, of 210 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BP before 4th September, 1981.

HUYGENS Adriaan Frederik, 7 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, London, SW18. Died on 2nd December 1979 particulars to C. A. Fry & Co. Solicitors of Suite 20, 91 St Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Square London, WC2H 0DT (Janneke Sijn Shepherd) before 6th September 1981

[illegible] Benjamin of 22 Linthorpe Road, London N16, died on 31st [illegible]. Particulars to [illegible] & Co. Solicitors of [illegible] Lincolns Inn Fields, London [illegible] before 4th September, 1981

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

TAYSIDE REGIONAL COUNCIL issued 25 June 1981 £4.5m Bills due 24 September, at 11.15/16%. Applications £25.5m. Total outstanding £12.5m.

هكذا من الأصل

Durham treat ■ lucky dips

Shoparound

Close shaves ■ crumb catcher

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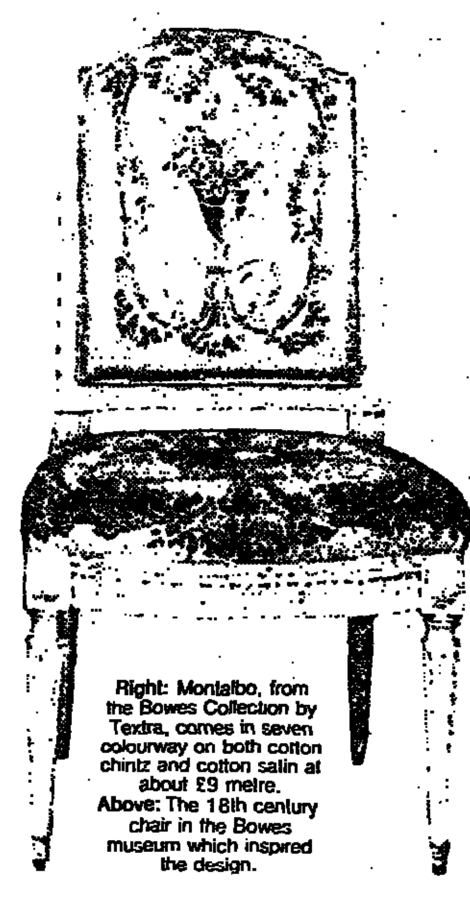


Right: Montalbo, from the Bowes Collection by Textra, comes in seven colourways on both cotton chintz and cotton satin at about £9 metre. Above: The 18th century chair in the Bowes museum which inspired the design.

The secret treasures of a social exile

Undiscovered treasures are as hard to come by at the moment as undisclosed Royal Family stories, so to find both in a French-style chateau 15 miles west of Scotch Corner is a treat worth the round trip to co Durham.

The treasures are in the Bowes Museum at Barnard Castle, which houses "one of the major art collections in the country", says its curator, Elizabeth Conran, "plus a textile collection nobody knows about".

The founder, John Bowes, was the son of the tenth earl of Strathmore and nephew of the eleventh earl, ancestor of the Queen Mother. Although he lived with her as his wife, the tenth earl did not marry John's mother, a village girl on his estate, until nine years after John's birth. Whereupon he promptly died within 24 hours of the ceremony, and his hope that he was ensuring the inheritance of the title by his son was dashed.

There were furious court cases brought by the other claimants and John's mother was closely cross-examined in public about her life with the earl. John was debarred the title, but allowed to inherit the lands, but his position in mid-nineteenth English society was so uncomfortable that he moved to France, spending three quarters of every year in Paris.

He married a French actress, Josephine, and together they began to found their collection. Pictures were acquired at the rate of one a week for 13 years and they must have had an extraordinary appreciation of quality as they cleverly bought what was unfashionable at the time, snapping up an El Greco and two Goyas for £5 each and becoming the first English owners of a Courbet for under £10.

They founded what is now numerically the biggest collection of French and Spanish paintings in Britain and they also went in for ceramics and glass, lace, embroideries and tapestries. In 1869, 15 years after their marriage, the building of the museum at Barnard Castle began — 30 galleries modelled on the Tuileries, but looking out, somewhat incongruously, across Teesdale. Both inside and out it has a completely different atmosphere from other regional museums, which have a mostly British emphasis.

Now, some of the Bowes "unknown" eighteenth and nineteenth-century textile designs are being made available to a wider public. When Malcolm Mackinnon, managing director of the textile company Textra, was looking for "something traditional for the American market" he found that all the best designs in the V&A had been copied but, with one of those quirky coincidences on which so many success stories are based, his designer, Dorothy Evans, just happened to have been a neighbour of Elizabeth Conran.

So permission to develop designs from some of the tapestries at Barnard Castle was given and the Bowes collection was born. The result is a range of fabrics which are commercially in tune with today and yet have remained true to the spirit of the originals. There are nine designs — small chintzes at £8 a metre, large chintzes and cotton satins at £9 and linen unions at £13.

Among the most attractive, which would look well in town or country interiors, are Stainton, a lavish design of peacocks and flowers on a dark linen union ground, based on a set of petit and gros point needlework chair seat covers; and Chevallier, in cotton chintz or cotton satin, taken from late eighteenth-century needlework seat covers with flower baskets and ribbons.

Montalbo, illustrated, is a formal shield-shaped design of urns and flowers from an eighteenth-century occasional chair and Josie is a simplified version of the rosebud embroidery on a late eighteenth-century English gentleman's red silk velvet waistcoat.

All the designs are available in various colourways. Samples can be seen at Harrods, Design Direction, 308 King's Road, SW3, Specialist Interiors of Sevenoaks and Beatties, Wolverhampton and branches. Inquiries for stockists in other areas to Textra Furnishing Fabrics, 16 Newman Street, London W1P 4ED, telephone 01-637 5782.

The original textiles and their interpretations will be exhibited at the Bowes Museum until July 5, in addition to the current main exhibition of drawings of the area by a local artist, Douglas Pittuck. Opening hours are from 10 am to 5.30 pm; Sundays 2 pm to 5 pm.

Newsnotes

■ Organizers of summer fetes or children's parties might care to consider the selection of inexpensive items for bran tubs and lucky dips offered by Curious Caterpillar, 39 Benslow Lane, Hitchin, Herts.

Among the suggestions — all ranging from 2p to £1.60 — are fortune teller fish 2p, paper lanterns 10p, clay beads 22p a pack, magic pens 38p, face paints 48p, finger puppets 60p. An illustrated catalogue is available in return for an sae.

■ Original embroideries designed for the Royal Family are to be shown in an exhibition to be held at the Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate, London SW7 from July 1 to August 14.

A major exhibit will be George IV's coronation robes sold at auction in 1831 and thought to be lost in a fire at Madame Tussauds in 1927. They were discovered after the last war in a ceiling hatch and the Royal School is now working on their restoration — you will see six girls working on the robes during the exhibition. Admission is £1.

■ An automatic machine that makes colour enlargements of colour prints almost instantly has been installed at Woolworth's branch in Oxford Street, London W1 — the first in the country. It takes nine minutes to produce each enlargement, but will accept new work every 20 seconds.

It enlarges by about five per cent any type of snapshot, including Kodak and Polaroid instant pictures and even old sepia toned photographs. Up to 3½in x 4½in originals are accepted and the machine will produce enlargements of plans and drawings as well as photographs — be your own industrial spy for only 75p.

■ The second British Craft show will be held at the Wembley Conference Centre from July 2 to 5. There will be more than 200 exhibitors — craftsmen, manufacturers and suppliers of equipment and kits, offering the opportunity of specialist advice on a variety of crafts from candlemaking and lacemaking to marquetry and glass engraving. The exhibition is open from 11 am to 8 pm on July 2 and 10 am to 6 pm on July 3 to 5. Admission £1.70, children and pensioners 90p.

Above left: Micron de luxe shaver by Braun, £30.95 from larger branches of Boots. Above right: Travelling iron, 5 inches long, 220/110 volts. Called the Baby 124 by Termozela, it costs £8.75 from Harrods' luggage department. Below: A padded pillow-bag to comfort small children while travelling. In pastel print on a white ground, with a little cloth doll to play with. £2.99 from all branches of Salisburys.

Travelling light to the sun

Wimbledon, whatever the weather, puts me in holiday mood, so here are some of the latest bendable, foldable, collapsible, pocketable ideas — all designed to make travelling easier.

Electrical appliances should, wherever possible, be dual voltage, particularly if you are heading for America, where 110 volts is usual. A shaver which can be used anywhere in the world because it has its own built-in recharger is the new Braun Micron Universal. It also adapts automatically to any local AC voltage but you pay for the convenience—it costs £49.95.

The Braun model my tester thought best value was the Micron de luxe. It has a double action switch with a second position which extends a trimming device to cope with the soft, longer hairs round the neck and throat and it comes in a neat mirrored case which stands on its own or can be mounted on the wall. Dual voltage, 240/120, £30.95. Both shavers are available from Currys and larger branches of Boots.

For those planning to make one holiday centre their main base, with the possibility of a weekend or overnight stay somewhere else, a folding holdall is a good idea — you don't want to take all your luggage just for a couple of days.

The neatest holdall I have seen is the Tote expanding bag. In matt nylon with nylon strapping, it is 9in x 5in folded and opens to 18in x 12in x 6in. It comes in beige, black, pink, blue or green and costs £9.50 from Harrods.

For sun-soaking the best looking bag-cum-beach-mat is one by Correna. It is 21in x 15in — big enough to hold a complete *batterie de piscine* — and each side unzips and unfolds to make a 4ft 10in mat. In red, yellow or royal blue, all reversing to white (don't worry, it's in scrubbable cotton canvas) £9.99 from Barkers, Kensington High Street, W8.

For more active holidays — and even more packable — is the Okay

one-piece sailing suit in guaranteed tearproof, windproof and waterproof nylon. It is roomy enough to be put on over other clothes and folds to 12in x 6in.

My tester liked its quick Velcro covered zip fastening, foldaway hood and windproof cuffs and would recommend it for motorcycling as well as sailing and fishing. He stood on his lawn while someone hosed him all over at full force and emerged with even his sense of humour still dry.

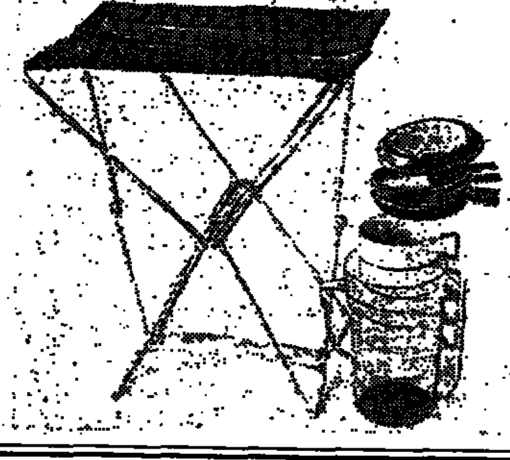
At the price — £19.95 plus £1.70 p&p — it incorporates several good ideas found on more expensive models — a double seat and a sealable waterproof thigh pocket with a perspex front, for instance — and it comes in royal, navy, olive, fluorescent orange or fluorescent yellow in sizes from children's to medium and extra large adults. Available from Postmark, Postmark House, Cross Lane, London N8 7SD.

For those travelling by car with a baby, Mothercare have a new bottle and food heater which plugs into the cigarette lighter socket to warm milk or jars and cans of food — useful for days out as well as camping and caravanning holidays: £3.95 from Mothercare branches and Mothercare by post, Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Herts WD2 5SH.

To ensure the safety of babies and young children in cars Boots have a Carrycot Restraint Harness to keep the cot securely on the back seat (£3.90) and a car safety harness at £10.95 for use on the back seat only by children up to 36 kg (about 17½lbs). For estate cars there is a safety harness extension at £3.65. All from Babyboots departments.

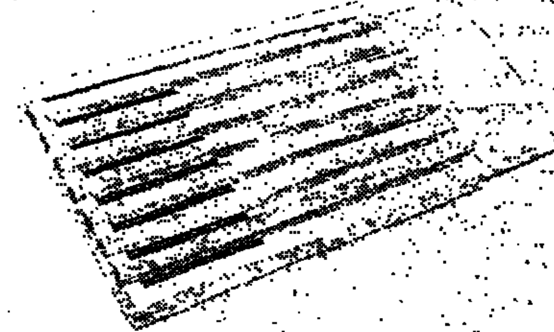
And if your delicate skin is mosquito prone, don't forget insect repellent. Many camping shops have the type of burning coil that keeps rooms insect-free at night - Kilmos mosquito coils cost 60p for a packet of 10. Or just take a packet of Elastoplast Insect Repel Wipes - 61½p for a packet of 10, which smell rather better than the sort of lotions that repel your family and friends as well.

Do not, as I once did, go camping in France unprepared for the fact that English blood is apparently the mosquito's equivalent of vintage claret. After only one night I had 40 bites, each the size of my thumb nail, and I still get postcards from my neighbours on the site who have never addressed me as anything but "La dame aux moustiques".



Left: Small fishing stool folds to 11in x 9in. Canvas seats open to 13in x 8in. £2.49 from all branches of Woolworths. Plastic picnic drink set of four beige cups and 4 brown saucers fitting into a smoky brown lidded jug, £3.99 from larger Woolworths.

The greatest thing since sliced bread?

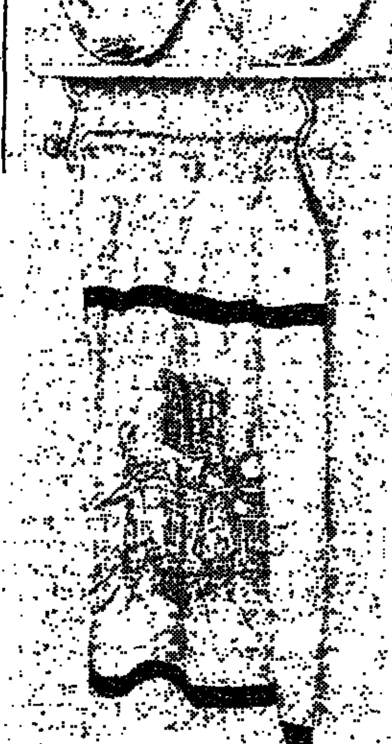


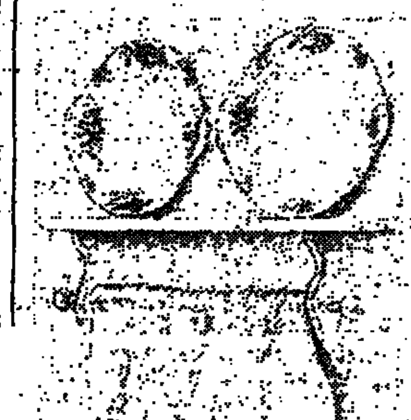
For novel Scandinavian ideas you need go no further than the Swedish Table, 7 Paddington Street, London W1. Trevor Maxwell goes on frequent buying trips to the smaller Swedish manufacturers, seeking unusual and original table and kitchenware not stocked by the big stores.

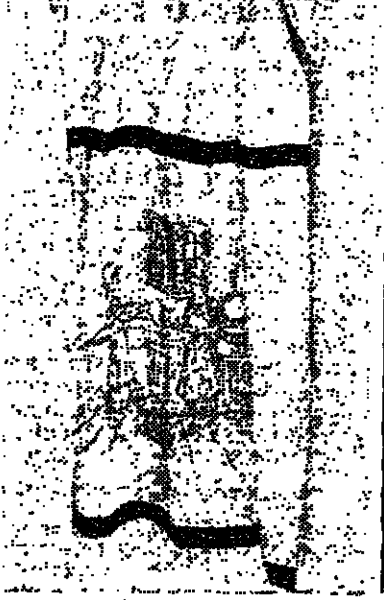
One of his latest imports is a slatted bread board made of pine with a sliding tray underneath to catch the crumbs and save them splattering over the table — £9.50 plus £1 p&p.

Another, the embroidered tea-towel tidy, sounds a little coy, but could be attractive in a pine country kitchen. It consists of a pine kitchen shelf with a wooden rod and a row of hooks beneath, plus a 'curtain' to embroider.

The *design* is stamped on natural coloured cotton and the *pack* contains blue stranded cotton and binding. When you have finished it, you slip it on the rod and it makes a fresh cover-up for the grotty tea towels you forgot to put in the wash. It comes in a flat pack at £14.75, plus £1.50 p&p.







Right: Pine shelf with ready-to-embroider curtain to hide tea towels, £14.75 plus £1.50 p & p.
Above: Slatted pine bread board with sliding tray, £9.50 plus £1 p & p. Both from the Swedish Table, 7 Paddington Street, London W1.

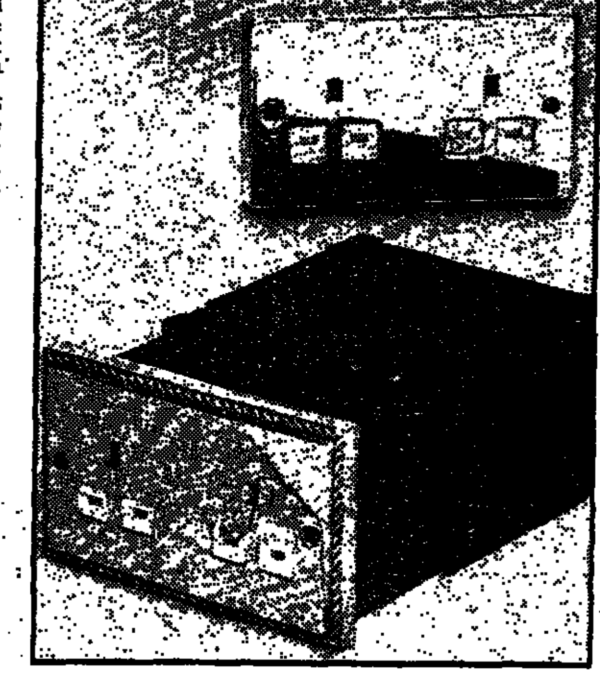
■ Anyone with really valuable jewels presumably keeps them in the bank or has installed burglar alarms. But many of us have small pieces about the house that are irreplaceable because of their sentimental rather than their intrinsic value. For these it might be worth considering a small wall safe that looks like a double power point.

This Wall Safe Point measures only 5in x 5in x 2½in, so it is only useful for jewelry or overnight cash. It is finished in brass, so of course your other fittings have to match if you are to confuse the burglar, and the key fits into one of the 'earth' points. It costs £39.95 from Knobs and Knockers, 65 Judd Street, WC1 and at their departments in Harrods, some Debenhams and Fenwicks, Newcastle and Brent Cross.

A larger, electronically-controlled safe designed for offices, clubs and hotel rooms has been introduced by GMTC. It can be used in houses, too, but for the price, £450, you might just as well have an alarm system.

Its capacity is about 3.6 cu ft, so it will take documents and files, packages and briefcases as well as money and jewels and instead of a key there is a panel of digits with one million combinations, so a different one can be dialled into the memory bank every time the cabinet is locked. If false attempts are made to open the safe it will automatically stop functioning after the third misdial.

The safe is fixed by interior bolts to the floor and the microprocessor is powered by mains electricity. Emergency batteries take over automatically if the power fails. It is approved by major insurance companies and further details are available from GMTC Co. Ltd., 15 Newman Street, London W1, telephone 01-580 3647.



Gardening/Roy Hay

Cleaning up those eyesores

In our area we have a small "study group" of residents who are concerned about conservation of local amenities. They are prepared to raise money and get their jackets off when necessary to plant trees or shrubs, clean up eyesores and put pressure on those who allow hedges or fences to deteriorate or otherwise fail in their civic responsibilities.

Lately we have started to renovate a long mixed hedge which had been allowed to become overgrown, thin at the base and in which a number of young bushy elms had died. We had first intended to grub out the dead elms but have now decided to cut them down to the ground and leave them. This will save a lot of time and expense as we would have had to employ a contractor to do the job.

It seems that in the vast majority of cases of elms that died through the Dutch elm disease in the mid 1970s and have made new growth, some 85 per cent of the new growth is still healthy. In my own old garden at Hurtmore I had to cut down an elm hedge which was about 20 feet high, but now the regenerated growth is 10 feet or more high. Near our home at Enfield three enormous elms with trunks about three feet across were cut down some years ago and now from below ground new shoots are growing lustily.

So the Forestry Commission's experts, who have been monitoring the regenerated growth for four years in various parts of southern England, feel that it is worthwhile leaving the roots in the hope that they may grow again. They suggest that it is best to cut dead elms down to ground level and not to leave a stump a foot or two above ground as this would reduce the danger of an attack of armillaria (honey fungus) disease. This disease can of course attack many perfectly healthy trees and shrubs.

There is always the danger that the regenerated growth may again be attacked by the disease. We will plant other hedge plants such as hornbeam or quickthorn and eventually perhaps a decision will have to be made whether to retain the new elm growth if it appears and sacrifice the hormbeam or vice versa.

We also have a problem of what to plant to replace some large elms that died and which were effectively screening part of a housing estate. Various trees are being considered and one being looked upon favourably is a poplar, *Populus candicans* 'Aurora', the balm of gilead whose leaves smell strongly of balsam. It is now to be known correctly as *P. gileadensis*.

This variety makes a fine tree and the leaves are creamy-white tinged with pink when young, turning green later. There are of course many other suggestions and I will report in due course about the results of our deliberations. Several factors have to be considered when choosing trees for screening pruposes — soil, situation and cost. For example, if there is plenty of money available a quick screen of the Lombardy poplar *P. nigra* 'Italica' will ultimately reach 30-50 feet but with only a spread of five to eight feet, whereas *P. candicans* 'Aurora' may have a spread of up to 25 feet.

So more Lombardy poplars would have to be planted for an effective screen, and if paid labour has to be used the cost might be up to £8 a tree or more. Again, one has to remember that the roots of some trees, notably the Lombardy poplar, may reach out as far as 100 feet — especially on clay soils — and damage the foundations of buildings.

Sometimes, but too rarely for one who is basically lazy, it pays to leave well alone in the garden. I am thinking about the relative merits of growing strawberries on the "matted bed" system and as single plants in rows. If you allow the runners to root you will get a larger crop of strawberries but they will be smaller than when grown as single plants in rows. This does not worry me, the heavier the crop the better — after all I am going to chew the berries up, large or small.

The main advantage of the matted bed is that the strawberry foliage completely covers the ground and only a few uppish weeds like groundsel or the odd thistle have pushed through this canopy in our garden. Couch grass I suppose would struggle up and maybe one or two other weeds but generally the strawberries make fine ground cover.

Opinions seem to differ about how many years one may leave a matted bed to give a crop — or for that matter plants in rows. The general feeling is that strawberries should be replaced after they have given three crops and from my experience over nearly 30 years I think this is about right.

I used to plant a batch in July or August to grow under cloches each year and then, after the crop was gathered in the following summer, I would destroy the batch that had given me three crops. It is not quite so easy to follow this pattern with matted beds because it takes two years at least for the beds to be really covered and it seems a shame to grub them out in the third year.

One can allow the plants to spread in a bed three feet wide provided one can pick the berries from either side. One other advantage of the matted bed is that probably one loses a small percentage of fruit to the slugs. I will not be positive about this but working on the assumption that the more strawberries there are the more the slugs will leave for me, I think I will be better off with the matted bed. Of course one cannot easily put down slug bait or water the ground with liquid metaldehyde with a matted bed, but we do treat the ground all round the bed with Slugit liquid and in recent years the slug problem has not been serious.

Three splendid books have come from *The Reader's Digest*. They are *Field Guide to the Wild Flowers of Britain* (£7.50), *Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Britain* (£6.50) and *Field Guide to the Birds of Britain* (£6.95). Lavishly illustrated in colour these books make it easy to identify the birds or plants. Trees and shrubs, for example, are classified by the shape and arrangement of their leaves — something I think has never been done before.

In the flowers volume the plants are shown as they are seen growing, complete with surrounding plants and grasses. In the bird book there is a map which shows the distribution of every one of the 314 species included. There are 585 species of wild flowers and 229 species of trees and shrubs represented.

The books are eight inches wide by six inches deep and thus fit into a large pocket, a lady's handbag or will lie flat on the shelf below the instrument panel of a car. I have not seen books that go into their subject so fully — the birds are shown in flight, courtship and display, perching, hopping, on the nest and gathering in groups. Trees are shown with as many as eight illustrations — leaf, flower, berry, seed-pod, fruit and shape in winter or summer. With flowers the shape of leaf, the flowers and the seed-pod are all illustrated.

Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

Aristocrats from Alsace

Alsace wines represent some of the best value from France. They are fragrant and fruity and I have never had a bad one. Most are sufficiently robust to partner a variety of foods and comparisons of house styles and the wines from specific sites are individualistic.

A big new list from Lay & Wheeler (Culver Street, Colchester) includes 24 Alsace wines, grouped by producers. There is the fine-drawn 1978 Schoenenburg Riesling from Dopff Au Moulin for about £6, which might be paired with the 1979 Schoenenburg Riesling of René Schmidt, a medal-winner from a small but respected grower. (About £4.06 from Ellis Son & Vidler, 57 Cambridge Street, SW1 and 27-29 White Rock, Hastings, Sussex). The Schoenenburg is the site rising steeply above Riquewihr.

Lay & Wheeler also has some examples of the Kaefferkopf wines from Ammerschwihr, the Kaefferkopf Riesling 1979 costing £3.50. These wines come from Kuehn of Ammerschwihr, whose offices are papered with certificates of gold medals won, significantly, not only at other fairs within France and abroad, but in the stern arena of the Colmar Foire aux Vins, against neighbours. Kuehn wines are impressive. You might follow the Kaefferkopf Riesling with Kuehn's 1978 Cuvée St Hubert Gewurztraminer at a dinner.

Michel Laugel's wines were fairly recently introduced to Britain but mention has previously been made of their delicious Rosé de Marlenheim. The firm's 1979 Pinot Blanc is good with cold meats, even sausages and spiced cuts and useful to serve with first courses if you have been drinking spirit-based mixtures, as it is firm and dry. (£3.75 from Berry Bros & Rudd, 3 St James's Street, SW1.) Trimbach of Ribeauvillé makes aristocratic wines of special appeal: some find them austere but they are impeccable in detail and this firm can make of the Sylvaner, a grape that generally provides a pleasing freshness.

The 1979 Sylvaner costs £3.10, the Riesling named for the firm's founder, the 1976 Cuvée Frédéric Emile, £5.65. These finer 1976s are reaching their prime. (All can be bought from The Malmaison Wine Club, St. Pancras Chambers, Euston Rd., NW1 and the North British Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh). Also from the Malmaison are two wines from Dopff & Irion, a firm whose wines are usually smooth; their 1976 Riesling, *vendange tardive*, costs £8.70.

The suffix *vendange tardive* implies a wine with more fruitiness than sweetness. The late M Jean Hugel, whose firm is the main exporter in Alsace wished to offer wines from late-vintaged and specially selected grapes; but Hugel's representative in the United States, now again in Britain, Parry de Winton, refused to sell wines with German names. In fact, by 1976 such terms as *beerenauslese* and other German words were prohibited on Alsace labels and, in 1979, the term *vendange tardive* and certain others were authorized.

Nowadays, an Alsace wine described as grand cru must have attained at least 86° Oechsle — the measurement of the sugar in the must or unfermented grape juice. A wine described as vendange tardive must have attained 108° Oechsle, and one categorized as *sélection des grains nobles* (selected choice berries) must be 126° Oechsle. These wines are strong in flavour. They are fruity rather than sweet and should not be compared directly with anything from Germany as the essential differences between Alsace and Germany are emphasized at these top levels of quality.

This type of Alsace wine can be sipped as a special aperitif (do not serve a bone dry light wine with the first course if this is done); kept as a fine conclusion to a meal if fruit and light pastries are served, or even smoked fish. In addition to the Riesling, such special wines are also made from the Gewurztraminer and the Tokay d'Alsace.

The Hugel 1976 Gewurztraminer vendange tardive costs about £10.25, the Riesling 1976 vendange tardive £11.60 and the firm's 1976 Tokay £11.40, all from Selfridges, Oxford Street, W.1. Other outlets; Youdell, 31 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria; Vintage Wines, 116 Derby Rd., Nottingham. Lay & Wheeler have two *grains nobles*, also from Hugel, for those who want delicate fruitiness. The 1976 Gewurztraminer costs £14.80 and the 1976 Riesling £16.90.

Can the new Mermaid really manage without Bernard Miles?

by Alan Hamilton

Lord Miles, better known as Long John Silver or just plain Bernard, fought his way through an undergrowth of cables, scaffolding and plaster dust to demonstrate the view of Bankside power station from the new riverside restaurant of his beloved Mermaid Theatre.

"They don't really need me any more; I've drawn up the programme for the next seven years," he shouted over the din of last-minute construction. "I could leave this place tomorrow and it would run itself. But I don't suppose I shall."

Tomorrow night, after a closure of nearly three years for a major £2.5 million reconstruction, the enlarged and greatly improved Mermaid, the only new theatre in the City of London for nearly 300 years, reopens its doors with a charity performance called *Hidden Talents*. In it stage celebrities will perform feats they were never suspected of being capable of, something Lord Miles has been doing ever since he opened the first Mermaid in his back garden in St John's Wood in 1950.

It has been a clever reconstruction in more ways than the purely architectural. At the suggestion of the late Anthony Crosland, then environment secretary, Miles acquired himself a greatly sought-after office development permit, which he then gave to a large City company on condition that they rebuilt his theatre while they threw up their offices around it.

The result is that the original building, a former warehouse of 1831 vintage, has been retained, its walls squeezed out to accommodate an extra 110 seats, but it has been completely enveloped in a new structure of restaurants, dressing rooms, offices and extra stage space, which provides an added layer of insulation against exterior sound.

Lord Miles is delighted with the reborn Mermaid, although he still has difficulty navigating his way around his labyrinth of new corridors. It is, he says, far better than he ever imagined.

It had been hoped to keep the theatre in business while surrounded by builders, but that proved impossible. The three-year hiatus has given Lord Miles a respite from the project that has occupied one third of his 73 years. He has read avidly (which explains how he has seven years of productions mapped out), escaped more often with his wife to their Yorkshire cottage, and has returned to his basic trade of being a stand-up comedian.

He has done cabaret at the Dorchester, and on one of the last voyages of the Ark Royal; he has been a friend of the Navy ever since his 1943 film role in *In Which We Serve*. "It's not always the same act, of course; I'll give an all-male audience at sea something a good deal stronger than I'll do for a business convention in Park Lane."

In 20 years at the Mermaid he took only five roles himself. Despite his intentions of partial retirement he will be on stage there again at Christmas playing for the fifteenth time in *Treasure Island*, aided by his trusty green parrot Jack Sprat, which resides noisily in an upstairs office.

Day to day running of the reopened theatre will be largely in the hands of his general manager, Ann Rawsthorne. "I intend to retire more and more into the background and become a godfather figure," says Miles, the Buckinghamshire burr not entirely polished away by years on the stage.

He and his wife retain immense enthusiasm for the Mermaid's children's theatre, the Molecule Club, which aims to teach the wonders of science and nature through drama. Like many elderly men, Miles has rediscovered the pleasures of reading and learning, and his bedside table is never without some children's book of knowledge. "I want to relearn my elementary education all over again."

For an artistic man, he has a love of learning about practical things, perhaps stemming from his first job as a stage carpenter. "I've watched many an operation; surgery is sheer carpentry, you know."

Miles's critics would say that his love of the new does not extend to his choice of productions on the Mermaid stage, and that he has been unadventurous. "Rubbish," he says. "We rescued Shaw from the doldrums when no one else was doing him, and did 18 productions. We've done six Jacobean, five American, three Irish, three Russian ....

Lord Miles: new boards to tread at Puddle Dock.

"The unadventurous companies are the National and the Royal Shakespeare; they are the ones that stick to the safe old repertoire."

For the official reopening on July 7, Miles has chosen a revival of *Eastward Ho!*, a riotous and vulgar Jacobean comedy of 1605 last performed at the Mermaid in 1962, when the late Kenneth Tynan labelled it the finest comedy outside Shakespeare. It is appropriately set in the environs of Blackfriars, and Miles has surreptitiously slipped an additional reference to Puddle Dock into the text.

Creating the Mermaid has not made Lord Miles a rich man; in its early years he survived on a diet of advertisements for eggs, Mackeson and Jacob's biscuits. The new theatre will still depend heavily on Arts Council and City Corporation money for survival. The transfer of 16 productions to the West End has helped in the past; there will have to be more.

It is unlikely that the Mermaid will continue to be a Miles family business after he goes. His daughter Sally occasionally helps to direct the children's theatre, and one of his nine grandchildren serves behind the bar, but there is no obvious heir-apparent to head the business when the godfather finally bows out.

Not that that is likely to happen for a long time yet. "There is so much I want to do, especially with the children's theatre. I want to expand it into linguistics, history, economic geography. We have neglected education, you know, ever since we invented the Industrial Revolution and then rested on our laurels."

There is little danger of the inventor of the Mermaid Theatre making the same mistake.

The nightmare haunting the wets

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Peter Walker's New York speech on Monday was seen as another example of a Cabinet minister stepping out of line. Here was another leading wet deliberately risking the Prime Minister's wrath by issuing a public warning to his colleagues not to rely excessively on monetarist nostrums.

"Our basic political and economic approach should be free of any doctrinaire approach. It should not be based upon the works and intellects, no matter how considerable, of any one group of economists be they of the London, Harvard, Cambridge, Chicago or any other school." Not perhaps the most welcome reading at the Thatcher breakfast table. But how much does she need to worry? How deep are the Cabinet divisions?

That they are serious is beyond dispute. This is the most divided Conservative administration within memory. But are the differences so fundamental as to make real cooperation over any length of time virtually impossible? What is the cause of such tension in the traditionally cohesive Conservative ranks?

One possibility is that it is essentially a matter of personalities: Mrs Thatcher undoubtedly has some difficulties as a woman at the head of an otherwise male Cabinet. She became Prime Minister without the senior ministerial experience or record of achievement to compel the respect of her colleagues. She had not been the majority choice for the leadership. Indeed, in a *Pursuit of Power* television programme recently, Mr St John-Stevas pointed out that she was backed by only two members of the then Shadow Cabinet—himself and Sir Keith Joseph.

A few years later Mr St John-Stevas and Sir Angus Maude were the first two ministers whom she sacked from her Cabinet, which might be considered a somewhat eccentric application of the principle: first in, first out. But it should also be a warning against any attempt to divide the Cabinet neatly into Mrs Thatcher's personal supporters and critics.

Another explanation is that the Cabinet is split by the conflict over monetarism. There is more truth in this, as Mr Walker's speech confirms, but it is still not the whole truth. There are certainly two distinct philosophical strands in the modern Conservative Party, both of which are represented in the present Cabinet.

In one group are the heirs of nineteenth century economic liberalism. In the other are those who believe in the Tory tradition of balance, that it is the party's historic function to correct any fashionable trend before it goes too far.

So the economic liberals, such as Mrs Thatcher, Sir Keith Joseph, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr John Nott, are devotees of monetarism as the doctrine which seeks to apply the principles of the free market economy in modern conditions. The balancers, most notably Mr Walker, Mr Prior, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr St John-Stevas — so long as he sat around the Cabinet table — are wary of putting too much faith in any economic creed.

Yet this distinction is not a sufficient explanation of what splits the Cabinet. If the balancers were simply concerned to swing the pendulum back towards the middle they would probably favour a further dose of monetarist policies. Collectivism has been the fashionable trend throughout nearly all the postwar years, and monetarism has been implemented, only partially and for a relatively short time, as a corrective. Its hold upon British policy-makers, if one goes beyond the select few around the Cabinet table, is no more than tenuous.

The Cabinet wets are not opposed in principle to some of the main tenets of monetarism and the policies associated with it. They agree that the money supply needs to be controlled. They would ideally like to see public expenditure take a smaller share of the national income. Most favour an incomes policy, but they recognize that the present Government in present conditions could not have much more of one than it has.

It is not therefore monetarism as such that affronts the wets. "If I may make my own position on monetarism plain", said Mr St John-Stevas in his television discussion, "I don't reject it in the sense of saying there's nothing in it". The point of departure comes when the policies applied in the name of monetarism clash with the principles of another Tory tradition: Conservative paternalism.

The essence of Conservative paternalism is a concern for the social well-being of all sections of the community. It is a tradition that stretches back at least to Shaftesbury and the Factory Acts. It also has a particular political relevance in modern times.

The Conservatives' survival as one of the two principal parties throughout the twentieth century is one of the curiosities of British politics. It was not bound to happen. Look at the Conservative parties of Scandinavia. Their strength is now increasing; but for years they have been regarded as outside the mainstream, the party with which it is dangerous for others to associate too closely because they are seen so much as the spokesmen for a minority interest.

They have served in non-socialist coalitions; but up to now it has been taken for granted that they could not lead such governments, even when they have had the person most qualified to be prime minister.

This is the nightmare of the British Tory paternalists: that the Conservative Party might come to be seen as the representatives of a privileged minority, the voice of wealth, the spokesmen of the bosses. There have been times when the nightmare has seemed uncomfortably close to reality.

The memory of the Depression between the wars, over which the Conservatives presided for most of the time, could easily have reduced the party to a limited role in the postwar years. The Rab Butler facelift after 1945 was a deliberate exercise to preserve the Conservatives from that fate.

The danger was there again after the Heath Government's struggle with the miners, but the subsequent conduct of the unions has brought a good deal of sympathy for any administration that seeks to stand up to them. Now the wets in and outside the Cabinet fear that some of the policies and, even more, the rhetoric of the present Government could raise the spectre once again.

They fear the social effects of unemployment, the threat to stability. They concentrate, as Tory paternalists have always done, on the need for a sense of national unity. "We must pursue policies", said Mr Walker in New York, "that do not create a divisive society between the employed and the unemployed".

What splits the Cabinet is not principally therefore a dispute over economics. It is over the social consequences of economic policies. To ask the Cabinet wets for an alternative economic strategy is to mistake the nature of the argument. Most are not economists. The Treasury team maintain that they are pursuing the only course to a sound economy, which is the only basis for social stability in the long run. To which the wets reply: "Look at the warning signs. Don't charge on regardless".

Mr Walker: Tory policies must not divide society.

Second-raters who win the weighting game

Henry Armstrong, the treble championship holder, after defeating Ernie Roderick in London in 1939.

Sportsview

When, last month, Maurice Hope lost his light-middleweight boxing championship to Wilfred Benitez, the sports scribes were quick to point out that the new champion was the first boxer since the glorious Henry Armstrong to have held a world title at three different weights. Last week, the claim was made that Alexis Arguello's victory over Jim Watt, gave him, too, three championships at separate weights.

Quite apart from being an insult to the memory of Armstrong, who during 1938 and 1939 held his three titles at the same time, whereas Benitez and Arguello won theirs successively, the claim is highly misleading, and it confers spurious respectability on the shabby and devalued state of boxing today.

The fact is that neither Benitez nor Arguello was ever the undisputed champion at any weight. The schism between the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association has resulted in each body having its own world champion, and only rarely do the two title-holders meet to decide who is supreme in that weight division. Indeed, at present, only Marvin Hagler, in the middleweight division, is recognized as champion by both the WBC and WBA. The most that can be said for Benitez and Arguello is that they have held half a championship, or one version of it, at three different weights. In contrast, there was never any argument about the titles held by Henry Armstrong.

That is not the only reason for the refusal of the purist boxing enthusiast to accept the claims made on behalf of Benitez and Arguello. There has been, over the past 20 years, an absurd proliferation of weight divisions. Whereas up to the 1950s only eight weights were recognized (heavy, light-heavy, middle, welter, light, feather, bantam and fly), the WBA now has rankings lists for 14, and the WBC 15 (they have invented a "cruiserweight" division for heavyweights who are not very heavy). The boxing bodies have created the new weights by the simple expedient of more or less splitting the difference between the traditional classes.

Now, between featherweight and lightweight, which are only nine pounds apart in any event, there is a junior lightweight division (or, as the WBC calls it, super featherweight) at four pounds heavier than the nine stone featherweight limit. Even more absurdly, they have managed to carve out a junior bantamweight class within the six pounds between fly and bantam.

The result has been, inevitably, that some of the so-called world title holders are second-rate fighters who compete in the phoney divisions because they were not good enough in the real ones. If they discover that someone can beat them at their normal weight it is an easy matter to eat steak and chips, or spend a few hours in the sauna, and presto, they can fight in a new division and have a better chance of a title.

Indeed, the whole exercise can be seen as a cynical ploy by the boxing entrepreneurs to increase their financial rewards by staging more fights with the "world title" label.

Benitez himself took the easy road. Finding himself in the same division as Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearns, two excellent fighters, the WBC and WBA welterweight champions respectively, he moved up to light-middle where he comfortably beat Maurice Hope for the title. His "champion" tag convinces no one. Leonard and Hearns would both beat him easily (and Leonard has already done so).

When Henry Armstrong won his titles, there were only eight weight divisions, and he was champion of three of them, spanning 21 pounds in weight. There are now 29 possible world titles, and Benitez has held three of those, the difference in weights being 14 pounds. Arguello's three championships have taken him through a spread of only nine pounds. Even to suggest that Benitez and Arguello have emulated the feats of "Homicide Hank" Armstrong does boxing a great disservice.

Marcel Berlins

Putting school examiners to the test

by Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Some 50,000 pupils began taking their Oxford and Cambridge board GCE examinations this week. They are the last batch of more than one million pupils throughout the country who have been sitting O and A level examinations this summer. One in every three can expect to fail. The results, more crucial than ever this year when jobs are so scarce and university places harder to come by, will be announced in August; marking has already begun.

Every year, the eight GCE boards get thousands of queries from distraught parents and incredulous schools about how Andrew could possibly have done so badly in physics when he was top of his class at school, or why Susan had failed French when the board had agreed to make allowance for the fact that she had been ill for the two weeks before the examination and therefore unable to revise.

Every year too, there are reports in the press about examiners, usually drunk, having been seen in trains or in café distractedly marking examination scripts. There are complaints that the mathematics paper taken by one child was much harder than the paper set by another board, or that the examiners for a particular subject were unduly tough. And there is even the occasional suggestion that the Government has instructed the exam boards to fail candidates in order that more will stay on to retake their examinations and thereby keep the unemployment figures down.

Who are the examiners? How is the marking done? Are some subjects "easier" than others? Do certain boards set more difficult papers or have tougher examiners? What allowances are made for special circumstances like illness or bereavement? Are a fixed proportion of candidates failed each year, or is allowance made for the possibility that the overall quality in a particular subject may be better one year than another?

Last year, half the 500 candidates taking the Oxford and Cambridge board's Greek O level examination were awarded a grade A; only 6 per cent of the same board's 600 design and technology O level candidates obtained a grade A. Even in the more commonly taken subjects, the difference in the proportions getting certain grades is marked. In French, for example, 20 per cent of the Oxford and Cambridge board candidates got a grade A, compared with only 12 per cent in chemistry.

Grades in each subject are supposed to be comparable, so that one should be able to say that a candidate with a grade A in Latin, say, had achieved the same standard of performance as another with the same grade in, say, drama. However, as the boards themselves are the first to admit, marking and grading is not an exact science, and subjective judgments inevitably come more into play when marking a subject like English literature or art than in pure mathematics.

The comparability of standards within the same subject but across different boards is easier to monitor. Yet apparently surprising differences still occur. According to confidential statistics for 1979, for example, (the latest year for which figures are available), 26 per cent of the Oxford and Cambridge board's A level candidates in mathematics (pure and applied) were awarded a grade A, compared with 5 per cent of the Associated Examining Board (AEB), and 12 per cent for the Joint Matriculation Board.

In history, 13 per cent of candidates with the Oxford and Cambridge board were awarded a grade A, compared with 3 per cent with the AEB, and 9 per cent with the JMB.

The results of regular comparability studies suggest that that kind of discrepancy is not a question of one board being more lenient than another, but is rather a reflection of the quality of the candidates. The same explanation is given for the discrepancies in grading between subjects. The Oxford and Cambridge board, the smallest of the GCE boards, the majority of whose clients are the top boys' public schools, has an unusually high proportion of talented pupils.

Guidelines for grading at A level have been laid down by the Schools Council. Those suggest that the top 10 per cent of candidates should be awarded a grade A, 15 per cent B, 10 per cent C, 15 per cent D and 20 per cent E, giving an overall pass rate of 70 per cent.

There are no similar guidelines for O level, but taking all candidates in all subjects, it is expected that about 10 per cent will get a grade A, 25 per cent grade B, and 25-30 per cent grade C, the former cut-off point for a pass, giving an overall "pass" rate of 60-65 per cent. Although the pass-fail distinction in O level was abolished a few years ago, it is still widely used by schools, employers and pupils.

Each board has its own examiners, usually school teachers with a degree and at least two years' teaching experience, but also college lecturers and a surprisingly large number of university teachers, including some distinguished professors. Most of the Oxford and Cambridge board's A level examiners are university teachers for example; Mr Douglas Gray, Tolkien professor of English at Oxford, is an examiner for the board, for example.

The payment is meagre, and most examiners, particularly in the universities, do it in part in order to keep in touch with what is going on in schools. The Oxford and Cambridge board's fees, for example, range from 54p for a relatively easy-to-mark script like O level mathematics to £1.32 for an A level English script, plus a basic fee of £10 for having to read the set books.

Each examiner is given about 300 O level scripts or 150-200 A level scripts; it is expected that an experienced examiner will be able to mark around six O level scripts per hour, and three to four A level scripts per hour. However, there are no guidelines as to how long they should take, or when they should or should not mark scripts, save that it should never be in a public place.

It would be impossible to check on how each examiner does his work; he is simply trusted to do it conscientiously. However, there is a refined and extensive check on the marking policies of each examiner so that any tendencies to over-leniency or over-severity can be detected and allowance made. Occasionally, they are so out of step with their fellow examiners, or so erratic in their marking that they have to be dismissed and their papers re-marked.

Those raw marks are then fed into a computer to produce a distribution of marks for each subject, from which the senior examiners can fix the cut-off point for the various grades, taking into account as far as possible previous years' results, the difficulty of the paper compared with other years, and any indications of change in the quality of the candidates themselves.

The raw marks do not signify very much by themselves. Last year, for example, the pass mark out of 100 for the Oxford and Cambridge board's A level examinations ranged from 31 for mathematics (pure and applied) to 50 for art, while in history anyone achieving a score of 56 or more was awarded a grade A.

The final stage of the marking process is the award of grades to the individual candidates, and it is at this stage that any special circumstances are taken into consideration. These may range from claims that the candidate is dyslexic or had 'flu on the day of the examination, or that there was a pneumatic drill at work outside the examination hall, to serious personal tragedies like, in one case, a pupil's father having murdered his mother two days before his examination.

In such special cases, boards take advice from schools as to what grade a candidate might have been expected to get in normal circumstances. They usually also ask for the name of two other candidates who would have been expected to achieve the same grad so that the board can check that the school is not being over-optimistic about its pupils' chances of success. But in the end, it is up to the subjective judgment of each board to decide how much allowance to make, and practices differ. teacher at all.

The Oxford and Cambridge board, for example, said that it would make allowance for candidates whose physics teacher had dropped dead two months before the examination, whereas the JMB was not sure that any allowance should be given on the ground that those candidates may still have been better taught than pupils in a school which had no qualified physics teacher at all.

Likewise, in the case of a candidate who had had prolonged sikness during the year preceding the examination, the JMB pointed out that he may still have been better off than a child from a deprived home.

Every year, a handful of schools discover they have prepared their pupils for the wrong set book. If there is sufficient time before the examinations, some boards will prepare a special examination paper for those candidates; others may assess candidates on the work they have done. But if the set book covers too important a part of the syllabus, pupils sometimes have to miss the examination altogether and resit it in the autumn.

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A NEW REALISM ON PAY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the need to hold down pay increases shows how far the Government has moved in its understanding of wage inflation. When it took office in 1979 it gave the impression that it felt that pay settlements were something which could be left to respond to the discipline of the money supply. We have seen since then the consequences that can have for unemployment.

The attitude which is now being adopted is altogether more realistic. The Chancellor has gone out of his way to warn that unless pay settlements come down, unemployment will go on rising. The best contribution which union leaders could make to preserving the living standards and the jobs of their members would be to recognize this, rather than to attack Sir Geoffrey Howe for pointing out the fact.

The need to get pay settlements down during the next pay round is obvious. What is less clear is how this is to be done. The Chancellor at the moment is relying on exhortation, the usual mixture of threats and promises on taxation, and the power of the purse which he has in public spending. The force of the first of these three options is weakened by the Chancellor's unwillingness to spell out in greater detail the sort of figure which we as a country can afford. Early drafts of his speech apparently suggested that the aim was to get earnings growing at half their current rate or less, which would imply earnings going up by less than five per cent in the next pay round.

That seems an ambitious target, but it was removed because some employers feel that even five per cent is more than they can afford to pay. Yet by not spelling out the details of what the Government believes the country can afford, Sir Geoffrey weakens the chance of its message getting across.

It would be a mistake for the Government to come out with a rigid pay policy of norms and ceilings, with the same pay increase dictated for everyone. That would be politically impossible and economically undesirable. But the Chancellor could have been more explicit in spelling out the implications of the national cash limit of which he spoke.

It is right for the Chancellor to emphasize that if the level of pay rises declines, the prospects for higher output will grow. Less sensible is the suggestion that unless pay settlements come down sharply taxes will have to rise to pay for the unemployment benefit which will have to be paid out. One of the reasons the economy is in trouble is that governments have choked off demand for things the country needs, like investment, because unemployment is pushing up Government spending. That leads to a spiral downwards as deflation is heaped on deflation.

The third of the weapons open to the Chancellor — the Government's power as a major employer — is the one which is currently being used to best effect. Sir Geoffrey is right to recognize his responsibility to keep the public sector pay bill down to a realistic level. The next test of the seriousness of the Government's intentions in this field will come next week, when the terms of reference are announced of the independent inquiry into pay bargaining in the Civil Service. These should recognize that the Government, just as much as any private company, must bear in mind its ability to pay. A host of other factors, such as productivity and working conditions, which have been underrated in the past, must also be taken into account.

Any system for determining the pay of civil servants has to be seen to be fair. But fairness does not consist of equal pay for work in better conditions with less requirement to increase productivity and greater security of employment. It consists of balancing the factors which exist at the workplace.

THE ARCHITECTURE WE DESERVE

"An uncertain society, such as we have in this country at the moment, will be reflected in uncertain architecture". Mr Owen Luder's challenge, thrown out as he is about to begin his two-year term as president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, sounds either like an excuse in advance for failure to revive the flagging condition of his art, or a bid for an Ayatollah-like moral authority. No doubt we have the architecture we deserve, as Louis XIV did, but what help is that in telling us where we should go from here? And is uncertainty the right word for the inhuman scale and monotony most of us have in mind when we shrink from the idea of modern architecture?

If the certainty that is sought is the cultural certainty of ages when there was one prevailing style — of the Gothic craftsmen who tore Norman cathedrals down to replace them with their own — that is an outlook that we neither can nor should recapture. The eclectic Victorians, not afflicted in the least by uncertainty, had already left that irrevocably behind as they quarrelled about whether Gothic or Baroque was the proper style for a Parliament or a railway station. Their debates seem pendantic to us, but only because the traditional languages of architecture are closer to being dead languages for us. Architecture, like every other art, is rooted in previous practice. The materials available to the builder today, and the scale of what is possible, have changed so much that the old forms and constraints seem almost irrelevant. Yet whether they self-consciously reject the past or consciously refer to it, architects are invariably ruled by some theory or fashion: there can be no inevitable style today.

The work that succeeds is full of diversity. The university buildings built in Cambridge since the war, ranging from the romance, or hysteria, of the history faculty to the logical calm of St John's, show the range of what can be done. Among more utilitarian public buildings and city housing there have been many attractive and successful projects, some of them even waterproof. But the public image of architecture is low, and Mr Luder and the new president of the Architectural Association, Mr John Prizeman, both of whom declare that their aim is to rescue it, have a hard job ahead of them.

The public reaction is largely dictated by the oppressive, cut-price, unthinking constructions which both public and commercial interests have perpetrated too often in recent years. The mood of indiscriminate rejection is unfortunately the reverse of uncertain. The reaction has reached the stage where, broadly speaking, the thing a building most needs to secure public affection is to have been standing a very long time. This is a quality hard to achieve in new construction, and the widespread attempts at feeble pretence are almost always unsuccessful.

Architects complain with reason that they get much of the blame for what is really forced on them by developers and local planning authorities. It is not by chance that the most successful architects in worldly terms are those whose abilities lie more in the manipulation of a complicated planning system than in design. Members of the profession have also allowed themselves too often to become bewildered and distracted by technological advances, rather than spurred to using the new opportunities they offer. Mr Luder rightly stresses the need for the architect to resist being edged into a corner of the design process.

All these things may seem academic just now. Mr Michael Heseltine has been issuing praiseworthy calls for more architectural competitions and less planning red tape at the very moment when the supply of architectural projects has come almost to a halt. While the building industry is used crudely to jolt the economy into stops and starts, there is danger of an alternation between hasty, ill-conceived schemes and no schemes at all. That can only perpetuate the public mistrust of architecture. The need is to revive that sense of communal pride in new buildings — including exotic and even comical ones — which is still lively in the United States. Somehow, clients and architects must seek to restore that delight in built forms which is not confined to any one style, but is evoked equally by work as different as the Ipswich mirror-building and the Newcastle Byker estate — everything that Marsham Street and Eldon Gardens have caused the public to forget.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

It is widely accepted that the language of Shakespeare and Henry James is going to the dogs; and that some of the things that you hear on the BBC these days are barbarous; solecistic, ignorant, and downright common. Not before time somebody in authority has come to the rescue of poor, suffering English, in the improbable personages of the Commissioners of the EEC. They have issued a draft directive about trade marks that will bring some law and order back into the language. Publishers of dictionaries and similar works will be required to indicate that trade marks are not public property, but private words belonging to somebody. If a publisher fails to comply with the directive, he will be compelled to correct the omission in the next edition of his dictionary at his own expense. The Oxford lexicographers in their word-factory in St Giles' evidently have a considerable revision on their hands.

It is gratifying that something is being done at last to protect the good name of Ladislao Biro, the Hungarian artist who emigrated to Argentina and invented the ball point pen there. But this is only the first modest proposal for disciplining English. Somebody next needs to get a grip on the widespread vulgar abuse of eponymous words. The EEC should issue a directive giving the descendants of eponyms rights to their hereditary linguistic property.

The heirs of Mrs Amelia Jenks Bloomer will then be able to insist that their feminist ancestress invented knickerbockers for outdoor sports, and that their family name is misapplied by prudery to underskirt garments. The heirs of Patrick Hooligan of Southwark will get an injunction to stop newspapers traducing the family by applying its name to football rowdies. Friends of Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, the Jerry Brothers, those showy builders from Liverpool, dear vain Etheldreda, alias Audrey, Abbess of Ely, and hundreds of others will be able to insist that in future their names are used correctly and with appropriate acknowledgment. After that perhaps we can compel the deplorably permissive lexicographers to start banning such American solecisms as "hopefully" used absolutely to mean "it is to be hoped"; "different than"; and the ubiquitous flouting of "flaunt" and flaunting of "flout".

Hopefully, thankfully, and mercifully, in linguistic matters the EEC Commissioners propose, but Everyman disposes. Language is the common property of all who use it, rough-hew it how we will. If in our slipshod way we decide to use "hoover" to mean any old vacuum cleaner, and "to xerox" to mean any form of photocopying, no legislation, not even an EEC directive, is going to deter us. In language *vox populi* really is *vox Dei*, as the lexicographers recognize and record. If the EEC Commissioners have not accepted this yet, Gad, Sir, they'd better, for their own peace of mind.

Nationality proposals

From Mr M. H. Jackson-Lipkin, QC

Sir, There is a number of points concerning the Nationality Bill, now in committee, which appears not to have been sufficiently ventilated, thereby accounting for the incomprehension in London of the distress and pain that the Bill has caused, and is continuing to cause, in those few Territories still remaining without self-government or home-rule, and described as "wholly dependent territories".

I believe that this stems from a confusion in Parliament between nationality, ie, the acknowledgment of HM The Queen qua Sovereign, and citizenship which confers the right to live in one or more of her Territories (not all, of course).

The first point is its retrospective legislative effect, something abhorrent to anyone brought up under the common law. In Hongkong, for example, there is a number of people who have been naturalized as British subjects, and who have taken the oath of fealty. Also, there is quite a number, admittedly not large, of Hongkong citizens, who, having been born in Hongkong, have opted for British nationality, and who have also obtained "British (Hongkong)" passports. If the Bill were permitted to become law, those categories of persons would thereupon be deprived retrospectively of their nationality (acquired by naturalization or by birth), and their right to travel the world as "British (Hongkong)" subjects, carrying a "British (Hongkong)" passport.

Secondly, but I do not venture to suggest that this be the solution, could not Parliament say that, from the coming into force of the Act, no person born in a Dependent Territory would, ipso facto, be a British subject, but that it would still be open to such persons to go through the ordinary naturalization process? That, at least, would not be so obnoxious as the present suggestion, and the citizens of those Territories could be designated "British Protected Persons".

Thirdly, all Hongkong citizens must carry identity cards; on each such card appears "Nationality claimed". The overwhelming majority of the population has claimed "Chinese" as their nationality, both for themselves and their children, even if either or both was born in Hongkong. That overwhelming majority would not be "seen dead" in a cold, foggy island at the other side of the world, where there are no fresh fish or fresh vegetables and which are populated by dirty, idle, ill-mannered and uncultured "foreign devils", who speak no Cantonese and cannot even use a simple pair of chopsticks.

Perhaps these few Chinese from Hongkong who have come to work and live here (and who form the most law-abiding of our minority communities) have changed their opinion of these lands and their inhabitants. But the fact remains that the remaining millions look to China as their homeland — to their ancestral villages as their home — and who would never dream of settling here. The fear that such millions would attempt, or even contemplate, descending upon these islands to settle is utterly without foundation.

If necessary, why could not all British subjects carry a "British passport" but bearing an endorsement inside such as "The holder of this passport is entitled to the right of abode in . . .", for example Colony "A", Colony "B" or where appropriate "Colony A and the United Kingdom"? In that way the nationality would be preserved, the right of abode guaranteed and identified and the right of entry to the United Kingdom left discretionary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. H. JACKSON-LIPKIN,
62 Eaton Terrace, SW1.

Haulage industry's overheads

From Mr K. Rogers

Sir, Road haulage is the foundation on which British manufacturing rests. It is essential that our customers and the general public understand that the recent increases in the price of diesel fuel will have serious consequences on the haulage industry and its dependants.

During the last 18 months the cost of fuel and lubricants to the road haulage industry has increased by 37 per cent. This has had the effect of increasing operating costs in respect of fuel by 7 per cent. During the same period, total operating costs have increased by approximately 26 per cent. It can be seen that almost one third of cost increases suffered by the industry have been accounted for by the price of fuel alone.

Haulage rates have not kept pace with cost increases and, as a result, many hauliers have been forced out of business. The oil companies seem to be able to pass on their costs without reference to the profitability of their customers. As in most other industries, road haulage companies do not have this freedom and have suffered as a result.

While we recognize the problems particular to the oil industry, specifically their high research and development costs and the temporary collapse of sterling, it should resist the temptation to take advantage of a vulnerable market such as the road haulage industry which cannot shoulder further burdens.

The main consequence of successive oil price increases is to consistently add to the price of haulage charged by those operators who can recover these cost increases, and bankruptcy for many hauliers who cannot. The road haulage industry is a major market for the oil companies. It will not serve their interests to put their customers out of business.

Yours faithfully,
K. ROGERS,
National Chairman,
Road Haulage Association Limited,
Roadway House,
22 Upper Woburn Place, WC1.

West Indians in school

From Mrs S. Best

Sir, West Indian kids fail to do well in school. First, lack of discipline all over the place; at an early age they are all taught in school that parents are too strict; they had Victorian upbringing (although Victoria died 22/1/01); parents do not understand them.

The biggest culprits are the welfare officers who leave little white babies to be battered to death but can't wait to take black kids from their home to put them with nice white aunties and uncles, where they are allowed to run wild in most cases. They can't relate to new environment, but worst of all there comes 18th birthday, no more artificial love and affection, so they are thrown in at the deep end. The few misfits glamorize their position.

So parents fail to do their duties for fear of their children being taken away from them. So the young darlings play up and blackmail parents into giving in (if not they'll tell Miss or Sir and they'll call the Welfare) or run away and lie on parents and the court will be told Topsy or Sambo needs love and affection as the blacks are too illiterate to provide same.

Leave blacks alone and children will come OK. Let them realize there is nowhere to run. They must have discipline.

As for Asians, most were not born here. Wait for the next generation before you pass judgment. Our kids have the same 4lbs of grey and white matter in the hollow of the skull so let them use it. The whites are afraid, they also look towards USA too much. A lot of the teachers do not seem to know much themselves.

Respectfully yours,
S. BEST,
(West Indian parent),
103 Winchelsea Road,
Tottenham, N17.

Nalgo's rearguard action

From Miss Sonia Copland

Sir, I would like to congratulate you on your excellent article (June 13) "Servants not masters" regarding the National and Local Government Officers' Association's pledge to take industrial action against councils which agree to the reductions in their budgets demanded by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

As well as being an elected representative on the Greater London Council I am also employed by the London Borough of Lambeth as a full-time local government officer. I have personally experienced occasions when there has been a conflict of interest and, at times, have had to tread a very tight rope.

I agree, without doubt, that the inevitable result of unions, such as Nalgo, attempting to usurp democratically elected representatives must be a deterioration of services to the public.

Yours faithfully,
SONIA COPLAND,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.

A match for Nausicaa

From Major W. N. F. Carter

Sir, Miss Jacobson's letter about girls' catching (June 24) reminds me of a match I saw in Canterbury recently where Bob Woolmer hit a low trajectory, stinging six into the crowd.

Amid the warning shouts and ducking of heads, a white-haired lady calmly and cleanly caught the ball and tossed it coolly to the nearest fielder, who graciously invited her to join in the game.

England could do with her.

Yours, etc,
W. N. F. CARTER,
Ava Lodge English Tutorials,
Domneva Road,
Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

Pretty pass

From Mr Richard Carswell

Sir, What on earth is the point of a European passport that will not "make it any easier to travel from one EEC country to another" (your report of June 23, page 1)?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD CARSWELL,
CSM European Consultants Limited,
Eagle House,
109 Jermyn Street, SW1.

Issue of university excellence

From the Principal of Westfield College

Sir, Lord Wolfenden (June 23) admirably speaks up, as its honorary President, for the distinguished London college which has been so unjustly defamed by the Swinnerton-Dyer committee. In describing that committee, however, as "the university's committee" on academic organization he may unwittingly mislead your many readers who must, by now, be puzzled and astonished by the continuing sensational reports in the media about events in the greatest of British universities.

Perhaps, Sir, you would allow me, as the doyen of the Heads of colleges, to try to explain some of the feelings that are shared by many members of the university — especially relating to certain constitutional matters, to the concept of excellence, and to the consequence of financial stringency.

As to the constitutional issues, the federal University of London is, of course, a veritable lawyer's paradise. But, to begin where I started, Lord Wolfenden's description of the Swinnerton-Dyer committee as "the university's committee" carries a somewhat incorrect nuance. It was a commmitee set up personally by the Vice-Chancellor, quite properly and entirely within his own competence; it is not, therefore, a "university committee" in the sense of its having been established within the terms of reference of, or according to the specific university statute relating to, any of the statutorily constituted bodies of the university.

Theoretically, therefore, no one need take any notice at all of the two "discussion documents" which have been produced so far. Life, however, does not work like that. The written word assumes an independent authority of its own; once published it cannot be unpublished; and opinion is formed upon it. It is for these reasons, in part, that so many of my colleagues are angered by the temporary harm which the two documents have done to the reputation of the university as a whole.

Reputation, in universities, is bound up with the idea of excellence (my second point). I forbear to comment on the Swinnerton-Dyer views on institutional excellence except to say that they are extremely quixotic; indeed, the view generally held both in London and in the British universities as a whole can be quite briefly stated.

Excellence is founded upon the individual academic. It may then spread or combine so as to embrace, say a group of researchers or even a whole department. But few vice-chancellors or principals, or their colleagues, would be so bold as to claim that the whole of their institution excelled in every respect and it may take only a few resignations or retirements to change entirely the whole pattern of quality within an institution. But the unique characteristic of London is that, encompassed within its great variety of institutions, can be found excellence somewhere in virtually any subject you care to name.

Where, then, against this background, will London stand after the crushing financial blow which all universities are expecting from the University Grants Committee within the next few days?

First, potential students and their parents will be reassured, in the light of the most recent press reports about possible closures, if they are reminded of the Vice-Chancellor's letter to you published on December 4, 1980 in which he made it unconditionally "plain that no school or college in the University of London is facing closure."

Second, if the university's institutions are to be faced with quite unprecedented financial problems, their reactions will surely be based on the premise that their strong points should be strengthened at the expense of their weaknesses, bearing in mind always the pattern of their most important researches and of demand from sixth-formers.

And finally I would add my personal conviction that our great federation will continue to offer that wonderful two-dimensional variety of institutional character and academic quality for which it is justly famed.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN THWAITES,
Westfield College (University of London),
Kidderpore Avenue, NW3.
June 24.

Oral archives

From the Keeper of the Department of Sound Records at the Imperial War Museum

Sir, May I review the correspondence on oral archives which has recently appeared in your columns (June 4, 9, 13 and 18)? The situation in this country is neither as good as one of your correspondents implies nor quite as bad as represented by others.

As a regular and permanent feature of our work, an oral history programme was established at the Imperial War Museum in 1972. Since then more than 6,000 recorded hours of oral memoirs have been collected from interviews with men and women of all walks of life whose experiences come within the museum's field of study. It is significant that this programme, after almost a decade of activity, remains the only one in the United Kingdom of its kind with a secure continuity (through not being dependent on short term research grants) and staffed by historians whose primary professional responsibility is to record, catalogue, preserve and give access to oral history documents.

In general the criticisms made by Messrs Lewin, Clarke, Seldon and Dalby are entirely warranted. We do lag far behind the United States in the creation of oral archives and, as can be demonstrated from UK work in this field, the gaps in our records will not be filled nor the needs of researchers adequately met by the individual efforts of scholars and others who are using oral history recording mainly for their personal research purposes.

While quantitatively the overall national performance has been slight, qualitatively it has also been limited. In the UK oral history was mainly taken up from the late 1960s, primarily by academic social historians, as a means of studying the socio-occupational history of urban and rural working class communities which tend to leave little by way of written documents about their lives and experiences. The amount of recording in this area has been very substantial. Outside it, however, as Messrs Lewin, Clarke and Seldon have illustrated, valuable memories continue to go to the grave with their holders. Even within it the professional preservation and management of material in oral history archives is scarcely provided for at all.

There can be little doubt among practitioners of oral history, or among the countless researchers who have been frustrated by the acknowledged limitations of written documents, that the resources and facilities necessary to support this labour-intensive record collecting and management field can only be provided through a national centre, regional archives or specialized programmes such as our own (or, more usefully, by some combination of them).

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LANCE
Imperial War Museum,
Lambeth Road, SE1.
June 23.

West Bank settlements

From Mr Tom Benyon, MP for Abingdon (Conservative)

Sir, I have just returned from an All-Party Parliamentary visit to Beirut, the Palestinian Refugee camps in the Lebanon and the occupied West Bank.

I have great admiration for the tenacity, powers of survival and consumate military skills of the Jewish people. I understand completely why, after 2,000 years of persecution, the Jewish people wished to establish their own Jewish State and homeland. I support them in this and wish them well.

It is to be hoped that the PLO will feel able conditionally to recognize that the State of Israel has a right to exist. The conditon would be that the Israeli Government must, in turn, recognize that the Palestinian people also have rights.

On the West Bank, I saw some of the 110 settlements which have been illegally established by the Israelis with US aid in occupied territories. These have been established in violation of international law and in contravention of the Geneva Convention: they indisputably act as an obstacle to peace. I believe it unlikely that the current Israeli leadership has any intention of ever withdrawing from these areas. These settlements deny the Palestinians their hopes of obtaining a homeland. As these settlements increase, then the PLO will surely become more desperate in their attempts to draw world attention to their refugee status with all that will entail in further acts of hostility.

Current US policy which, in fact if not in rhetoric, supports Israel right or wrong is encouraging Israel to behave in a way which, if it had not been for the Holocaust and Israel's excellent and formidable publicity machine, would be deemed totally unacceptable to all civilized western nations.

For the US to continue this policy will force the western Arab states to look to the Soviets for help. To prevent this Israel must be clear that the US will not support further illegal acts on the West Bank. The US must make public appeal for the present illegal settlements to be removed.

Israel is not economically viable with its current level of defence spending without huge aid from the US. A total of $785m has been requested by the US Administration for economic assistance to Israel under the FY81 Economic Support Fund. This sum should be reduced by $150m, the sum Israel is estimated on planning to spend on Jewish settlements in occupied territories this year. I hope her Majesty's Government will make representations to the US to this effect.

Yours faithfully,
TOM BENYON,
House of Commons.
June 22.

Wetlands conservation

From Mr John Parslow

Sir, It has been a long wait but the Government deserves some congratulation on adding a further six sites to the present list of 13 that receive special protection under the "Ramsar" convention on the conservation of wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitat.

This, unfortunately, has not entailed any new commitment to wetland conservation: five of the six sites are already fully protected by conservation organizations. The sixth, Abberton reservoir, is a *de facto* nature reserve by virtue of its ownership.

The true test of the United Kingdom's commitment to the convention will only be seen when the Government reaches a decision on the nine other sites which were being considered for listing. These include such significant waterfowl haunts as the Solway Firth, the Swale estuary and the Burry inlet, substantial areas of which are unprotected. Opposition, particularly from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has caused an indefinite delay in their designation.

It is also a matter of some concern that of the 19 sites now designated only eight are of international importance for waterfowl, despite the convention's title and aims. Top waterfowl sites, such as the largely unprotected Wash and Morecambe Bay, have not yet been considered for listing. Only when they have been listed shall we feel that the Government is fully meeting its obligations to international waterfowl conservation; but the latest additions are at least a small step in the right direction.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARSLOW,
Director (Conservation),
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
The Lodge,
Sandy,
Bedfordshire.
June 18.

The real value of church treasures

From the Reverend Canon Ken Sharpe

Sir, Around 1620 former parishioners provided silver chalices and patens for the use of the Church of St John Baptist, Coley, in memory of past worshippers. These were in continuous use until the beginning of the last decade, thus honouring the wishes of the donors and being of devotional importance in providing a link with past worshippers.

They are now kept under museum conditions in the crypt of York Minster where parishioners can see, but not use them, on making a return journey of a hundred miles and paying a special fee.

This seemingly odd procedure nullifies the intention of those who presented them for the regular use of the worship of their parish church. It is justified by the parochial church council because of the escalating cost of the insurance premium covering theft and special perils on treasures recognized as being of artistic interest and considerable monetary value. A cheap imitation electroplated substitute, mass-produced, is provided for use of the Altar.

The value of such treasures is, however, in their use. Monetary value is academic for they could never be replaced in the form they were lost. If ancient parochial plate is stolen or destroyed while in regular use it would give an opportunity for a modern donor to provide a substitute representing the best of contemporary art. He is unlikely to wish to do so if the existing plate is held as a museum exhibit and the parish neglects to use its heritage.

Moving parochial plate to cathedral crypts does enable it to be seen by more people and might preserve it from being stolen and melted down, but it makes of it a dead thing, ignores the wishes of the donors who gave it to be treasured and used in parish churches they loved, and is a cultural impoverishment of the parishes, leading to the acceptance of the indifferent mass-produced substitute as normal.

Have we, perhaps, been conned by the specialists to whom it is a convenience to have all the parish treasures centralized?

Yours truly,
K. SHARPE,
Coley Vicarage, Hipperholme,
Halifax.
June 23.

Test case

From Mr G. M. Marriott

Sir, I read with interest Robin Young's article headed "Consumer law" (Business News, June 20).

It may interest him and your readers to know that the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 was tested successfully in an action at Stockport County Court under the name *Waldron-Kelly v British Railways Board*, reported in 1981 *Current Law* as long ago as March.

In this case, the plaintiff entrusted a suitcase to the board for conveyance from Stockport railway station to Haverford West railway station, subject to the board's general conditions of carriage at owners' risk for £6.03. A clause exempted the board for any loss, save that if the case disappeared, then the board's liability was to be assessed by weight (£27) and not the value of the case and its contents (320.32).

The suitcase was lost; the learned judge held that the clause did not satisfy the test of reasonableness and awarded the plaintiff the full value of the suitcase.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE M. MARRIOTT,
2 Mount Street,
Manchester, 2.
June 23.

French cricket

From Lord Caccia

Sir, At first sight it is surprising that a French artist of standing, Camille Pissarro, should have painted two pictures of cricket in England. That of a match at Hampton Court Green in 1891 is now in the National Gallery in Washington from the collection of Ailsa Mellon Bruce and, through the generosity of Mr Paul Mellon, a reproduction has been given to the notable collection of paintings in the Museum at Lord's.

The other, painted in 1897 of a match at Bedford Park, is reproduced in Holl's *Camille Pissarro et son oeuvre*. But the Museum has, so far, been unable to trace it. Hence this inquiry in your columns for any clue to its present whereabouts in the hope that a reproduction of it may also be obtained for the museum through the courtesy of the present owner.

As owners of works of art may now prefer to remain anonymous, I can give an assurance that any reply to me or to the Curator of the MCC Museum at Lord's ground, London NW8 8QN, will, if desired, be treated as strictly confidential.

Yours faithfully,
CACCIA,
House of Lords.
June 25.

U and non-U turns

From the Dean of Durham

Sir, May I, through your pages, apologise in advance to those of my young friends who, though unmarried, are plainly living together if, in the perhaps unlikely event that I shall be their hostess at a country house party, I offer them separate bedrooms. I realise now from *Debrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners* (report, June 25) that I shall be guilty of bad form. I certainly do not wish to subject them to "unwarranted personal disapproval". I just happen to think that what they are doing is wrong. And, after all, it is, I take it, *my* country house, not theirs.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BAELZ,
The Deanery,
Durham.
June 25.

From Mr Brian Goodenough

Sir, Could *Debrett's Etiquette* reassure me if it is good form and a display of erudition, when going to the dogs, to refer to the "hounds".

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN GOODENOUGH,
50 Lambert's Croft,
Greenleys,
Milton Keynes.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 26: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Weymouth Station in the Royal Train this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dorset (Colonel Sir Joseph Weld).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh then drove to HM Naval Base, Portland, where they were received by the Chief of Fleet Support (Vice-Admiral Sir William Pillar), the Director General of Supplies and Transport (Naval) (Mr K. J. Pritchard) and the Flag Officer Sea Training (Rear-Admiral D. M. Eckersley-Maslin), and embarked in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary FORT AUSTIN (Commodore S. C. Dunlop).

After touring the Ship Her Majesty, with His Royal Highness, honoured the Commodore with her presence at luncheon, and afterwards unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Having disembarked, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited HM Naval Base, Portland (Captain G. M. A. James, RN).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr William Heseltine, Rear-Admiral Leslie Townsend and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today honoured the Canadian High Commissioner (Mrs Jean Casselman Wadds) with her presence at luncheon at 12 Upper Brook Street, W1.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was entertained at luncheon today by the Canadian High Commissioner (Mrs Jean Casselman Wadds) at 12 Upper Brook Street, W1.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 26: The Duke of Gloucester visited Chelsea Barracks today to mark the 21st Anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone by Field Marshal HRH the late Duke of Gloucester, Senior Colonel Brigade of Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. C. P. Box-Grainger and Miss A-M. Maple
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs C. C. W. Box-Grainger, of Sandwich, and Anne-Marie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Maple, of Herne Bay, Kent.

Dr J. S. Heffer and Miss E. J. Gardner
The engagement is announced between James Sidney, youngest son of Mr and Mrs John Heffer, of Dry Drayton, Cambridge, and Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Gardner, of Geneva, Switzerland.

The announcement on June 25 of the forthcoming marriage of Mr C. R. McEwen and Miss C. E. Graham should have referred to Mrs, not Ms, Y. C. McEwen.

Marriages

Lord Bolton and Miss M. A. Hudson
The marriage took place quietly in London yesterday between Lord Bolton, of Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorkshire, and Miss Masha Anne Hudson, only daughter of Major and Mrs F. E. Hudson, of Winterfield House, Hornby, Bedale, Yorkshire.

Dr J. T. N. Williams and Mrs B. J. Guyatt
The marriage took place on June 25 at Malvern Register Office, between Dr J. T. N. Williams and Mrs B. J. Guyatt. Their present address is Wood Green, Astley, Worcestershire.

Birthdays today

Sir Sydney Caine, former director of the LSE, who is 79.

Mr Alan Coren, 43; Vice-Admiral Sir Roy Halliday, 58; Sir Thomas Harley, 86; Mr Ron Hayward, 64; Major Alfred Huskisson, 89; Professor P. N. S. Mansergh, 71; Sir Harry Trusted, QC, 93; Sir John Walker, 75.

TOMORROW: Professor G. C. Allen, 81; Mr Eric Ambler, 72; Mr Jack Kid Berg, 72; Dr J. N. Black, 59; Sir Clifford Campbell, 89; Mr E. H. Carr, 89; Sir Peter Gadsden, 52; Mr Jack Gold, 51; Mr John Inman, 45; Mr Laurence King, 74; Sir Antony Part, 65; Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, 63.

Memorial service

Professor J. B. M. Coppock
A memorial service for Professor John Coppock was held yesterday at St Clement Danes, Strand. The Rev D. H. G. Clark officiated. Professor Brian Spencer, Director-General of the Flour Milling and Baking Research Association, and Mr James Clancey read the lessons. Professor John Hawthorn, Strathclyde University, gave an address.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, June 27, 1956

From Our Correspondent
Teheran, June 26.—Five stubby Russian jet aircraft, two Ilyushin 12s and three Ilyushin 14s, early yesterday scudded into a Persian morning sky bearing the Shah and the royal party of 20 to Moscow. Their state visit to Russia may be likened to a voyage of discovery to chart the hazy coastlines of Soviet policy towards Persia in this epoch of competitive co-existence and the Baghdad pact . . . Persia, though the last to adhere to the Baghdad pact, is the first of its adherents to receive a Kremlin invitation.

A question of responsibility

Old art of shifting the blame

The art of shifting the blame is a very old one. The book of Genesis gives us an unforgettable picture of Adam shifting the blame on to Eve, a superb paradigm of the millions of men who blame their wives for their own misdoings. "Prince" Esterhazy managed with remarkable success to shift the blame on to Dreyfus. Hitler placed the blame of Germany's humiliation after the First World War on the Jews. Shifting responsibility is a modern art, too.

Recently new forms of responsibility-shifting have made their appearance. One of the most effective of them is the society. Delinquent boys, children or adolescents or even quite mature criminals are not to be blamed because they are the products of the sick society which has produced them. This is a very ingenious way of evading responsibility, because it consists in effect of blaming everybody in general, and consequently nobody in particular. If everybody is to blame, then nobody is to blame. The fact that if society is really responsible wholly for what we do and we have no individual choice, then all moral values have been quietly dropped into an oubliette escapes notice in the general satisfaction caused by blaming society.

Another very common gambit for shifting responsibility is the "We-have-no-alternative . . ." type. A trades union will declare that in the circumstances created by the employers' refusal to make concessions it has no alternative but to strike. A belligerent country on declaring war on another is likely to declare that the provocation offered it was so great that it had no alternative but to go to war. In every case there is of course open a very simple alternative, not to strike, not to declare war. But the grandiloquent "we have no alternative" effaces that fact.

An even more sinister and more outrageous form of evading responsibility is peculiar to the second half of the twentieth century, the blackmailer's evasion; "unless you give me a million dollars I will blow up this aircraft, and the responsibility will be yours; unless you free imprisoned terrorists I will murder my captive victim, and the responsibility will be yours."

Christian morality insists and must continue to insist that each man and woman is responsible for his or her own deeds, and that other people cannot be made responsible for them. Responsibility cannot be shifted, cannot be evaded. Striking, in a good cause or bad cause, is the responsibility of the strikers and of nobody else. The declaration of war is the responsibility of the nation making it, and not of the nation receiving it. People are responsible for their own sins, not for those of others, and nobody can be responsible for another's sin. God does indeed allow the effects of our folly, selfishness and greed to harm and involve other people, but does not transfer guilt to them. When St Vincent de Paul was asked by a pious Parisian lady whether a foundling baby should not be allowed to die for its mother's sin, he answered in a rage: "Madam, when God wants dying done for sin he sends his own Son to do it!"

In the Christian view of things, nobody can evade guilt, nobody can inherit or transfer guilt. Strikers are responsible for the inconvenience, loss, suffering and even death which their action brings on others. Terrorists are responsible for the murders of their captives, hijackers for the killing of their imprisoned victims. Hunger-strikers do not transfer the guilt of their self-inflicted deaths on to those whom they are trying to blackmail into concessions. No casuistry can disguise this fact.

We cannot even strictly speaking inherit the guilt of our ancestors, though we can inherit the results of their guilty behaviour. Thousands of decent ordinary people in Northern Ireland and in El Salvador and in Lebanon today are suffering from the selfishness, insensitivity and folly of previous generations, but they are not guilty unless they reproduce these vices themselves, and they should not be burdened and paralysed in their efforts to improve the situation by a false sense of guilt. This applies even to modern Germans in their attitude to Israel. They are not guilty of the sins of their fathers and grandfathers, though they may suffer the evil results of their wickedness, and Mr Begin (who himself a member of a terrorist organization and thus might have matter for examining his conscience) has no right to impute guilt to them. God does not attribute the guilt of earlier generations to their innocent children and grandchildren.

R. P. C. Hanson

Royal Philatelic Society, London

Meeting
At the annual meeting of fellows and members of the Royal Philatelic Society, presided over by Mr A. Ronald Butler, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President: Mr Leslie S. Wheeler; Vice-Presidents: Mr John B. Marriott and Mr John H. Levett. Mr John Griffiths was reelected as honorary secretary and Mr Charles Goodwyn was elected honorary treasurer.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon yesterday at 10 Downing Street given in honour of Mr Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada. The other guests were:
Mr Michael Pitfield, Mr Allan Gotlieb, Mr Christian Hardy, Mr R Fowler, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, Mr John Biffen, MP, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Sir Robert Armstrong, Lord Bridges and Mr Michael Alexander.

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given in honour of the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Dr José Alberto Zambrano Velasco, at Lancaster House.

Baltic Exchange
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff Anthony Jolliffe, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Baltic Exchange yesterday. Mr Peter Harding, chairman, and the Lord Mayor were the speakers. Other guests included:
The Earl of Inchcape, the Hon P L Brooke, MP, Mr T H Bevan, the Chairman of the National Dock Labour Board, the President of the London Maritime Arbitrators Association, Brigadier J A C Cowan, Editor of Lloyd's List, Mr G O B Harding, the Chairman of the Overseas Bankers Club, the President of the Institute of Marine Engineers, the Prime Warden of the Shipwrights' Company, Mr F E F Newman, the Chairman of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Mr A R Reid, the President of the Federation of Oils, Seeds and Fats Associations, the Deputy Master of Trinity House, alderman, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London.

Service luncheons

Baluch Regiment
The Baluch Regiment Officers' Dinner Club held their annual reunion luncheon for officers and their ladies yesterday at the Naval and Military Club. Brigadier P. L. Lindsay, president, presided.

Indian Grenadiers
The annual reunion and luncheon of the Indian Grenadiers Regimental Association was held yesterday at the Duke of York's HQ Officers' Mess. Brigadier G. L. Roberts presided.

Mahratta Light Infantry
The annual reunion luncheon of the Mahratta Light Infantry Regimental Association was held yesterday at the Naval and Military Club. Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Mackay presided and the guests of honour were Major-General and Mrs D. S. Brar.

2nd Punjab Regiment
The annual luncheon of the 2nd Punjab Regiment Officers' Association was held yesterday at the Hurlingham Club. Lieutenant-General Sir John Worsley was among those present.

Rajputana Rifles
Major-General N. G. Gane presided at the annual reunion luncheon of the Rajputana Rifles held at the Duke of York's HQ, Chelsea, yesterday.

Reception

H M Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a reception held at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, yesterday for the Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council.

Service dinners

71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment
Major-General J M Sawers, Honorary Colonel, Major-General T. A. Richardson, Brigadier N. A. Butler and Brigadier J. P. Hart were guests of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Cassties and officers of 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment at a dinner night held in the Officers' Mess, Penhale Camp, Newquay, yesterday. Major J. Stevens presided.

Shrivenham Club
The annual dinner of the Shrivenham Club was held last night at the Royal Military College of Science. The principal guest was Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. General Sir Peter Leng presided. Brigadier S. J. Beardsworth, chairman of the club, and Mr David Plastow were among those present.

RAF Halton
A guest night was held in Halton House Officers' Mess, RAF Halton yesterday when the Station Commander, Group Captain O. J. Truelove, and officers of RAF Halton entertained the following guests:
Mr Denis Thatcher, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Brigadier R. N. Cooke, Colonel J. D. C. Peacock, Professor I. Phillips and Mr R. H. Gunston. Wing Commander A. G. Higginson presided.

Ball

West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police
Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, and Mrs Rees were guests of honour at the summer ball given by the West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police Officers' Mess at Leeds Town Hall last night. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Leeds and the Chairman of the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council and Mrs Raymond Graham were also present.

Service reunions

The King's Regiment
The King's Regiment held their annual reunion at the Army and Navy Club last night. Colonel Sir Geoffrey Errington, Colonel of the Regiment, was among those present.

Indian Army
The annual reunion of the Indian Army Association (formerly the ABOFIA) was held yesterday at the Hurlingham Club. Major-General G. J. Hamilton, president of the association, presided.

OBITUARY

Mrs DOROTHY GLAISTER

Teacher and educationist

Mrs Dorothy Mary Glaister (née Revell), teacher, educationist and worker for peace, died on May 22, aged 90.

After taking a degree in mathematics at Newnham College, Cambridge, she went on to study geography at Aberystwyth and, later, psychology at Bedford College, London. She became interested in socialism and was one of the early Fabians. She took a teacher's diploma and taught in several co-educational and progressive schools, including Bedales, Priory Gate, and Forest School at Godshill, Hampshire.

In 1928 her *Cheiron's Cave or School of the Future* was published and remained for a number of years the guide to progressive schools and new techniques in education. She followed this up with *Tented Schools* in 1934, pointing the way to school journeys and camp holidays which were later accepted in schools at all levels.

In 1929 she married Dr J. Norman Glaister, and in the next few years worked with him in many reformist voluntary projects, including Grith Pioneers (for unemployed men), Q Camps (for delinquent youths) and the *Unser Kampf* movement which became the Common Wealth Party. Her pacifist convictions engaged much of her energies, and she became a member of the Committee of 100, taking part in demonstrations and marches.

During her later years she modified some of her rationalist and radical views, and found a spiritual home in the Society of Friends. For the last 30 years of her life she was part of the Braziers experiment in residential adult education and community living. She lived and worked there, serving the community in many capacities, including librarian and secretary; in her last illness she was nursed by her fellow members.

MR R G TAYLOR

H.J.F.C.E. writes:
Robert Taylor was proud of being a member of the House of Commons, as he was proud of being British. His only regret was the extent to which Parliament kept him from his wife, his young children and his home and garden.

As an MP he was, for this day and age, unusual in three particular respects. First, he also worked full time in the direction and management of the substantial commercial business which he and his partners had built up over the past 25 years. His practical experience in this respect enabled him to contribute a touch of realism to debates on economic and social matters.

Second, he would never just "pass on" a constituent's letter to a Minister for comment. He would always weigh the matter first for himself, and consider what were its real merits, if any. If there were none, he would tell the constituent so; if the constituent was deserving of help then the whole force of Bob's generous spirit and considerable personality became engaged.

I remember in particular the trouble which he took to secure a hearing for a young shop steward representing those who would be affected by a particular closure, although Bob himself supported the closure and made this very clear. Bob was a strong advocate of law and order, and a good friend to the police. It was, however, equally characteristic of him that he should go into battle on behalf of a young black constituent, who had been wrongly picked up by the police, although the type of operation in which he was picked was one that Bob favoured and pressed for.

In public office, in Bob's view, it was your duty in each case to look at the facts and exercise your proper judgment. This applied whether you were a young constable or a senior Minister. Because you believe profoundly in the system you do not give those who work it *carte-blanche*. Hence his vigilance and penetration as a member of the Committee of Public Accounts. Hence also his independence of mind as a backbench MP, the third of his particular characteristics as a politician.

Correction

In *The Times* yesterday a tribute was printed to Mr Bozorg Alavi, whom we wrongly believed had been executed in Iran earlier in the week. We now learn that he is alive and well, and living outside Iran.

The man executed, as correctly stated in our news story on June 24, was Mr Bozorg Alavian, a writer of religious texts. We offer our apologies to Mr Alavi, and greatly regret any distress to him and his family which may have been caused.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

Stirling

The following degrees, diplomas and certificates have been awarded by Stirling University.
*, denotes Distinction.

FIRST CLASS HONOURS
Biochemistry: J M Relton, M G Thompson.
Biology: B D Roddie.
Computing science with management science: D T Webster.
Economics: R Gulamani.
Economics and history: L A Probert.
English studies: D L Aiken, N V Arthur, Barbara A E Bell, M S Benenson.
German: T J Connell, K W W Fraser.
History: W B Gillespie, P C Robertshaw.
Physics: S Walkin.

HIGHER DEGREES
PhD
P Alexakis, Rosemary E Budd, Julia E Dockrell, I D McGowan, A D Mowle, J M Munoz, T M O'Neill, R L Oswald, E Z de la Parra, Elizabeth A Russ, C M Sterling, Judith M Warnes.
MSc
A Farahdokht, Elena S Cordero, C A Howie, M R Sanderson.
MEd
A D Fraser.
M Litt
Modern French literature
Moira Ball, W G MacKenzie, Jacqueline T Meggs, Carole Petrie.
Scottish studies
Mary B Bruce, E M Duncan*, Jennie D Milligan, J R McIntosh, A Wood.
MSc
Technological economics
I Keng Hock Khoo, Penelope J Lynn, Eleanor M MacEwan, V Peng Hock Tan.

FIRST DEGREES (HONOURS)
BA
Accountancy
[illegible]
Accountancy and management science
Prisina Lall Derrick (nee Lahiri), 2 (1); B E H Hiscock, 2 (1).
Accountancy and mathematics
J M McMillan, 3.
BSc
Biochemistry
M C Doyle, 3 (1); R H Elder, 3 (1); Lindsay L Foyster, 3 (1); Caroline J McGuigan, 2 (1); Catherine McCorgray McLean, 2 (1); S Murray, 2 (1); N C Paterson, 2 (1); J M Relton, (1); A S Robertson, 2 (2); M G Thompson, (1).
Biology
R C P Angwin, 2 (2); Anne Baxendale, 2 (1); I R Brown, 2 (1); Rosemary E Bull, 2 (1); H F D Climo, 2 (2); Caroline E Cocker, 2 (2); D A Cottam, 2 (1); Helen J Cumming, 2 (2); P S Dobson, 2 (2); G W Flaux, 2 (2); I J Forbes, 2 (2); M W Fraser, 2 (2); R N Goodison, 2 (2); Margaret E M Gordon, (3); Rosana Hakimazadeh, 2 (2); J N Havenhand, 2 (1); D Hickson, 2 (2); A Hunter, 2 (3); I T Johnson, 2 (1); M J McGarvie, 2 (1); Catherine J [illegible]

Milhench, (3); Ann E Nelson, 2 (2); I J Paul, 3 (2); P S Pickles, 2 (3); J B Pollock, (3); D S Richard, 2 (2); B D Roddie, (1); Kati K Roddie (nee Rahikainen), 2 (2); Mary Rose, 2 (2); W T Stewart, 2 (1); S E Thomas, 2 (2); Lindsay A Waldren, 2 (2); Kathryn M Hancock Ward, 2 (1); D Wells, 2 (1); Alick Beaton Wilson, 2 (1).
Biology and chemistry
[illegible]

[illegible]
N V Arthur, 1; Barbara A E Bell, 1; M S Benenson, 1; D M Broom, 2(2); Bernadette Brown, 2(1); Patricia A Christie, 2(2); Lesley A Cockburn, 2(2); D J Conti, 2(2); Dianne Cowan, 3(2); B V Easity, 2(2); Susan C Ferns, 2(2); Domingo Such Fuster, 3; Alison M Hack, 2(2); M F L Hagen, 3(2); Jill Harrison, 2(2); Janice Hunter, 2(1); D J Hutchison, 3(1); Beverley R Jamieson, 2(2); Patricia G Johnson, 2(2); Sandra M Kerr, 3(2); Linda Knott, 2(2); Marie A T Lockie, 2(2); R Ledsham, 2(1); D M Lough, 2(2); M C Maxwell, 2(2); Frances McGinley, 2(2); G W McKissock, 2(1); D C Mitchell, 2(2); A W Oliver, 3(2); Miriam J Ritchie, 3(2); Julie A Roberts, 2(2); Anna Rochford, 2(2); Rachel E Schaufeld, 2(1); N C Scott, 2(2); R J Semple, 2(2); M J Stewart, 2(1); A Thompson, 2(2); Christie D Wild, 2(1); C P Wilson, 3(2).
English studies with folklife studies
Tracey K Heaton, 3(1).
English studies and French
Christine A Pope, 2(2).

English studies and philosophy
Beverley R Nimnos, 2(2).
English studies with Scottish studies
G Saunders, 2(2).
BSc
Environmental science (urban & regional studies)
Julia C Bee, 2(2).
Environmental science with biology
Shona C Aitken, 2(1); M J Crook, [illegible]

[illegible]
Mathematics with computing science
S Gillies, 2(1).
BA
Philosophy
Susan M Clarke, 2(2); W Gibbons, 2(1); Vivian B Leofarr, 3; Cassandra A McGropan, 2(2); S W Mitchell, 3(1); Katharine J Munn, 2(1); R Paterson, 2(2); P Wright, 2(1).
Philosophy and psychology
D G Baldwin, 2(2); E EE Brodie, 2(1); J K Campbell, 2(2); R J Falchney, 2(2); A M Morrison, 2(2).
BSc
Physics
B R More, 2(1); S Walkin, 1.
BA
Political studies
I L Corlett, 2(2); Christine J McFarlane, 2(2); D H McKinney, 2(1); N Sonntag, 2(1); W S Stableford, 2(2).
BSC
Psychology
Joyce E Cairns, 3(2); J R Crawford, 2(1); Fiona C Forster, 2(1); P C [illegible]

Fraser, 2(2); Anne L Fuller, 2(2); Eileen S Gaw, 2(1); Brigitte Hayden, 2(1); Marjorie C Hewitt, 2(1); A C Hopkins, 3(2); Heather M Hughes, 3(2); S R Hunt, 2(1); M C Jones, 2(2); Elizabeth Lauder, 2(2); Phyllis S Loughborough, 2(2); Hilary P McCusker, 2(2); Eileen McMullan, 2(2); Claire A Melville, 2(2); Nicola J R Moore, 2(2); Nancy J P Page, 2(2); P H Ronaldson, 2(2); Shona Rutherford, [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRST DEGREES (GENERAL)
[illegible]
Freeland, M K Friedman, L J Gargan, A A M Gatherer, C P Giavotto, N S Gibson, Leslie-Ann F Gray, Shirley A Grieg, Theresa Gunn, C Hardwood, Susan P Jones, Marion Keallings (nee Stewart), H R Kerr, Maureen Kerr (nee Reid), E W Koch, G Lamble, C W Lennon, G Love, Marion MacGilp, H B Matheson, Kirsty McCallum, Gillian A McCarter, W McCartney, D M McEwan, A H McMillan, Lesley M Miller, S S Murphy, Fiona P O'May, R P J Ramsay, M R Rapallini, N R Robertson, D E Rodgers, Linda Ann Ross, D D Smith, K Smith, Catriona Thomson, N C Thomson, R Tod, T Williams.

Only the Faculty of Technology results yesterday were for the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. The rest were for Manchester University.

Latest wills

Mr Ralph Vivian Showering, of Beckington, Somerset, who helped to launch Babycham, the champagne perry, left estate valued at £516,146 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Stern, Mrs Vanda Louise, of Marylebone, London £496,244

Services tomorrow: Second Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Jub Chant TD: Kenneth Leighton (St Cecilia setting), Canon Webster. HC, 11.30, Kodaly (Missa Brevis). Introit: Blessed are the pure in heart. Walford Davies. E, 3.15, Mag and nunc dimittis: Howells (Collegium Regale). A: Hymn to St Peter (Britten). Archdeacon of Hackney.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M and Sermon, 10.30, Ireland in F, Tu es Petrus (Byrd). Canon Baker. Sung Eucharist, 11.40, Stravinsky Mass. E and S, 3, Watson in E, Hymn to St Peter (Britten). Rev K G Thistle. Organ recital, 6.5, C Herrick. E, 6.30, Rev Dr E S Abbott.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9. Cathedral Eucharist, 11. Ordination. Mass in G (Schubert). A: I was glad (Parry). Thou wilt keep him (Wesley). Sacerdotes Domine (Byrd). Tu es Petrus (Palestrina). Ven Bernard Jacob. Cathedral Evensong, 3.30, Purcell in G minor. A: O Thou sweetest source of gladness (Wood). Canon Parrott.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30, MP, 11.15. A: Hear my prayer (Purcell). Rev A H H Harbottle.

[illegible]

BARRACKS: M, 11. Ven Archdeacon J Youens. HC, noon.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (public invited, entry via Lincoln's Inn gateway): 11.30. A: Lift thine eyes (Mendelssohn). Canon Tydeman.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15. M, 11, Jub Leighton. A: And I saw a new heaven (Bainton). The Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30. MP, 11.15. A: Rejoice in the Lord alway (Purcell). The Master.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF CHURCH) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30. Matins and Sermon, 11. TD, Weelkes. Short service. O praise the Lord (Purcell). The Resident Chaplain. HC, 12.15.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, M, 11, Howells, Collegium Regale. A: Praise the Lord ye servants, Rev R Rogers. E, 3.30, [illegible] Service. A: O Quam Gloriosum [illegible]

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11. Rev [illegible] Friends Anonymous Service [illegible]

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: [illegible] 8 and 5.15. HM, 11. Rev [illegible] row. The Prince of Peace [illegible] Webber. Solemn Evensong [illegible] J W Holden. Healey Willan [illegible]

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15. Sung Eucharist [illegible] Missa Tu es Petrus (Palestrina) [illegible] will not leave you comfortless [illegible] Rev A W Marks.

[illegible]

in E. A: Tu es Petrus (Palestrina). Rev D A Phillips.

ST BRIDE'S, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30. Choral Matins and Eucharist, 11. Rev W Boulton. E, 6.30 (Sermon in music).

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.15. Sung Eucharist, 11. Tallis (Short Service). A: Almighty and everlasting God (Gibbons). The Rector.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.30. Sung Eucharist, 9.15. EP, 6.

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15. Choral Matins and Sermon, 11. Canon Charles. HC, 12.15.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion, 9.45, N Ingram-Smith. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: HC, 11 and 3. Rev Dr J Fraser McLuskey.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 and 6.30, Rev J Miller Scott.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: Masses 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (Sung), Missa O quam gloriosum est regnum (Victoria). O altitudo divitiarum (Guerrero). O quam suavis est (Lobo).

[illegible]

Athletics

Ovett and the world trail in behind Byers

By Norman Fox

Most of the world's best 1,500 metres runners were attracted to the Bislett Stadium in Oslo last night, many willing to play supporting parts in Steve Ovett's attempt to break his own world record. But one of the pacemakers, Tom Byers, of the United States, refused to comply and won an extraordinary race while Ovett tried to close an enormous gap.

The field that the promoter, Arnie Haukvik, assembled included the German, Thomas Wessinghage, the mile world record holder, and Steve Cram, from Britain. All were left in a hopeless situation by 26-year-old Byers who came out of the pack early in the race as if to give pace, but took a lead that at one point left Ovett 60 metres behind.

Ovett had been suffering from a virus and was probably not ready to make the attempt. Nevertheless, he is unlikely to race against such a powerful field again this season, and conditions at the Bislett Stadium, where 38 world records had been achieved, improved almost at the last minute as the wind dropped on a mild evening.

None of the potential winners was prepared to give chase when Byers and an Ethiopian, Wodhjo Bulti, went to the front and extended a substantial lead. As Bulti fell back, Byers continued to maintain a good pace and by the time Ovett led a serious pursuit it was too late to cross the chasm that the American had established.

Ovett was still leading the pursuit into the final 100 metres but Byers had such an advantage that his tiredness was overcome with a final effort that gave him a winning time of 3min 39.01sec, compared with Ovett's world record of 3min 31.66sec.

Afterwards Ovett and Cram said they were given inaccurate times by someone at the side of the track and this led to their misjudgment of the pace. Ovett claimed: "He convinced us we were running a fast time and we just believed him. He yelled out 1min 51sec and 1min 52sec at 800 and I wondered about it because it was so easy. He misguided all of us at the bell. I thought that guy really is running fast or he is going to die. Steve Cram was more upset than me. He was furious. He said he would have gone after Byers if he had known the correct times. Too many people in a race does not always make for the best race."

MEN: 1,500m: T Byers (US), 3:39.01; 2, S Ovett (GB), 3:39.53; [illegible]

WOMEN: 800m: M Manhings (US), 2.00min 09sec; 7, J White (GB), 2.04.72. 3,000m: G Waltz (Norway), 8.57.22; 3, R Smethel (GB), 9.01.04. Long jump: A Manley (GB), 6.18m (20ft 3½in). 200M: M Ottey (Jamaica), 22.55sec; 2, K Smallwood (GB), 22.85; 4, B Goddard (GB), 23.12. Pole vault: M Klimczyl (Poland), 5.50m; 2, K Stock (GB), 5.40. 100m hurdles: S Strong (GB), 13.7.

Golf

Power and patience pay dividends for O'Leary

By Mitchell Platts

John O'Leary, of Ireland, replaced his compatriot Des Smyth as the leader in the £42,000 Coral classic when he put together a fine round of 67 at Royal Porthcawl yesterday. For O'Leary, who has a 36-hole aggregate of 135, nine under par, it represented a much overdue return to form, and the same can be said for Mike King who compiled a magnificent 66 to break the course record.

King and Smyth, who took 72 and afterwards described his round as being "up and down like a fiddler's elbow", share second place on 139 with John Morgan (72) one stroke further adrift. Bernhard Langer of West Germany, was threatening to narrow O'Leary's lead until he dropped a stroke at the 16th and took seven at the par five 17th. Like Tommy Horton, he had to settle for a 73 for 141.

The morning was cold, with the wind coming from the north, and the early starters felt that it would be difficult to score well. O'Leary and King quickly went about dismantling that theory, but it was a pity that their splendid achievements on these historic links escaped the attention of most of the spectators. O'Leary was critical of the gallery which followed Tony Jacklin and Brian Barnes, who were playing in the group behind, because he felt that they were a hindrance rather than a help. He said: "They disturbed us on a number of occasions when over vital putts. I felt like telling them that the winner in golf is the one who scores the lowest, not the highest."

To his credit O'Leary retained both his coolness and his concentration, and he deserves praise for the powerful way he went about his business. Out in 32, with two birdies and an eagle at the downwind eighth hole (480 yards) where his eight iron approach finished only 18 inches from the hole. O'Leary continued along his merry way with three successive birdies from the 11th, which took him to 11 under par. At that point, in spite of the fact that King was unleashing a surprising attack, O'Leary appeared poised to draw away from the field and with a little more support he might have found the adrenalin to completely take the course apart. Instead he missed the greens at the 15th and 16th, failing to get up and down after indifferent second strokes, and so finished the day with a four-stroke advantage.

King, by his own admission, has played golf of a mediocre standard this season. This was one of those days, when he managed to get his putter working, the faster greens suiting his style, and he single putted on no less than ten occasions. The last single came on the 18th green, and it put his name firmly in the record books. King had come to the hole, which measures 413 yards, requiring a par four for a round of 65. But he blocked his two iron tee shot.

135: J O'Leary, 68, 67.
139: M King, 73, 66; D Smyth, 67, 72.
140: J Morgan, 68, 72.
141: T Horton, 68, 73; B Langer (WG), 68, 73.
142: B Marchbank, 73, 69.
144: C Mason, 76, 68; S Bishop, 74, 70; N Job, 74, 70.
145: S Ginn (Australia), 72, 73; P Elson, 70, 75; B Barnes, 72, 73; E Darcy, 74, 71; A Payne, 71, 74.

Irish surge breaks on McEvoy

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

The semi-final round of the European amateur team championship at St Andrews today pits England, the holders, against France, winners of the strokeplay competition on Wednesday and Thursday; and Wales, runners-up last time, against Scotland. Of the four, Wales were the only comfortable winners after an absorbing day's golf.

At one time it seemed that England's 2—0 win in the foursomes would count for nothing, because Ireland made a comprehensive surge in the singles. At one point round about the loop one match stood at all-square, and Ireland led in the other four, but the homeward half brought a sturdy English recovery, spearheaded by McEvoy in the top match against Rafferty.

Three threes, at the 11th, 16th and 19th, transformed McEvoy's match from a position of two down. The 11th was unremarkable, since Rafferty was unable to get down in two from the rough behind this short hole. The 16th and 19th however, stood on their merits.

First McEvoy, with a much longer second to play, put it six yards from the pin and holed the putt; after Rafferty had luckily halved the 18th from a wild hook, McEvoy holed a birdie putt of 10 foot at the extra hole. It was, as a matter of extraordinary record, McEvoy's 22nd successive victory for England. He has yet to be beaten at this level.

Chapman was one under par for his 17th hole. He mastered the 16th with a three-wood, a half-wedge, and a five foot putt, and holed securely from eight feet to finish the match against Pierse at the next. Pierse followed in the footsteps of countless others by putting into the deep bunker guarding the Road hole.

Deeble got his nose finally in front of Gannon at the 17th. Gannon followed in those same hallowed footsteps into the bunker and acknowledged precedent even more faithfully than Pierse by failing to get out.

France were given an unexpected fright by Denmark.

Wales 5, Germany 2
Foursomes: J Jones, J Morrow beat T Huebner, R Thellemann, 4 and 3; D Evans, R Broad lost to K Flint, U Schulte, 4 and 2. Singles: D Evans beat H Reitner, 2 and 1; H Evans beat J Schuchmann, 6 and 5; D McClean beat Thellemann, 1 hole; Morrow beat Flint, 2 and 1; Jones lost to Huebner, 1 hole.

Scotland 4, Sweden 3
Foursomes: B Howard, I Hutcheon beat K Kinell, G Lundquist, 1 hole; F Coutts, J Huggan lost to A Forsbrand, O Sellburg, 1 hole. Singles: Hutcheon beat Forsbrand, 19th; Coutts lost to Kinell, 3 and 1; Huggan lost to J Rube, 19th; C Dalgleish beat P Andersson, 2 holes; G MacGregor beat Lundquist, 2 and 1.

England 5, Ireland 2
Foursomes: P McEvoy, G Godwin beat R Rafferty, A Pierse, 3 and 1; R Chapman, P Way beat P Walton, M Gannon, 1 hole. Singles: McEvoy beat Rafferty, 19th; Way lost to Walton, 2 and 1; Chapman beat Pierse, 2 and 1; P Downes lost to G McGimpsey, 5 and 4; P Deeble beat Gannon, 1 hole.

OTHER RESULTS: Spain 3½, Austria 3½; Switzerland 5½, Finland 1½; Norway 2, Iceland 5.

Scots fight to reach the last four

From Lewine Mair
Troia, June 26

With Gillian Stewart winning at the 21st and Wilma Aitken at the 22nd in this afternoon's singles against Italy, Scotland have survived to meet France in the semi-final round of the European women's team championship.

France accounted for Ireland, 4—3, the same margin of victory as Scotland's. Sweden meet Spain in the other semi-final.

Mary McKenna and Claire Robinson were three down at the turn in losing to Cecilia Mourgue D'Algue and Marie Lorenzi in the morning; Susan Gorman and Claire Hourihane were a crushing six down after seven holes against Sophie Lapaire and Eliane Berthet. Miss Hourihane stepped in with a hole-in-one at the 11th—the first of her career—but they bowed out at the 15th.

In the second of the Scotland/Italy foursomes, Sylvia Valli and Frederica Dassu, sister of Baldovino, a former Dunlop Masters champion, were three under par in beating the relatively inexperienced partnership of Pamela Wright and Alison Gemmill on the 14th green.

Belle Robertson and Gillian Stewart were four up after six holes but they missed putts of three feet at the seventh and ninth and lost the short eighth to a two to turn only one ahead. The match was back to square after the 12th, but an Italian tangle with trees paved the way for Scotland to mount the last tee with their one hole lead restored. Here the Italians missed the 10ft putt they had to win the match there, but, cruelly and crucially, holed from the same distance at the nineteenth.

When Lorna Bennett lost at the 18th it became vital for Scotland to take the two matches which had gone down the 19th, and they did. Miss Stewart, who was still kicking herself for having lost a dormie two lead, hung on gamely and salvation came when her opponent topped a tee-shot at the third. Miss Aitken, for her part, made an unforgettable three from sand to save the short 20th and more or less clinched the match with her second from the sandy rough at the 22nd.

Miss McKenna suddenly came onto her game to defeat the talented Miss Berthet and win Ireland's first point of the day.

Scotland 4 Italy 3
Foursomes: I C Robertson and G Stewart lost to M Buscaini and E Braito, at the 20th; A Gemmill and P Wright lost to F Dassu and S Valli, 5 and 4.
Singles: I C Robertson beat P Tolomei, 5 and 1; A Gemmill beat S Valli, 3 and 1; G Stewart beat F Dassu, at the 21st; W Aitken beat Miss M Buscaini, at the 22nd; L Bennett lost to E Braito, 2 holes.

France 4 Ireland 3
Foursomes: C M D'Algue and M Lorenzi beat M McKenna and C Robinson, 6 and 5; E Berthet and S Lapaire beat S Gorman and C Hourihane, 4 and 3.
Singles: C M D'Algue beat G Gorman, 4 and 2; M Lorenzi beat C Robinson, 5 and 1; E Berthet lost to M McKenna, 2 and 1; N Jeanson lost to E Higgins, 2 and 1; S Lapaire lost to C Hourihane, 2 and 1.
OTHER RESULTS: Sweden beat Denmark, 4½—2½; Spain beat Germany 5—2. Semi-finals: France v Scotland and Sweden v Spain.

Tennis

Top players round the world fall flat

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The two singles events in the Wimbledon championships were reduced, yesterday, to 16 players of each sex. Of the players granted the protection of a seeding so that they might advance to this stage of the tournament, only six men and 11 women came through. The seeding committee and their Svengalis, the computer programmers of the players' associations, are presumably blushing.

Gene Mayer scratched before the championships began. José-Luis Clerc and Balazs Taroczy yesterday extended to nine the number of men's seeds beaten in the first five days. Dianne Fromholtz extended to five the number of beaten women's seeds. John McEnroe is the only seed left in the bottom half of the men's draw and should play Bjorn Borg or Jimmy Connors in the final, as had always been expected. The eight leading women's seeds are still intact.

The modern seeding system may seem daft but it has given us some fun and has had no effect whatever on the leading contenders. Most of the superficial surprises concern the downfall of players whose grass-court credentials are modest. They are fine players. But they came to Wimbledon as if drafted into a poker game with only a hazy idea of the rules. They were dealt good hands but did not know how to play them.

Take, for example, Paul Kronk's win over Clerc and Stan Smith's win over Taroczy. Kronk, aged 26, has reached the fourth round for the first time in seven Wimbledons. He is no tennis genius but he is Australian, which means that he gives himself a chance against anyone and knows how to play on grass. "When you're brought up on grass, you read the game better." He certainly read it better than Clerc, though in what turned out to be the last set the Argentine broke to 6—5 before Kronk nailed him. Kronk, incidentally, hurt his back a year ago, drew blanks with a series of doctors, and was considering retirement when he discovered a osteopath with the right touch.

The fact that Smith was giving Taroczy more than seven years was largely irrelevant, especially as the match lasted only three sets. Smith played his first Wimbledon in 1965, was runner-up in 1971, champion in 1972, and knows how to play his cards. By contrast Taroczy, assiduous though he is in learning how to adapt his game to grass, is a relative tyro at the trade.

On a cool, breezy day (jobs tended to swing about, as if undecided where to settle) singles or doubles seeds were scheduled on 14 of the 16 courts in use. It was good to see so many Australians about—quite like the old days. Among them was the 12th seed, Peter McNamara, who had a strange 6—1, 6—0, 7—5 win over Andrew Pattison.

For two sets McNamara was supremely competent and Pattison, having problems with his service, could score only 18 points. Then McNamara, mentally, suddenly slipped into a neutral gear, as he had done against Heinz Gunthardt in the first round. Serving at 2—5 and love—40 down (three set points to Pattison), McNamara decided he might as well take chances. They paid off: and McNamara's band was on the road again. He won five consecutive games for the match.

Other Australian winners were John Fitzgerald and Rod Frawley, who must now play each other. Frawley won in straight sets against the bouncy Carlos Kirmayr, who had beaten Roscoe Tanner and was probably still savouring the memory. Fitzgerald, aged 20, beat a Swedish qualifier, Mats Wilander, aged 16. We must remember these two. Fitzgerald is known as "the Cockatoochie Kid" because he comes from a remote farming station about 400 miles west of Adelaide. He has an odd habit of rubbing the ball on his shirt before serving, like a fast bowler trying to retain some shine. He also has a much heavier grass-court game than Wilander but needed to play it consistently well in order to protect himself from the Swede's tactical craft.

Wilander is the most promising Swede of the post-Borg generation and, in terms of technique and character, has much in common with the champion. The most obvious difference is that Wilander goes to the net with all the confidence of cavalry charging cannon. He would not do it at all but for the fact that somebody told him it was the done thing at Wimbledon.

Rolf Gehring of Dusseldorf, who wears Borg's boots to protect a weak ankle, played two superb sets against Borg, whom he beat in Brussels three months ago. The difference between them was summed up at the end of the second set. Gehring was serving at 5—3 and 30—15. Borg was serving at 4—5 and deuce. Borg won nine consecutive points for the set—and that told both men all they needed to know.

Joanna Durie, who had an operation on her back last November, confounded the world rankings by winning in straight sets against Wendy White. Anne Hobbs won an even tougher match with Mary-Lou Piatek to earn a centre court clash with the Australian and French champion, Hana Mandlikova. Nor can we ignore Susan Leo's exciting challenge to Tracy Austin, nor Virginia Ruzici's tremulous cliff-hanger with Nina Bohm. On the whole, it was a tolerably interesting day's tennis.

Miss Barker back to earth

By Geoffrey Green

After her dramatic victory of the day before it was a sad farewell for Sue Barker on the centre court. She began against the tall American Betsy Nagelsen as if she was living among the stars.

A thoroughly efficient—at times even dazzling—opening set saw her sweep to 6—2 as her opponent struggled with service and was virtually swept off court by Miss Barker's returns down each wing. With six breaks of service—four of them against the American—the opening act was over in 23 minutes.

But a change of mood and pattern was to follow. Miss Nagelsen, at last taking command of her own service, began to attack and take the match at 2—6, 6—2, 6—3. Conversely, Miss Barker's game threaded with unforced errors, now fell apart. She had flattered only to deceive and her efforts sadly went into one eye and out the other as she took the wrong direction on the lonely way back home. Once up amidst the stars she seemed asleep on the wind.

On court one we saw another American victory as Connors beat Giammalva, also of the United States, son of a former Davis Cup player, by 6—4, 6—4, 6—0. Connors, the supreme grunter of serve and overhead smash, was impressive. Some of his passes—two-fisted on the backhand—shone through the chill, grey day with a sort of glow. His spark was perceptible.

Giammalva, from Houston, has a hefty physique. With legs as sturdy as tree trunks, he looked more like a lock forward. Yet he surprised with a subtle touch behind a heavy service which occasionally nonplussed the lithe Connors. However, his liability to the double fault outweighed his clear aces by eight to six.

One break to love at 5—4 with passes and a delicious lob was enough to give Connors the first set as Concorde, probably taking off for America, disturbed the heavens noisily.

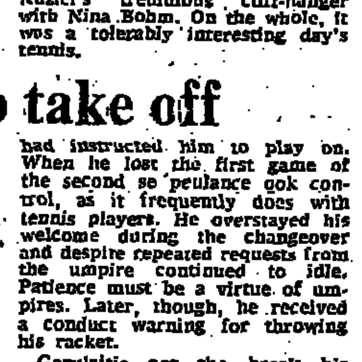
But it was the second set that proved the heart of the matter. Giammalva, with a magnificent cross-court backhand pass caught Connors on the hop as he broke to 4—2. As his strike hit the bulls-eye he went sprawling at full stretch towards the crowd. Connors too dived to the grass as he tried to cut off the shot leaving both men prostrate.

Whether or not Giammalva was partly to blame he never won another game as Connors went from 2—4 down to 6—4 and 6—0 for the match—10 games in a row.

During this sequence he hit a truly hot streak to lead 5—4 in that second set with sizzling passes and a delicate drop. Those strokes were beyond the telling of them and poor big Giammalva must have had the sense of being a trespasser.

Sunday final: Television is prepared to pay Wimbledon £400,000 to stage the men's singles final on a Sunday at next year's championships. The All-England club secretary, Christopher Gorringe, revealed this yesterday when he confirmed that his committee have already had talks with the aim of instituting a Sunday finish.

Last chance for jet-setter to take off



By Clive White

On a day when the memory of a topless spectator of the centre court on Monday seemed an absurd aberration, the shivering hundreds on court No 2 had their circulation revived by a match of glowing elements between Vitas Gerulaitis and a fellow American, Victor Amaya.

If their tanned limbs seemed slightly incongruous in the conditions and a long way from home their tennis glowed with a warmth that lasted three hours while under constant threat of rain before Gerulaitis finally doused his opponent's flame with a victory by 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Amaya is the second awkward customer that Gerulaitis has dealt with in these championships: in the second round he defused another heavy bombardier, Kevin Curren the comfortable winner of the Beckenham tournament this summer.

It seems a long time since Gerulaitis featured in the modern era's definitive tennis match with Bjorn Borg. The riches that were predicted for him in 1977 have moved further and further from his grasp. From No 3 seed in 1978 he is now on the brink of oblivion at No 16. It seems he has reached his plateau and accepted the imperfections that exist there. This year—his 27th—could be the last chance for the jet-setter to finally take off.

Against the doleful-eyed Amaya he showed determination and nerve at all the right moments. As when he served himself a trio of aces to level the match at two sets all and then, serving to stay in it at 4—5 in the final set, dealt himself another ace. His running forehands and sensitively blocked backhands time and again came to rest in those remote corners of the court. Throughout he was too agile, too sharp minded for his plodding, powerful 6ft 7in opponent.

The first set went with service until the nimble footed Gerulaitis lost it on a foot fault of all things. At 30—all he had complained of the pattering rain but the umpire had instructed him to play on. When he lost the first game of the second set the "petulance took control, as it frequently does with tennis players. He overstayed his welcome during the changeover and despite repeated requests from the umpire continued to idle. Patience must be a virtue of umpires. Later, though, he received a conduct warning for throwing his racket.

Gerulaitis got the break his behaviour, if not his play, hardly deserved in the fifth game when he ran out with the set. The third set went to Amaya and in the fourth the big man displayed a quality that was missing on the other side of the net. When a Gerulaitis service was called out and the New Yorker protested the largest man on the tennis circuit whiled away the time by stretching his 16 st bulk out along the baseline like a brontosaurus settling down for the night. When the verdict was upheld Amaya received Gerulaitis's next service standing on his knees.

Men's singles

Third Round

P MCNAMARA (Australia) beat A J Pattison (US), 6—1, 6—0, 7—5.
F Gonzales (US) beat P McNamee (Australia), 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.
J P MCENROE (US) beat R C Lutz (US), 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.
J B Fitzgerald (Australia) beat M Wilander (Sweden), 6—0, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.
R J Frawley (Australia) beat C Kirmayr (Brazil), 7—6, 6—3, 6—3.
P C Kronk (Australia) beat J L CLERC (Argentina), 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 7—6.
J C Kriek (SA) beat R J Simpson (NZ), 7—6, 5—6, 6—2, 7—5.
T S Mayotte (US) beat J Sadri (US), 7—6, 6—3, 7—5.
V Amritraj (India) beat T Wilkison (US), 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.
J Borowiak (US) beat T E Gullikson (US), 6—3, 7—6, 4—6, 6—3.
B BORG (Sweden) beat R Gehring (Germany), 6—4, 7—5, 6—0.
J S CONNORS (US) beat A Giammalva (US), 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.
W FIBAK (Poland) beat B Drewett (Australia), 7—6, 6—1, 5—6, 3—6, 6—4.
S R Smith (US) beat B TAROCZY (Hungary), 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.
V GERULAITIS (US) beat V C Amaya (US), 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.
A A Mayer (US) beat F Buehning (US), 6—4, 2—6, 7—6, 5—7, 6—1.

Women's singles

Third Round

MISS H MANDLIKOVA (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss A Buchanan (US), 6—3, 6—0.
Miss B Nagelsen (US) beat Miss S Barker (GB), 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.
MRS C LLOYD (US) beat Miss L K Forood (US), 6—2, 7—6.
Miss C Pasquale (Switzerland) beat MISS D L FROMHOLTZ (Australia), 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.
MISS M NAVRATILOVA (US) beat Miss S A Walsh (US), 6—1, 3—6, 6—0.
Miss J M Durie (GB) beat Miss W E White (US), 7—5, 6—2.
MISS M JAUSOVEC (Yugoslavia) beat Miss R L Blount (US), 6—2, 7—5.
MISS T A AUSTIN (US) beat Miss S J Leo (Australia), 6—4, 7—6.
MISS B C POTTER (US) beat Miss S L Collins (US), 6—4, 6—1.
MISS W M TURNBULL (Australia) beat Miss R D Fairbank (SA), 6—3, 6—2.
Miss P A Teeguarden (US) beat Miss R Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) 6—4, 6—3.
MISS P H SHRIVER (US) beat Miss G L Coles (GB), 6—0, 6—3.
MISS A JAEGER (US) beat Miss L E Allen (US), 6—1, 6—3.
MISS V RUZICI (Romania) beat Miss N U Bohm (Sweden), 3—6, 7—6, 8—6.
MISS K JORDAN (US) beat Miss S L Acker (US), 6—3, 6—4.
Miss A E Hobbs (GB) beat Miss M L Piatek (US), 7—6, 1—6, 7—5.

Men's doubles

First Round

K CURREN (SA) and S DENTON (US) beat M Guenthardt (Switzerland) and V R Sisson (Philippines), 6—3, 6—4, 33—6, 7—6.
U Marten and W Popp (Germany) beat B MANSON and B TEACHER (US), [illegible].
M Davis and C M Dunk (US) lead M Fancutt and T C Fancutt (Australia), [illegible].
R J Frawley (Australia) and C J Lewis (NZ) lead J D Newcombe and A D Roche (Australia), 6—4, 6—7, 7—6.
M C RIESSEN and S E STEWART (US) beat A H and J M Lloyd (GB), 6—7, 6—3, 6—3, 7—6.
I El Shafei (Egypt) and J W Feaver (GB) beat S Menon (India) and W Scanlon (US), 6—3, 5—6, 7—6, 6—3.
F W McMILLAN (SA) and C J MOTTRAM (GB) beat J Kodes (Czechoslovakia) and O Parun (NZ), 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.
B C Guan and W D Hampson (Australia) beat J Sadri (US) and T Wilkison (US), 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.
R J Chappell and S W van der Merwe (SA) beat A J PATTISON and B WALTS (US), 7—6, 7—6, 4—6, 5—7, 6—1.
J L Clerc (Argentina) and I Nastase (Romania) beat J Harris and C J Wittus (US), 6—1, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.
W W Martin (US) and R J Simpson (NZ) beat R W Drysdale and R A Lewis (GB), 6—3, 6—4, 6—7, 6—1.
R C LUTZ and S R SMITH (US) beat K Eberhard and H Kirchubel (Germany), 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

UNFINISHED MATCHES

T Delatte (US) and M R Edmondson (Australia) lead J G Alexander and P C Dent (Australia), 7—5, 6—2, 0—6.
H P GUENTHARDT (Switzerland) and B TAROCZY (Hungary) lead C Kirmayr and C Motta (Brazil), 7—6, 8—5.
S Krulevitz (US) and R Meyer (US) lead R L Case (Australia) and J Fillol (Chile), 6—4, 6—6.

Women's doubles

First Round

MISS C S REYNOLDS and MISS P G SMITH (US) beat Miss L Antonoplis and Miss K G Jones (US), 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.
MISS S BARKER (GB) and MISS A KIYOMURA (US) beat Miss L J Charles and Miss A P Cooper (GB), 6—1, 6—3.

Mixed doubles

First round

D H Collings and Miss K L Gulley (Australia) beat M Guenthardt and Miss I Villiger (Switzerland), 4—6, 7—6, 7—5.

UNFINISHED MATCH

E H Fromm and Miss D Desfor (US) v S DENTON and MISS A E SMITH (US), 2—6, 6—3.

Today's order

CENTRE COURT: Miss A E Hobbs v Miss H Mandlikova; B Borg v V Gerulaitis; J-L Clerc and I Nastase v B E Gottfried and R Ramirez; K Curren and Miss T J Harford v C Dowdeswell and Miss C Jolissaint.

ONE: Mrs J M Lloyd v Miss C Pasquale; S R Smith v J P McEnroe; Miss L E Allen and Miss B Nagelsen v Miss S Barker and Miss A K Kiyomura; A Amritraj and V Amritraj v M C Riessen and S E Stewart.

TWO: T S Okker and R L Stockton v T E Gullikson and B M Mitton; P Slozil and T Smid v I El Shafei and J W Feaver; Miss C J Newton and Miss P J Whytcross v Miss M Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver; Mrs J M Lloyd and Miss S V Wade v Miss R Tomanova and Miss [illegible].

THREE: [illegible] Fleming and J P McEnroe v R J Moore and E J van Dillen.

FOUR: Miss W M Turnbull v Miss P A Teeguarden; K Curren and S Denton v W W Martin and R J Simpson; T Delatte and M R Edmondson v J G Alexander and P C Dent (to finish); Miss J E Goodling and Miss N D Schutte v Miss M L Piatek and Miss W E White.

FIVE: Miss J M Durie v Miss P H Shriver; Plate match: H P Guenthardt and B Taroczy v C Kirmayr and C Motta.

SIX: J C Kriek v F Gonzalez; A A Mayer v T S Mayotte; Miss D Desfor and Miss B L Hallquist v Miss I S Kloss and Miss P A Teeguarden; Miss B C Potter and Miss S A Walsh v Miss R Dutoit and Miss B J Remilton.

SEVEN: Miss V Ruzici v Miss K Jordan; F D McMillan and C J Mottram v C Roger-Vasselin and T Tulasne; Miss S A McInerney and Miss B Norton v Miss S Hanika and Miss A Jaeger; C Shakie and J M Yuill v R C Lutz and S R Smith.

TEN: R J Frawley v J B Fitzgerald; S Krulevitz and R Meyer v R L Case and J Fillol. Plate match: S Krulevitz and R Meyer or R L Case and J Fillol v J B Fitzgerald and W R Pascoe.

ELEVEN: M Estep and J Gunarsson v F Buehning and F Taygan. Plate match: U Marten and W Popp v R Carruthers and F Maynetto. Plate match.

TWELVE: Miss E M Little and Miss S E Saliba v Miss B Blaney and Miss C M O'Neill, plate match; Miss L Dupont and Miss R Marsikova v Miss C S Reynolds and Miss P G Smith, plate match.

THIRTEEN: Miss B Nagelsen v Miss M Navratilova; P McNamara v J Borowiak; Miss R Casals and Miss W M Turnbull v Miss M L Blackwood; Miss S J Leo; B C Guan and W D Hampson v P McNamara and P McNamee.

FOURTEEN: Miss T A Austin v Miss B C Potter; P C Kronk v V Amritraj; Miss J C Russell and Miss V Ruzici v Miss J M Durie and Miss D A Jevans.

FIFTEEN: Miss S A Margolin and Miss A H White v Miss A Buchanan and Miss Ky Sands; M Davis and C M Dunk v M T Fancutt and T C Fancutt.

SIXTEEN: Miss E S Pfaff and Miss L Romanov v Miss R D Fairbank and Miss T J Harford; R J Chappell and S W Van Der Merwe v G S Holroyd and W Redondon. Plate match.

SEVENTEEN: Miss D C Morrison and Miss L E Morse v Miss D Freeman and Miss N Sato jun; Miss J Mundel and Miss S L Rollinson v Miss S L Acker and Miss N U Bohm. Plate match. Plate match.

TO BE ARRANGED: J R Austin and Miss T A Austin v S Krulevitz and Miss L Romanov; R D Ralston and Miss S A Walsh v V Amritraj and Miss S V Wade; M C Riessen and Miss W M Turnbull v C Shakie and Miss K G Jones; R J Moore and Miss R Uys v A D Roche and Miss B Bunge; E H Fromm and Miss D Desfor v S Denton and Miss A E Smith; C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross v B M Mitton and Miss I S Kloss; Mr Edmondson and Miss D L Fromholtz v M J Bates and Miss J M Durie; S R Simon and Miss L Antonoplis v H P Guenthardt and Miss P A Teeguarden; A M Jarret and Miss D A Jevans v F D McMillan and Miss B F Stove; J D Newcombe and A D Roche v R J Frawley and C J Lewis; R Van't Hof and Miss A H White v L C Leeds and Miss S L Acker; Miss J C Russel and Miss V Ruzici or Miss J M Durie and Miss D A Evans v Miss A E Hobbs and Miss M Jausovec.

Ill at ease : McEnroe ponders his next move.

Photographs by Peter Trievnor

Stand at ease : Lutz waits for service to resume.

Cricket

Tavaré the backbone of Kent's victory

By Alan Ross

THE OVAL : Kent beat Warwickshire by 14 runs.

It is a far cry from Canterbury to the Oval and the only improvement yesterday was that it was not raining, which at Canterbury it still was. The dash from Kent had left a few players straggling on the motorway and it was noon on the third day, under low, black cloud, before this 50-over quarter-final began.

The light was consistently awful and Kent, put in to bat and sent confidently on their way by Woolmer, did well to reach 193. Tavaré, looking a vastly more animated creature than his customary three-day self, held the innings together with a patient 76.

It proved to be the winning innings in a frequently fluctuating match. Warwickshire, though off to a painfully slow start, were at the last unable to capitalize on a useful position of 133 for two, with time as well as wickets in hand. Their last eight wickets went down, almost absent-mindedly, for 46, leaving Kent surprised winners by 14 runs.

It was difficult to tell, early on, whether batting or bowling was the more dispiriting business. Woolmer, however, looked in good shape, composed and fluent, though it was a wild stroke across the line that cost him his wicket. Johnson soon left to a catch at slip and Cowdrey was bowled without scoring.

Tavaré and Asif kept Kent trundling along at just over three runs an over. The bowling was fast-medium and might well have been calculated by computer. Asif was out to Willis at 96, after which it was good to see Ealham, head tucked into his sweater like a busy little hen, score some runs. He was progressing well when the mustachioed Ferreira, the most successful of the Warwickshire quintet, flicked his stumps.

Tavaré reached his 50 out of 113, by which time Kent had reached 136 off 40 overs. It was then that Tavaré forsook orthodoxy for a series of inventive cuts and slashes, proving that, under a sober and unsmiling mask, a batsman of some virtuosity lurked.

Shepherd, as plump and stately these days as an African chieftain, struck his quota of hefty blows. He was threatening to cut loose when Kallicharran held a fine catch over his shoulder at long-on. Knott was soon gone and Tavaré, in the last over, holed out at mid-off.

Warwickshire could make little headway against Dilley and Jarvis but it was Shepherd, replacing Dilley, who removed Amiss with his second ball. It flew from a length and Knott, who kept wicket beautifully, had no trouble with the catch. After 20 overs Warwickshire had reached only 37 and, with Shepherd and then Woolmer proving impossible to get away. Lloyd's skyblue batting gloves were a welcome splash of colour.

The left-handed Wootton, though seldom beaten, plodded along at the rate of no more than a single an over and, with half Warwickshire's overs used, the total was 61. The advent of Underwood hastened matters by removing Wootton and bringing in Humpage. Humpage, sweeping at nearly every ball from Underwood, connected frequently enough for 50 to come up in the next eight overs.

Lloyd, too, began to find the gaps and an innings that was dying on its feet began to blossom. However, as Humpage began to add the late cut and off-drive to his monotonous legside repertoire, Shepherd returned and immediately bowled him. So with 10 overs left, Warwickshire were 138 for three as against Kent's 136 for four.

Kallicharran, on whom much now depended, was in too great a hurry to last long. Nearly caught twice and run out in his first over, he skied Dilley gently to mid-off in his second. A moment later Lloyd, sent back by Din going for a sharp single, was left stranded. Din, as if in remorse, threw away his own wicket with a reckless stroke at the same score and Warwickshire had lost four wickets for 24.

Nevertheless, with five overs left, they were only one run adrift of Kent at that stage. Ferreira looked promising but Ealham, swooping, took a superb one-handed catch inches off the grass. Warwickshire had no more real guns to fire and the rest went quietly.

KENT

R A Woolmer, b Ferreira	38
R W Johnson, c Amiss, b Small	8
C J Tavaré, c Willis, b Hogg	76
C S Cowdrey, b Ferreira	0
*Asif Iqbal, c Small, b Willis	22
A G E Ealham, b Ferreira	11
J N Shepherd, c Kallicharran, b Hogg	19
†A P E Knott, c Wootton, b Willis	0
G R Dilley, not out	5
D L Underwood, not out	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 4)	14
Total (8 wkts, 50 overs)	193

K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—50, 3—60, 4—96, 5—137, 6—186, 7—186, 8—189.

BOWLING: Willis, 10—2—33—2; Hogg, 10—1—46—2; Small, 10—2—21—1; Ferreira, 10—0—38—3; Perryman, 10—1—41—0.

WARWICKSHIRE

D L Amiss, c Knott, b Shepherd	5
S Wootton, c Cowdrey, b Underwood	33
T A Lloyd, run out	60
†G W Humpage, b Shepherd	35
A I Kallicharran, c Asif, b Dilley	4
A Din, c Underwood, b Jarvis	10
A M Ferreira, c Ealham, b Dilley	5
G L Small, not out	5
*R G D Willis, c Asif, b Shepherd	3
W Hogg, b Underwood	4
S P Perryman, run out	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 2)	15
Total (49.1 overs)	179

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—63, 3—133, 4—145, 5—153, 6—157, 7—162, 8—170, 9—178, 10—179.

BOWLING: Dilley, 10—1—27—2; Jarvis, 9.1—1—34—1; Shepherd, 10—3—24—3; Woolmer, 10—2—33—0; Underwood, 10—0—46—2.

Umpires: T W Spencer and C Cook.

Somerset and Surrey wary of home benefits

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

With three of the four Benson and Hedges quarter-final matches having been won by the away side, one has to be careful what one says about the benefits of being drawn at home, as Surrey and Somerset have been, in the semi-finals, to be played on July 8. Surrey will meet Leicestershire at the Oval while Somerset play Kent at Taunton.

Of this week's away wins, by Surrey and Leicestershire, Surrey's at Trent Bridge was the more convincing. At Hove, Leicestershire had all the advantages that were going and made heavy weather of capitalizing on them. I doubt whether they have quite the guns to beat Surrey—unless Gower or Davison should play a match-winning innings. Leicestershire won the competition in 1972 and 1975, besides reaching the final in 1974; Surrey won it in 1974 and were finalists in 1979.

Especially now that Rose seems to be getting over the initial strangeness of wearing spectacles, I would expect Somerset to be just too strong for Kent. In the nine years of the Benson and Hedges the two sides have met three times. Of Somerset's two victories the second came earlier this season in one of the zonal matches. Since then, with a depleted side, Kent have surprised Somerset at Bath in a John Player League match. If not quite the giants of a few years back, Kent will not fail for lack of nerve.

Semi-final draw

Surrey v Leicestershire (Oval)
Somerset v Kent (Taunton).
Matches to be played on Wednesday, July 8.

Second XI competition

HORSHAM: Sussex II 182 and 118; Hampshire II 345 for 4 dec. Hampshire won by an innings and 45 runs.

LOUGHBOROUGH: Leicestershire II 155 and 92; Derbyshire II 303 for 7 dec (B Cooper 168). Derbyshire won by an innings and 56 runs.

VICTORIA STREET: Warwickshire II 351 for 5 dec (G P Thomas 104, G Davies 70, C Lethbridge 51, S J Rouse 78) and 281 for 5 dec (G Davies 105 not out, C Maynard 51); Somerset II 334 for 4 dec (M Olive 62, J W Lloyd 79, R L Ollis 72 not out, A W J Spiller 57) and 158 for 5 (J W Lewis 68). Match drawn.

Schools matches

SCHOOLS: City of London, 126-9 dec; Eton, 86-0. King Henry VIII, Coventry, 136; King Edward's, Birmingham, 138-4. MCC, 311-4 dec (I Farmer 124, M Smith 100); Bishop Vesey's GS, 178-6. UCS, 159; Westfield, 79.

Today's cricket

(11.00 to 6.30 unless stated)

HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
CANTERBURY: Kent v Australians (11.30 to 6.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Somerset.
GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Hampshire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Essex.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Middlesex.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Northamptonshire.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Yorkshire (11.30 to 7.00).

OTHER MATCH
HASTINGS: Sussex v Sri Lankans.

MINOR COUNTIES
CHRISTCHURCH, OXFORD: Oxfordshire v Buckinghamshire.

Tomorrow's

HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
CANTERBURY: Kent v Australians (1.50 to 7.00).

JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE (2.0, 40 overs)
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Warwickshire.
GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire v Derbyshire.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Hampshire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Essex.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Middlesex.
HASTINGS: Sussex v Northamptonshire.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Yorkshire.

MINOR COUNTIES
CHRISTCHURCH, OXFORD: Oxfordshire v Buckinghamshire.
ROSS, GRIMSBY: Lincolnshire v Norfolk.
ST GEORGE'S, TELFORD: Shropshire v Cheshire.
PENRITH: Cumberland v Durham.

Boxing

Leonard, king of two worlds, wants to lift Hagler's crown

Houston, June 26.—No sooner had the two big events at the Astrodome ended last night than a "war of words" between Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearns began. After scoring impressive wins over Ayub Kalule, of Uganda and Pablo Baez, of the Dominican Republic, respectively, Leonard and Hearns took verbal shots at each other as they looked to a "unified" welterweight title fight in September.

Leonard looked even further ahead. After stopping Kalule in round nine to capture the World Boxing Association (WBA) light-middleweight title, he said he plans to seek a third world title against the middleweight Marvin Hagler. Leonard is already the World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight champion.

"My dream fight is Marvin Hagler," Leonard, unmarked by Kalule, whom he floored with thunderous rights in the final moments, said. Earlier, a crowd of 30,000 had seen Hearns score his 31st win in a row when he stopped Baez two minutes 10 seconds into round four. He said later: "There is only one person in my way to being totally accepted and I will take care of him in September. I don't think Leonard will be able to take it like Baez."

"I can't wait until September". Leonard said "I hope someday they take a medical autopsy of Hearns. If they do, they'll find there are no brains. He's a great physical specimen but he has no brains."

Kalule, who had never been knocked down in 36 bouts, was floored by two tremendous right crosses to the head. He struggled to his feet at the count of eight. But the referee Carlos Berrecal, of Panama, after surveying the Ugandan's condition as he leaned against the ropes, waved the American away to signify that the World Boxing Council welterweight champion had collected the WBA title.

Until Leonard caught Kalule with the two wicked right hand leads, he was locked in a battle-royal with the Ugandan. Kalule had Leonard in trouble several times as they slugged it out toe-to-toe for most of the fight with the 30,000-strong crowd in the Houston Astrodome roaring them on.

Leonard had control in the first two rounds, scoring often with his crackling left jab. But Kalule suddenly bounced back to sting the American with two solid right hooks and a right cross to the head to win the third. Leonard won the next two rounds and had Kalule in trouble in the fourth. The next three rounds were close. Kalule appeared to have gained the upper hand in the seventh round, his best round. Kalule seemed to have Leonard in trouble again early in the ninth. But suddenly, Leonard exploded and with three quick blows sent the Ugandan sprawling on his back.

Hearns floored Baez for a count of six with three wicked right-hands to the jaw in the fourth round. Baez got to his feet but Hearns drove him back into the ropes with two vicious left-right combinations and two more rights to the head. As Baez staggered against a ring support, two minutes and 10 seconds into the round, the referee Kenneth Merita, of Japan, stepped in and signalled it was all over.

Although outclassed for most of the bout Baez was the aggressor throughout with Hearns content to counter-punch. But the Dominican rarely landed an effective blow. He missed about a dozen round-house rights by several feet, prompting Hearns to laugh at the challenger's ineptness.

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Hockey

Australia tame England's toothless Lions

By Sydney Friskin

England XI 1, Australian XI 3

The summer hockey carnival moved yesterday to Chalfont St Peter where the Australians defeated an England XI masquerading as the Lions. The England side was drawn mainly from the World Cup squad, but a few familiar faces were missing, including that of the captain, Norman Hughes.

It was a tough unrelenting match in which no goals were scored until the 24th minute of the second half. The Australians, though they fielded a stronger side than on the previous day, were unable to achieve their usual fluency on a ground that proved a little too narrow for their liking.

The Lions excelled in defence where Duthie was outstanding, but there was a distinct lack of teeth in an attack, which was not sufficiently constructive to trouble the Australians. It was left to Kerly, brought in as a substitute to score almost on his own after the Australians had taken a 3—0 lead.

The Australians did most of the attacking in the first half but Hurst's soundness in goal denied them a goal. The Lions' policy was to shut the Australians out, but persistence told in the end with Irvine converting a short corner, Thornon scoring off a pass from Charlesworth and Francis driving home a powerful shot from the top of the circle. Then Kerly scored the consolation goal for Lions.

AUSTRALIAN XI: N Snowdon; M Nobbs, J Irvine, T King, T Smith, G Boyce, C Batch, R Charlesworth, W Thornton, P Hazelhurst, D Francis.

ENGLAND XI: J R Hurst; J Duthie, N Mallett, P J Barber, A Wallace, M Precious, D O Westcott, R Leman (sub, S Driver), R H Brookman, G N Francis (sub, S Kerly), C Rule.

Umpires: G R Blakeman (England), G Ashley (Australia).

Football

Millichip is favourite for chairmanship of FA

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Bert Millichip, a 66-year-old solicitor and chairman of West Bromwich Albion, is today favourite to become chairman of the Football Association in succession to Professor Sir Harold Thompson, who is withdrawing after five difficult and controversial years. If elected by delegates at the FA's annual meeting at Eastbourne, Mr Millichip, who is chairman of the Disciplinary Commission, will require a firm resolve to overcome a range of problems.

Whereas in 1976 Sir Harold was unopposed, indicating a lack of suitably strong candidates, this time Mr Millichip has one opponent, Arthur McMullen (70), a quiet, retired headmaster from Bedfordshire. Mr McMullen's work at county level and as the FA's vice-chairman is a sound qualification, but not necessarily the stuff of an election manifesto.

There is nothing new about the main difficulty facing the incoming chairman. Relations with the Football League before Sir Harold took over were poor, but after his first year he could claim an improvement. Recent events have renewed hostilities, particularly the issue of paid club directors. Those who serve jointly on the FA Council and League Management Committee have been at the centre of criticism.

Both contenders claim they can restore good relations with the League, but Mr Millichip would probably take a more forceful approach. He is already trying to persuade the League to insist that managers and coaches abide by their contracts. This became a personal campaign when Albion's manager, Ron Atkinson, left while still under contract.

He has sometimes advocated corporal punishment for hooligans, and wants the government to show more responsibility. He supports the reduction of transfer fees, the increasing of points for League match victories, the Sunday football experiment, the rearrangement of League matches to assist England's international preparations and the ending of entertainment tax.

While it was widely thought that the appointment of Ron Greenwood as England manager was in part the result of Sir Harold's determination to "restore integrity" in the game, Mr Millichip's desire to spread that aim to all involved in the sport could prove one of his deepest frustrations. Professional football has more than one famous celebrity requiring to ask the meaning of the word "probity".

The new chairman will arrive at a moment when football needs a robust leader who is so closely involved with the modern problems that Lancaster Gate will not appear as far removed from those who play and administer the game at its roots as Lytham St Annes is geographically detached from the centres of the League. He may not have the authority Sir Harold has gained by strength of character and a brilliant mind, and the outgoing chairman's critics would claim that no bad thing.

SEOUL: Presidents' Cup final: Racing de Cordoba 2, South Korea 2 (trophy shared). Third place match: Vitoria 1, Danubio 0.

MEXICO CITY: Joao Havelange junior tournament, semi-final round: Mexico 2, Paraguay 0.

NATIONAL AMERICAN LEAGUE: Minnesota Kicks 3, Toronto Blizzard 1; New York Cosmos 2, Fort Lauderdale Strikers 0; California Surf 7, San Jose Earthquakes 0; Los Angeles Aztecs 2, Seattle Sounders 1; San Diego Sockers 3, Edmonton Drillers 2; Vancouver Whitecaps 3, Dallas Tornado 2; Jacksonville Tea Men 2, Washington Diplomats 1.

Platt gives his side of SA tour story

Jim Platt, the Middlesbrough goalkeeper, yesterday described the cancelled tour by 14 British players to South Africa as a disaster and claims that the players were misled. Platt, one of the players threatened with disciplinary action by the Football Association if they played exhibition matches, said: "We went out to coach blacks and whites at schools and youth clubs but we were misled.

"When we arrived in Johannesburg we found four matches had been arranged, including one against a national Springboks side. South African officials thought the matches could go ahead as we were there as individuals and not as a club side."

Platt added: "We were warned by the FA, the PFA and our clubs to stay out of trouble, otherwise we would face serious charges. We were asked to stay on to coach, or to play a match in a country that is recognized by FIFA but the trip had developed into a farce and we cut it short. I got a free flight to Johannesburg but was out of pocket on expenses. I had only three one-hour coaching sessions."

Luton Town are poised to go into the transfer market after selling their club captain, Paul Price to Tottenham Hotspur for £250,000 yesterday. Earlier this week, Luton pocketed £50,000 when their mid-field player, West, moved to Millwall.

Gillingham expect to have a new manager by next Wednesday. The man they want to take over from Gerry Summers, is the former Bristol City manager, Alan Dicks. Speculation over the future of the Welsh international defender, Jones, ended when he agreed revised contract terms with Wrexham yesterday. Middlesbrough have rejected Nottingham Forest's latest offer for their England under-21 international, Proctor.

Cycling

Tour de France takes a surprising new twist

From John Wilcockson
Nice, June 26

An unexpectedly emphatic victory by the TI-Raleigh-Creda squad in a 25-miles team time trial, the second of two stages here today, shot Gerrie Knetemann, Ludo Peeters and Joop Zoetemelk into the first three places of the Tour de France. Just as unexpected was the poor fourth placing of Renault-Gitane, despite the promptings of their leader, Bernard Hinault, who loses his yellow jersey and drops to 33 seconds behind Knetemann.

The Raleigh team made the best of the difficult conditions, a strong breeze and thundery showers facing each of the 15 teams on the curving route beside the Bay of Angels to Antibes and back. At the first check, after eight miles, the 10 Raleigh men were timed through in only third position, seven seconds behind Renault and 10 seconds behind the Capri-Somme team of Daniel Willems, the young Belgian who finished third in yesterday's prologue.

Eight miles later, however, Raleigh had drawn level with the leaders thanks to their perfect technique at this difficult discipline. Hinault's team colleagues were struggling to match the pace of their leader and they were to lose more than 40 seconds on Raleigh during the return journey.

The unluckiest team was Peugeot-Esso, who finished seventh, despite losing about 35 seconds at the start when Graham Jones, the team's only Englishman, skidded on a wet road marking and fell heavily. Gilbert Duclos-Lasalle, a Frenchman, crashed into Jones and the other eight riders had to wait for them both. Without this mishap, the team would have finished second.

The morning stage, that took the 150 starters on a tortuous circuit into the Maritime Alps, also provided a surprise result. The winner, who outsprinted a leading group of 70 riders, was the prodigal son of the cycling family, Freddy Maertens of Belgium, who has done little of note since winning the world championship and eight stages of the Tour de France in 1976.

This opening stage was enlivened by a 40-miles long breakaway by Hinault, his young team colleague Berard and his main French rival, Jean-Rene Bernaudeau. This trio had moved more than one minute clear of the main group, when all three were involved in successive crashes on wet roads shortly before topping the 2,000ft high La Roquette hill. They were finally caught less than 10 miles from the finish.

RESULTS: First stage: 1, F Maertens (Belgium) 3hr 23min 19sec; 2, S Kelly (Ireland); 3, Y Bertin (France); 4, R Pevenage (Belgium); 5, D Willems (Belgium); 6, W Tackaert (Belgium); 7, P Anderson (Australia); 8, J Gauthier (France): all same time. Other placings: 42, G Jones (GB); 45, J Boyer (US), 3:23:19; 117, P Sherwen (GB) 3:30:09. Second stage: 1, T I Raleigh-Creda 46min 20sec; 2, Capri-Somme 46:39; 3, Miko-Mercier 47:01; 4, Renault-Gitane 47:03; 5, Sunair Sport 80 47:10; 6, Daf Trucks 47:11; 7, Peugeot-Esso 47:13; 8, Wickes Splendour 47:30.

OVERALL: 1, G Knetemann (Netherlands) 2hr 28min 14sec; 2, L Peeters (Belgium), 2:28:27; 3, J Zoetemelk (Netherlands), 2:28:30; 4, F Hoste (Belgium), 2:28:36; 5, D Willems (Belgium), 2:28:41; 6, A Wijnands (Netherlands), 2:28:42; 7, H Lubberding (Netherlands), 2:28:44; 8, B Hinault (France), 2:28:47. Other placings: 35, J Boyer (US), 2:29:31; 38, P Anderson (Australia), 2:29:42; 45, G Jones (GB), 2:29:55; 53, S Kelly (Ireland), 2:30:16.

ISLE OF MAN: International road race (113¾ miles): 1, J Waugh (GB) 4hr 46min 01sec (record); 2, M Bell (GB) 4:47.55; 3, J Cavanagh (Kirkby) 4:47.56; 4, E Guyot (France) 4:50.06; 5, M Williams (England) 4:50.07; 6, P Thomas (GB) 4:50.07. Team: GB, 9pts. Mannin Veg road race (37¾ miles): 1, L Fleetwood 1:36.52 (record); 2, R Kimmage at half a length; 3, O Morgan at one length. Viking Trophy road race (75½ miles): 1, D Webster 3:11.54 (record); 2, D Gardiner (Ireland) same time; 3, D Melling 3:12.14.

Racing

Shergar stands alone and Hern's colt is a cut above the rest

From an Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, June 26

Shergar who was bred by his owner, the Aga Khan, within a few hundred yards of the Curragh racecourse, returns to the land of his birth with an unbeatable chance of adding the Irish Sweeps Derby first prize of £117,075 to his earnings so far.

In three starts this year, Shergar has recorded double-figure winning margins every time and that is certainly a record unmatched by any classic colt this century. At Epsom he had the Derby won a long way from home and if Walter Swinburn had ridden him out to the line, his margin of success over the Italian Derby winner, Glint of Gold, would have exceeded even the record 10 lengths officially given by the judge.

Glint of Gold could have taken Shergar on again here but Ian Balding has wisely decided to go for the substance of the Grand Prix de Paris rather than the shadow of the doubly valuable Sweeps Derby. There is, however, nearly £60,000 on offer for the second, third and fourth and these valuable place prizes have served to entice a bigger foreign challenge than one would have expected given the presence of Shergar. There are three other English runners, Baz Bombati, Cut Above and Kirtling.

Baz Bombati, who was third to Bustomi in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot, ranks as the outsider of the trio. However, this was a race that exercised its own particular influence on the Sweeps Derby in that it brought about the suspension for six days of Walter Swinburn.

The Hern stable after a spell in the doldrums, has come strongly back to form and Cut Above, a three-length winner from Ridgefield at Ascot is guaranteed to make a good showing today. Kirtling sustained his only defeat so far this year when outpaced by Shergar at Sandown Park in the spring. He advertised the winner's merits by the ease with which he landed the Dee Stakes at Chester, and subsequently, when tackling one-and-a-half miles for the first time, achieved a narrow success at Milan in the Gran Premio d'Italia.

To sum up, this could be another "Eclipse" case with Shergar first and the rest nowhere. Piggott is never inclined to win races by excessive margins, but perhaps he will cut loose for once.

Splendid isolation: Shergar supreme at Epsom.

[Television (BBC 1 and ITV)]

3.15 IRISH SWEEPS DERBY (Group 1: 3-y-o: c & f: £117,075: 1½m)

1 102-010 BAZ BOMBATI, (Maj D C Douglas), G Pritchard-Gordon, 9-0 [illegible] 9
2 1000-00 BUSTINETO, (Madame J P Binet), M A O'Toole, 9-0 [illegible]
3 00-010 CROWNED HARE, (G H Radcliffe), John Murphy, 9-0 D J Murphy 2
4 3232-1 CUT ABOVE, (Sir J Astor), W Hern, 9.0 ...... W Carson 11
5 01-310 DANCE BID, (John B Cronk), D K Weld, 9-0 W Swinburn 3
6 00-103 GAP OF DUNLOE (B), (B Demayser), P Blancone, 9-0 G Gorli 12
7 02-2104 JOLLY HEIR, (H Schofiel), C Collins, 9-0 .... T Murphy 8
8 44-1211 KIRTLING, (E B Moller), H Wragg, 9-0 ...... P Eddery 7
9 1-34031 ORE, (Exors of P J Prendergast), K Prendergast, 9-0 G Curran 5
10 12-111 SHERGAR, (H H The Aga Khan), M Stoute, 9-0 L Piggott 10
11 011-d0 WOLVER HEIGHTS, (A D Shead), M A O'Toole, 9-0 A Murray 4
12 00-0012 YOUNG KILDARE, (Mrs P J Conlan), L Browne, 9-0 M J Kinane 6

2-7 Shergar. 7-1 Kirtling. 12-1 Cut Above. 15-1 Young Kildare, Gap of Dunloe. 20-1 Ore. 25-1 Wolver Heights, Dance Bid. 40-1 others.

English pair to scoop French pool twice

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 26

English trained horses should win the two principal races at Longchamp on Sunday. John Matthias has a first-class chance of taking the Grand Prix de Paris on Glint of Gold and Recitation, the mount of Greville Starkey, could land his third group one event in France by capturing the Prix d'Ispahan, which will also be contested by Robellino and Cracaval, the probable partner of Lester Piggott.

Glint of Gold was runner up to Shergar in the Derby and has most to fear from Akarad, who, like Shergar, is owned by the Aga Khan. Akarad made a lot of late progress to take third place behind Bikala in the Prix du Jockey-Club but still went under by four lengths. Glint of Gold won the Derby Italiano at Rome and is expected to be perfectly at home over Sunday's 15-furlong distance.

Recitation has already picked up the Grand Criterium and Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2000 Guineas) and on both occasions had Cresta Rider well beaten. Recitation failed to stay in the Prix du Jockey-Club but should have little trouble in lasting out the nine and a quarter furlongs of the Prix d'Ispahan. In his most recent race, Cresta Rider defeated Dunphy and Big John in the group two Prix Jean Prat.

Why Popsi's Joy is an American dream

By Michael Seely

Popsi's Joy can break all records by carrying 10st in the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle this afternoon. The precedents are certainly against last year's Cesarewitch winner. Since the war only four horses have succeeded in carrying more than 9st to victory over Newcastle's testing two miles. And 11 of the past 19 winners have carried 7st 12lb or less.

With Lester Piggott away in Ireland riding Shergar in the Irish Sweeps Derby, Steve Cauthen will be on board Popsi's Joy. "This is only my second ride in the Plate", the American jockey said at Doncaster yesterday. "But he's a nice horse and I like riding nice horses. And what is more the faster they go the better, as he's such a thorough stayer."

Some people were disappointed with the running of Popsi's Joy at Ascot where the gelding finished fourth to Ore in the Queen's Vase. Not so his trainer, Mick Haynes. From Epsom, "This is a different job from running against class horses at Ascot. And what beats Popsi's Joy will win."

Dawn Johnny is a fairly short-priced favourite after his second to Atlantic Traveller in the Ascot Stakes last week. Judged on that form Michael Stoute's four-year-old is just about the best treated horse in the race. He loves the top of the ground

A victory for Prow would be the most popular result. His diminutive trainer, Steve Nesbitt, is only just out of hospital after a serious operation and the miner's son's life-long ambition is to win the "Pitmen's Derby". A great many horses can be given chances in a wide open affair. But although Popsi's Joy cannot be considered leniently handicapped this gallant stayer is sure to give his supporters a run for their money.

However Stoute fares with Dawn Johnny, the Newmarket trainer can win the big race on his local course with Dalsaan. The Aga Khan's four-year-old disappointed when only fourth to Belmont Bay in the Jersey Stakes at Ascot, but [illegible] the shorter distance of the Van Geest Stakes.

This is an interesting race. Cut Throat, fourth in the 2,000 Guineas and Poldhu both have sound chances at the weights. And Gavin Hunter's Royal Hunt Cup runner-up, Greenwood Star is [illegible] of the reckoning. But Dalsaan should be given one more chance.

Two other likely winners at Newmarket are Henry Cecil's unraced two-year-old, Sing Softly, in the Pontins Holiday Stakes and Regal Steel who runs in the British Bloodstock Agency Stakes.

Cecil's two-year-olds are in sparkling form at present. At Doncaster yesterday Piggott and Padalco never gave backers a moment of anxiety when winning the Margaret Maiden Stakes. "He was never out of a canter," Cecil said. "Padalco's next race will be in the seven furlong Bernard Van Cutsem Stakes at the July Meeting."

STATE OF GOING (official): Chepstow firm: Newmarket: good: Newcastle: good to firm: Lingfield Park: good: Doncaster: firm. Monday: Windsor: good to firm: Hamilton Park: good to firm: Nottingham: good to firm (watering).

Newcastle programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55 races]

1.45 PHILIP CORNES STAKES (2-y-o: £2,607: 6f)

2 Bancarlo, H Cecil, 9-0 .... Day 5 12
4 00 Browfold, P Rohan, 9-0 .... Dwyer 9
5 0300 Cashel Bay, E Beeson, 9-0 .... Salmon 2
6 0 Dick's Folly, W Elsey, 9-0 ...... Wigham 1
7 Done Good, R Whitaker, 9-0 .... Duffield 3
16 Oystons Windmill, J Berry, 9-0 .. Darley 5
18 0 Pensour, B Hanbury, 9-0 ...... Gibson 10
19 0 Pitreavie, C Brittain, 9-0 ...... Cauthen 11
20 040 Pokerfayes (B), S Norton, 9-0 .... Lowe 6
23 Singing Dandy, C Bell, 9-0 .. Carlisle 5 8
27 0 Takhos, Denys Smith, 9-0 .... Kelleher 7
29 Thornton, M H Easterby, 9-0 .. Hodgson 5 4

3-2 Bancarlo. 4-1 Thornton. 7-1 Dick's Folly. 8-1 Pensour. 12-1 Pokerfayes, Takhos, Pitreavie. 14-1 Cashel Bay, Browfold. 16-1 others.

2.15 JOURNAL HANDICAP (£4,549: 7f)

2 3-440 Jester's Boy, P Cole, 4-9-13 .. Malham 7 3
3 1-141 Cajolery (D), J Walker, 5-9-6 Colquhoun 8
4 -3000 Silley's Knight (D,B), J Hanson, 5-9-4 Bleasdale 1
5 2411 Africanos (C,D), C Bell, 4-9-0 .. Carlisle 5 6
6 0-400 Tralee Falcon, J FitzGerald, 5-8-4 Duffield 4
7 0-100 Molon Lave, C Brittain, 4-7-11 Crossley 5 5
8 24-00 Pause For Thought, Denys Smith, 4-7-11 Nesbitt 5 7
9 0001 Miss Cindy (D), J Etherington, 6-7-11 Charnock 9
10 0430 Gearys Steel Stock, Denys Smith, 5-7-7 Lowe 2

11-4 Cajolery. 7-2 Africanos. 6-1 Silley's Knight, Jester's Boy. 12-1 Gearys Steel Stock, Molon Lave, Miss Cindy. 14-1 Tralee Falcon. 20-1 Pause For Thought.

2.55 NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE HANDICAP (£21,970: 2m)

1 -4314 Popsi's Joy (D), M Haynes, 6-10-0 Cauthen 16
2 1431 Donegal Prince (C), P Kelleway, 5-9-13 Young 4
3 23-00 Majestic Maharaj, J Hanson, 6-9-6 Bleasdale 10
4 0-010 Mon's Beau (CD), E Beeson, 6-8-10 Salmon 7
5 10-10 Angelo Salvini, M H Easterby, 5-8-9 Hodgson 5 6
7 2141 Prow (D), S Nesbitt, 4-8-7 .. Nesbitt 5 16
8 -2002 Dawn Johnny (B), M Stoute, 4-8-6 Birch 1
9 0120 Another Sam (D), R Hannon, 4-8-6 Cochrane 13
11 3-230 Almond Valley (C), J W Watts, 4-8-4 Connorton 5 8
12 /114 Swashbuckling (D), R Simpson, 6-8-0 Crossley 5 2
13 21-42 Tentwort, W Elsey, 4-7-11 .... Carlisle 5 17
14 4003 Simette (B), J Bethell, 4-7-11 .. Duffield 12
15 2402 Mountain Monarch (D, B), S Woodman, 4-7-7 Mercer 14
16 10-02 Flying Officer (CD), C Thornton, 4-7-7 Lowe 3
17 -2020 Nation Wide (D), H Wragg, 8-7-7 Blake 7 11
18 -1011 Sunset Ray, J Winter, 5-7-7 .... Clark 5 9
19 0222 Higham Grey (C), D Chapman, 5-7-7 Charnock 18
20 -0010 Newgate, A Scott, 8-7-7 .... — 5

5-1 Dawn Johnny. 8-1 Popsi's Joy. 9-1 Prow. 10-1 Flying Officer, Sunset Ray. 12-1 Angelo Salvini, Almond Valley. 14-1 Donegal Prince, Swashbuckling. 16-1 Mon's Beau, Another Sam. 20-1 Mountain Monarch, Simette. 22-1 Majestic Maharaj. 25-1 others.

3.30 CHESTERS STAKES (2-y-o £4,417: 6f)

1 113 Jump Jar (D), M H Easterby, 9-5 .. Birch 3
2 4122 Lucky Fortune, B Hanbury, 9-1 .. Young 4
3 Six Clubs, R Sheather, 8-6 .... Cochrane 2
4 00 Apple Blossom, E Beeson, 8-3 .... Salmon 1

10-11 Jump Jar. 6-4 Lucky Fortune. 8-1 Six Clubs. 16-1 Apple Blossom.

4.0 DURHAM STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £1,749: 6f)

1 Allten Unlimited, M Naughton, 8-11 Cauthen 6
3 4000 Blue Sapphire, R Hollinshead, 8-11 .. — 8
4 Ferriby Flyer, A Smith, 8-11 .... — 3
5 00 Golden Lisle, J Etherington, 8-11 Seagrave 5
7 3024 Hittite Prince, B Hanbury, 8-11 .... Young 2
8 0 Legless, P Rohan, 8-11 .... Hughes 7 7
10 0000 Panchao, T Fairhurst, 8-11 .... Coray 9
11 00 Pure Lust, P Rohan, 8-11 .... Dwyer 11
13 04 Warrenice Lad, K Stone, 8-11 .... Wigham 4
16 Palos Heights, J FitzGerald, 8-8 .. Duffield 10
17 Towngate Cross, M H Easterby, 8-8 Birch 1

13-8 Hittite Prince. 9-4 Towngate Cross. 7-1 Warrenice Lad. 14-1 Allten Unlimited, Golden Lisle, Palos Heights. 16-1 Blue Sapphire, Pure Lust. 20-1 others.

4.30 MONKCHESTER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,668: 1¼m)

2 3113 Dr Steve, R Sheather, 9-7 .... Cochrane 5
3 4-142 Regal Touch, M H Easterby, 9-6 .. Birch 6
5 0-003 Gifford (B), D Morley, 9-1 ...... Duffield 3
6 0-004 Regency Prince, P Rohan, 8-13 .. Dwyer 7
7 2213 Arkan (D), J Hindley, 8-11 .. Kimberley 2
8 3220 The Small Miracle, W Elsey, 8-8 .. Lowe 4
9 0-113 Windpipe, J W Watts, 8-8 .. Connorton 5 8
10 0-143 Willspal (CD), J Etherington, 8-5 Seagrave 1

3-1 Arkan. 4-1 Windpipe. 5-1 Dr Steve, Regal Touch. 8-1 Willspal. 12-1 The Small Miracle, Gifford. 16-1 Regency Prince.

5.0 HEXHAM STAKES (Maidens: £1,951: 1½m 60yd)

2 -003D Fastnet Island (B), P Kelleway, 4-9-8 Young 11
3 Filletts Farm, J Etherington, 7-9-8 Coray 9
4 /0-00 Mullenan, T Barron, 6-9-8 .... — 4
6 0 Renrebo, M Naughton, 4-9-8 Muriel Naughton 5
7 p/0-0 Sin No More (B), M Reddan, 6-9-8 Murphy 10
9 00- Polly Wolly Doodle, C Thornton, 4-9-5 Mills 12
13 00-00 Beldale Leader, J Hanson, 3-8-8 .. Goenry 6
15 Brockie Law, C Bell, 3-8-8 .... Carlisle 5 8
16 0-0 Byclough Pride, R Whitaker, 3-8-8 Mitchell 7 1
17 320-0 Chief Speaker, R Sheather, 3-8-8 Cochrane 2
19 3-330 Hot Fire, J FitzGerald, 3-8-8 .... Seagrave 13
20 0022 Irish Keep, H Wragg, 3-8-8 .... Duffield 15
21 -0240 Middlin Thrang, Miss S Hall, 3-8-8 Birch 7
22 0-00 Monmouth, T Robson, 3-8-8 .... Kimberley 14
24 0-443 Prince Maj (B), M Stoute, 3-8-8 Cauthen 3

7-4 Prince Maj. 7-2 Irish Keep. 4-1 Middlin Thrang. 7-1 Chief Speaker. 8-1 Hot Fire. 10-1 Fastnet Island.

Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Dick's Folly. 2.15 Tralee Falcon. 2.55 Popsi's Joy. 3.30 Lucky Fortune. 4.0 Hittite Prince. 4.30 Arkan. 5.0 Prince Maj.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Bancario. 2.15 Cajolery. 2.55 Sunset Ray. 3.30 Lucky Fortune. 4.0 Hittite Prince. 4.30 Dr Steve. 5.0 Prince Maj.

Newmarket programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 PONTINS HOLIDAY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £4,194: 6f)

1 01 Bless the Match (D), G P-Gordon, 8-13 Taylor 7
2 011 Ma Tante, H Candy, 8-13 .... Ives 4
3 221 Travel On, P Walwyn, 8-8 .... Howe 8
6 00 Blakesware County, M Jarvis, 8-3 Raymond 9
7 Dreaming Away, I Balding, 8-3 .. Matthias 6
8 Foi Hardi, W Hastings-Bass, 8-3 .... Hide 2
9 Gimita, E Eldin, 8-3 .... M L Thomas 5
12 Mawj, F Durr, 8-3 .... McKeon 1
14 Sing Softly, H Cecil, 8-3 .... Cook 3

9-4 Ma Tante. 11-4 Bless the Match. 4-1 Sing Softly. 6-1 Dreaming Away. 8-1 Travel On. 12-1 Foi Hardi. 16-1 others.

2.0 BRITISH BLOODSTOCK AGENCY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £6,638: 1¼m)

2 -0224 Show-a-Leg, B Hobbs, 9-7 .... Taylor 5
3 2-010 Western Knight (D), D Laing, 9-5 .. Cook 4
5 1310 Say Primula (D), J W Watts, 9-1 .. Hide 10
8 1-322 Full of Reason, L Cumani, 8-9 .. McGlone 13
9 -0304 Priory Lane, S Mellor, 8-7 .... Ives 12
11 01 Regal Heiress, M Stoute, 8-7 .. Raymond 3
12 4110 Sulzano, W Hastings-Bass, 8-7 McKeown 5 7
13 21-0 Obrovac, H Price, 8-5 .... — 11
14 3013 Regal Steel, R Hollinshead, 8-5 .. Perks 1
15 041 Blakenor, M Smyly, 8-4 .... Matthias 6
16 -0142 Commonty (D), J Bethell, 7-13 .. B Jones 9
18 31-0 Countess Olivia, G P-Gordon, 7-11 .. Hills 2
20 000 Paterno, R Armstrong, 7-8 .... Still 3

7-2 Regal Heiress. 9-2 Western Knight. 5-1 Show-a-leg. 6-1 Say Primula. 7-1 Full of Reason. 8-1 Obrovac. 10-1 Commonty. 12-1 Blakenor. 20-1 others.

2.30 VAN GEEST STAKES (£9,645: 7f)

1 0-300 Playboy Jubilee, F Durr, 4-9-10 Robinson 6
3 2000 Captain Nick (CD), J Hindley, 5-9-7 Crowther 1
4 4-134 Dalsaan (D), M Stoute, 4-9-7 .... Hide 5
5 -0102 Greenwood Star, G Hunter, 4-9-7 .. Cook 2
7 044-4 Shayboob, W O'Gorman, 3-9-4 ...... Ives 3
10 1-044 Cut Throat, H Candy, 3-8-10 .... Matthias 9
11 -1033 Noalto (B), F Durr, 3-8-10 .... — 1
12 0-401 Chemin (C), J Hindley, 3-8-7 .... Taylor 7
13 3-030 Poldhu, M Jarvis, 3-8-7 ...... Raymond 8

7-4 Dalsaan. 3-1 Noalto. 9-2 Cut Throat. 6-1 Chemin. 8-1 Poldhu. 10-1 Greenwood Star. 20-1 others.

3.0 REACH STAKES (Selling 3-y-o: £2,390: 7f)

3 -0020 Lady Ever-so-Sure (B), J Etherington, 8-11 .. Hide 2
4 -3010 Riboden (D), G Fletcher, 8-11 .. Higgins 19
5 -4100 Tyalest, G Harman, 8-11 ...... Proud 5 5
6 -0000 Frank Berry (B), G Lewis, 8-9 .... Sexton 1
8 0 Hiya Judge, A Bailey, 8-9 .... — 10
9 00-0 Motor-Plan Supreme, D Thom, 8-9 .... Still 16
10 0-340 Polly's Brother, B Hills, 8-9 .... Sturrock 4
11 4000 Tread a Measure, J Douglas-Home, 8-9 Matthias 3
12 00-0 Bila Shaka, W Hastings-Bass, 8-6 McKeown 5 9
14 00 Hassy Perfection (B), G Blum, 8-6 Rimmer 3 20
16 Jackel, E Eldin, 8-6 .... — 6
17 0-000 Mad Moments, G Blum, 8-6 ...... Tulk 13
18 000-0 Miss Glancy, P Haslam, 8-6 ...... Jago 12
19 -0 Missile Miss, W Holden, 8-6 ...... Gunn 11
20 4043 Mr Mallory (B), J FitzGerald, 8-6 Oldroyd 17
22 0002 Redesign (B), T Marshall, 8-6 .. Marshall 14
23 2030 Red Petal (B), W Marshall, 8-6 .... Ives 8
24 0220 Saddle Rock Road (B), J Hindley, 8-6 Taylor 15
26 00-0 Suchong, P Makin, 8-6 .... Cook 7
27 0022 The Azadstan (B), J Sutcliffe, 8-6 Raymond 18

11-4 The Azadstan. 7-2 Lady Ever-so-Sure. 5-1 Tyalest. 6-1 Riboden. 7-1 Polly's Brother. 10-1 Saddle Rock Road. 12-1 Redesign, Red Petal. 20-1 others.

3.35 BURY HILL STAKES (Maiden 2-y-o: £3,372: 6f)

1 0 Alconbury Hill, A Jarvis, 9-0 .. Jarvis 5 6
2 Alfa Turca, P Haslam, 9-0 .... Jago 4
3 Babusingh, M Jarvis, 9-0 .... Bowner 7 9
4 0 Big Trouble, G P-Gordon, 9-0 .. Rimmer 3 20
5 0 Boarhunt, J Winter, 9-0 .... Matthias 16
7 Drive You Home, J Hindley, 9-0 .... Taylor 21
10 Hilario, W H-Bass, 9-0 .... Ives 10
11 Jupiter Island, C Brittain, 9-0 .. Bradwell 5 8
12 Lencas, A Dalton, 9-0 .... — 15
13 Lion City, E Eldin, 9-0 .... Madden 2
14 Magician, M Jarvis, 9-0 .... Raymond 17
15 Major Honour, E Eldin, 9-0 .... — 1
16 Nioulargo, R Armstrong, 9-0 .... — 18
17 0 Obadiah, A Dalton, 9-0 .... Black 7 12
19 Pamperdale, W H-Bass, 9-0 .... Hide 11
22 02 Sparkling Sin, R Boss, 9-0 .... — 3
23 0 Syllogizer, F Durr, 9-0 .... Robinson 14
24 Tennyson Country, M Stoute, 9-0 .. Perkins 19
26 0 Ultrasonic, R Hollinshead, 9-0 .... Perks 19
28 Diffa, Thomson Jones, 8-11 .... Cook 7
29 004 Wishing Rose, M Tompkins, 8-11 .... Kerr 7 6

4-1 Boarhunt. 5-1 Sparkling Sin. 6-1 Magician. 7-1 Drive You Home. 8-1 Pamperdale, Hilario. 10-1 Big Trouble. 12-1 Ultrasonic, Wishing Rose. 16-1 Syllogizer. 20-1 others.

4.5 LITTLEPORT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,345: 6f)

1 -4040 Norman Style (D), J W Watts, 9-7 .. Hide 3
2 31- Copt Hall Realm, J Winter, 9-7 .. Taylor 7
3 4012 Steel Pass (D), G Hunter, 9-4 .. Rimmer 3 4
7 -0100 Gabitat (D, B), B Gubby, 9-0 .... Tulk 9
10 0-303 Plum Lane, I Balding, 8-13 .... Matthias 5
12 10-04 Directorate, M Stoute, 8-5 .... Raymond 2
14 01- Miss Menton (D), W H-Bass, 8-4 .. Ives 1
15 4-100 Pavilion (D), Thomson Jones, 8-4 .... Cook 8
16 4001 Bold Scuffle (D), R Hollinshead, 8-4 Perks 10
19 1141 Dawn's Delight (D), K Ivory, 7-15 M L Thomas 21
21 4403 El Presidente, A Bailey, 7-9 .... — 6

5-4 Gabitat. 4-1 Steel Pass. 6-1 Dawn's Delight. 7-1 Plum Lane. 8-1 Directorate. 10-1 Norman Style. 16-1 others.

4.35 NAT FLATMAN STAKES (Apprentices: £1,783: 1¼m)

1 040-0 Omar Khayyams Son, D Morley, 4-9-5 Miss Sherrin 5 14
2 23-00 Crazyfoot, P Walwyn, 4-9-2 .. Fretwell 3 12
3 24-20 Golden Reef, W H-Bass, 4-9-2 ...... Parr 10
5 0230 Salthouse, N Callaghan, 4-9-2 .... — 5
8 000 Boxberger Cadko, M Ryan, 3-8-4 .... — 3
9 40- Courchevel, B Hills, 3-8-4 .... Willey 3 7
10 0-000 Grand Manor (B), F Durr, 3-8-4 W McKeown 3 1
13 00- Scot Bennett, C Brittain, 3-8-4 Harrison 5 9
14 00-0 Balda, W H-Bass, 3-8-1 .... M McKeown 6
17 Gerard's Daughter, C Brittain, 3-8-1 .. — 2
18 00-00 Harvester Glory, M Jarvis, 3-8-1 Ford 5 13
19 0 My Annassar, J Hindley, 3-8-1 .... Hilsend 4
20 32 Noblanna, G Harwood, 3-8-1 .... Bloomfield 8
21 0 PTS Pontoon, G Harwood, 3-8-1 Woods 3 11

11-8 Noblanna. 7-2 Golden Reef. 9-2 Crazyfoot. 6-1 Courchevel. 10-1 Salthouse. 12-1 Grand Manor. 20-1 others.

Newmarket selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Sing Softly. 2.0 Regal Steel. 2.30 Dalsaan. 3.0 The Azadstan. 3.35 Magician. 4.5 Norman Style. 4.35 Noblanna.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Sing Softly. 2.0 Regal Heiress. 2.30 Dalsaan. 3.0 Saddle Rock Road. 3.35 Magician. 4.35 Golden Reef.

Lingfield Park card

2.30 ELDER LEMON STAKES (Maiden: £1,448: 2m)

102 b42 Barb's Beau, M Masson, 4-9-8 .... Rouse 1
103 030-0 Brontolino, G Thorner, 4-9-8 .... — 12
106 03-00 Wimsey, R Head, 4-9-8 .... Starkey 5
108 /000 Amalfi Bay, M Bolton, 4-9-6 .... Muddle 6
109 23-20 Castelnau, P Cole, 3-8-5 .... Reid 4
111 00-00 Fashion Boy, G Lewis, 3-8-5 .. Newnes 3 8
114 00-00 Master Oakley, P Mitchell, 3-8-5 .. McGhin 3
118 0-00 Raceaway, C James, 3-8-5 .... Leason 2
119 Robol Star, B Wise, 3-8-5 .... Kettle 13
120 00-22 Right Regent, D Elsworth, 3-8-5 .... Fox 9
122 0-000 St Alban's Boy, M Haynes, 3-8-5 .... — 10
124 00-00 Thaumaturge, R Smyth, 3-8-5 .... Baxter 11
125 0-000 Bacchantina, S Harris, 3-8-2 .. Ferguson 7

7-4 Right Regent. 9-4 Castelnau. 4-1 Barb's Beau. 12-1 Brontolino. 14-1 Wimsey, Fashion Boy. 20-1 others.

3.0 RABBIT RABBIT HANDICAP (£1,691: 7f 140yd)

201 2-313 Honey Barron (C-D), J Dunlop, 4-10-0 Dawe 7 3
202 00-20 Smackover (B), I Walker, 6-9-6 .... Baxter 1
203 1110 Minmax (C, B), Pat Mitchell, 5-9-6 Starkey 4
209 -0004 Fernaro, R Hannon, 4-8-12 .... Rouse 11
210 2040 Gimri (CD), C Benstead, 8-8-6 .... — 2
214 -0004 Nobel Philip (C), M McCourt, 4-8-3 5
217 -0030 Jolly Green Giant (B), F Yardley, 6-7-13 6
219 2-113 Bartra, M Masson, 3-7-8 .... Brown 7 9
222 0000 Breathing Exercise, J O'Donoghue, 8-7-7 Fox 12
223 000-0 Sharavogue, C Williams, 4-7-7 .... — 10
225 4000- City Link Express, D A Wilson, 4-7-7 Newnes 3 7
227 0000- Riverhill Lad, C Wildman, 3-7-7 .... — 8

11-4 Minmax. 7-2 Honey Barron. 6-1 Smackover. 7-1 Fernaro, Gimri. 8-1 Bartra. 12-1 Nobel Philip. 14-1 Jolly Green Giant. 20-1 others.

3.30 JOHN ROGERSON HANDICAP (£5,572: 5f)

301 0030- Epsom Imp (D), J Holt, 8-10-0 .... Reid 9
302 -2103 Son of Shaka (CD), H Price, 5-9-7 Rouse 2
304 -1001 Dafydd (D), S Norton, 5-8-10 .... — 1
306 10-20 Ferryman (CD), D Elsworth, 5-8-6 .. Fox 5
307 -0002 Pettistree (D), N Callaghan, 3-8-6 Starkey 4
310 0-000 Arch Melody (B), G Harwood, 3-8-2 Baxter 10
311 1-000 Miss Quaver (D), R Hannon, 3-7-11 Leason 6
313 1044 Belfort (D), M McCourt, 4-7-9 Newnes 3 7
316 0100 Steel Charger (B), R Boss, 4-7-7 .... — 3
317 3-002 Manilow (D), B Swift, 4-7-7 .... Mackay 5 8

7-2 Son of Shaka. 6-1 Dafydd, Belfort, Pettistree. 8-1 Ferryman. 10-1 Arch Melody. 12-1 Steel Charger, Manilow. 16-1 Miss Quaver, Epsom Imp.

4.0 PRIZE GUYS STAKES (£1,574: 1½m)

401 0-000 Autumn Sun, D Elsworth, 4-9-1 ...... Fox 8
402 0/0-0 Leweston, J O'Donoghue, 5-9-1 .. O'Leary 10
404 0220- Skerry Dance, H Price, 4-8-12 .... Rouse 2
405 021 Isanemos, G Harwood, 3-8-8 .... Starkey 7
406 00-41 Rosetta Stone, G P-Gordon, 3-8-5 .. Reid 1
411 -0400 Gulf Palm (B), R Smyth, 3-8-0 .. Kettle 9
413 Petrocelli, J Dunlop, 3-8-0 .... Muddle 5
415 :0 Tibullus, M Bolton, 3-8-0 .... Newnes 3 4
416 Voice of Progress, J Dunlop, 3-8-0 Dawe 7 3
417 2 Ma Femme, B Hobbs, 3-7-11 .... Baxter 6

13-8 Isanemos. 3-1 Ma Femme. 9-2 Rosetta Stone. 13-2 Skerry Dance. 10-1 Petrocelli. 14-1 others.

4.30 LIPSMACKIN STAKES (2-y-o Fillies: £1,652: 6f)

501 0 Amelva, B Hobbs, 8-11 .... Baxter 2
503 2 Boldie, R Houghton, 8-11 .... Reid 14
507 Firayjahs, B Hobbs, 8-11 ...... Ferguson 9
511 02 Harinell's in Love, P Makin, 8-11 Johnson 4
513 0 Lady Bounty, G Harwood, 8-11 .. Starkey 5
513 030 Little Smasher, M Haynes, 8-11 .... — 13
515 00 Mrs Willie, M Masson, 8-11 .... Kettle 3
516 00 Musical Lady, M Blanshard, 8-11 .. — 1
525 043 Sarah's Venture, C James, 8-11 .... Fox 7
525 0 Saucy Lass, H Candy, 8-11 .... Newnes 3 11
526 0 Soldier Bird, R Hannon, 8-11 .... Leason 6
529 Swift Wing, J Dunlop, 8-11 ...... Muddle 10
531 Wink, J Dunlop, 8-11 .... Dawe 7 12
532 0 Wollisa, H Price, 8-11 .... Rouse 8

9-4 Boldie. 100-30 Amelva. 9-2 Lady Bounty. 7-1 Harinell's in Love. 9-1 Wollisa. 12-1 Wink. 14-1 others.

5.0 MARTIAN HANDICAP (3-y-o £1,699: 1½m)

603 001-0 Crystal Gael, J Dunlop, 9-2 ...... Muddle 3
604 -1410 Diwali, G Lewis, 9-0 .... Starkey 2
610 0-203 Navajo Brave, G Hunter, 8-7 .. Newnes 3 1
611 -0302 Prince Lightning, H Price, 8-5 .... Rouse 4

13-8 Diwali. 3-1 Navajo Brave. 7-2 Prince Lightning. 4-1 Crystal Gael.

Lingfield selections

By Michael Seely
2.30 Right Regent. 3.0 Minmax. 3.30 Son of Shaka. 4.0 Rosetta Stone. 4.30 Lady Bounty. 5.0 Prince Lightning.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Smackover. 3.30 Steel Charger. 4.0 Ma Femme. 4.30 Amelva.

Lingfield Park results

3.0 (3.2) FISHERMEN'S STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: 6f)
ANYWHICHWAYYOUCAN, ch c, by Town Crier—Golden Herb (J Etherton) 8-11 J Mercer (7-4 fav) 1
Easy Maud ...... T Rogers (9-4) 2
Esthers Folly ...... B Jago (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 14p, 13p. Dual F: 21p. CSF: 56p. G Kindersley at Newbury. Sh hd, 5 l. Mrs Hong Kong (5-1) 4th, 7 ran. 1min 14.91sec. Winner bought in for 3,500 gns.

3.30 (3.34) CAREWELL HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,200: 7f)
NORROY, ch g, by Northfields—Tzarina (C Cann) 4-9-0 K Raymont (11-3) 1
Compound ...... G Dickie (20-1) 2
Bond Dealer .. D McFeeters (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 94p; places, 31p, 74p, 11p, 44p. Dual F: £20.61. CSF: £12.16. R Baker at Marlborough. 1l, 1½l. Heavenly Chorus 5-1 fav. Showpiece (16-1) 4th. 20 ran. 1min 24.17sec.

4.0 (4.10) AUDLEY HANDICAP (£3,169: 6f)
KASSAK, gr g, by Dragonara Palace—Dauphiness (G Dawes) 5-8-4 ...... R Weaver (4-1) 1
Pagapas Bay .. W Carson (7-2 fav) 2
Abington .... J Mercer (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 17p, 13p, 26p. Dual F: 60p. CSF: £1.84. H O'Neill at Dorking. Nk, 2½l. Almunicar (35-1) 4th. NR: Roger Bacon. 11 ran. 1min 11.64sec.

4.30 (4.34) AGB STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,509: 1½m)
FAIR OF FACE, ch f, by Grundy—Golden Treasure (Mrs J Wright) 8-8 .... W Newnes (5-1) 1
Amina ...... G Baxter (8-13 fav) 2
Regain .... R Muddle (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 14p, 10p, 29p. Dual F: 19p. CSF: 81p. H Candy at Wantage. 1l, 1½l. Subriquette (60-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Caralia. 2min 40.91sec.

5.0 (5.0) CATHLES HANDICAP 3-y-o: £1,797: 1¼m)
FEE, gr f, by Mandamus—Currency (Mrs J de Rothschild) 9-7 G Baxter (13-8 fav) 1
Ice .... A Clark (7-1) 2
Northern Prince .... J Mercer (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 14p, 34p. Dual F: 54p. CSF: £1.40. B Hobbs at Newmarket. 1½l, ½l. La Mascotte (7-2) 4th. 7 ran. 2min 12.24sec.

5.30 (5.32) WADHURST STAKES (2-y-o: £1,881: 5f)
MUMRUFFIN, b f, by Mummy's Pet—Java Sparrow (T Holland-Martin) 9-2 J Reid (evens fav) 1
Silojoka .... B Rouse (11-8) 2
Salutius .... P Young (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p. Dual F: 18p. CSF: 34p. R Houghton at Didcot. 3½l, 4l. Beau Jangles (10-1) 4th. 5 ran. 1min 0.74sec.

6.0 (6.2) HAMSELL HANDICAP (£1,839: 2m)
DOWN TO DARKIE, ch g, by Shantung—Nutting Grove (R Fairley) 6-7-9 car 7-10.. W Carson (9-1) 1
Morton the Hatter ...... M L Thomas (10-1) 2
Dropshot .... A Clark (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 82p; places, 21p, 34p, 88p. Dual F: £1.57. CSF: £9.51. M Haynes at Epsom. ¾l, 2½l. Bye Appeal 7-2 fav. Rising Fast (4-1) 4th. 12 ran. 3min 33.21sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Kassak and Fee, £10.40. TREBLE: Norroy, Fair of Face, Mum Ruffin, £61.35. JACKPOT: £16,967.00 to a 50p stake. Pool of £12,119 carried forward to today. PLACEPOT: £7.95.

Doncaster

2.15 (2.16) GEORGE BOON HANDICAP (Apprentices: 3-y-o: £1,270: 1½m)
COMEDIAN, b c, by Comedy Star—Ruelina (N Graham), 8-3 N Dawe (7-1) 1
Alma Ata .... S Cullen (15-8 fav) 2
St Malo .... M Hills (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 72p; places, 18p, 10p, 16p. Dual F: 66p. CSF: £1.84. J Dunlop, at Arundel. 2½l, 1l. 2min 34.49sec. Root Ginger (16-2) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Lawnswood Miss.

2.45 (2.47) GRIMTHORPE STAKES (2-y-o: £2,842: 6f)
LINUS GINSENG, b c, by Song—Silleys Maid (Dr M Solomon), 8-11, W R Swinburn (evens fav) 1
Major's Affair, G Duffield (20-1) 2
Westonbrit .... B Raymond (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 10p, 47p, 26p. Dual F: £1.35. CSF: £2.80. M Stoute, at Newmarket. 1½l, hd. 1min 13.36sec. Final Strike (20-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.15 (3.18) STOCKIL GUARANTEED STAKES (3-y-o: £1,035: 1m)
WIVETON, b c, by Blakeney—Wolverene (Lord Derby), 8-9 E Hide (5-1) 1
Sticky Habit, W R Swinburn (13-2) 2
Reedmace ...... B Taylor (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 85p; places, 32p, 35p, 85p. Dual F: £7.19. CSF: £5.89. W Hastings-Bass, at Newmarket. 2l, nk. 1min 39.72sec. Needs Supporting (11-4 fav) 4th. 12 ran.

3.45 (3.45) LONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP (£2,381: 1½m)
STAYING ALIVE, ch c, by Vitriolic—Back In Paris (Fitzocks Stud Ltd), 4-9-3 .... P Cook (5-1) 1
Lanarkland .... E Hide (11-1) 2
Mac's Delight ...... L Piggott (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 13p, 71p, 11p. Dual F: £10.66. CSF: £6.07. L Cumani, at Newmarket. ¾l, 5l. 2min 08.40sec. Norfolk Flight (9-4 fav) 4th. 11 ran.

4.15 (4.20) MARGARET GUARANTEED STAKES (2-y-o Maidens c and g: £1,056: 6f)
PADALCO, ch c, by Noholaico—Paddy's Princess (T Hillman), 9-0 ...... L Piggott (4-9 fav) 1
Barooq .... G Starkey (10-1) 2
Stracker .... E Hide (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 10p, 21p, £1.11. Dual F: 35p. CSF: 65p. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 2½l, 5l. 1min 13.25sec. Tender Venture (33-1) 4th. 26 ran.

4.45 (4.47) SCURRY HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £3,058: 7f)
PERFECT CHOICE, b f, by Bold Lad — Elite Princess (Lady Clague), 7-11, N Howe (10-1) 1
Rikassa Beauty .... T Ives (12-1) 2
Linmill ...... P Robinson (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.31; places, 33p, 57p, 25p. Dual F: £40.70. CSF: £15.61. P Walwyn, at Lambourn. 1½l, ½l. 1min 26.61sec. Tuthill Bellow (10-1) 4th. Rose Music (2-1 fav). 15 ran. NR: Glorino.

TOTE DOUBLE: Wiveton and Padalco, £10.00. TREBLE: Linus Ginseng, Staying Alive and Perfect Choice, £166.25. PLACEPOT: £1,491.25 to a 50p stake. Pool of £812 carried forward to Doncaster today.

Chepstow programme

2.15 KINGS NORTON STAKES (2-y-o: Maidens: £1,555: 6f)

1 3014 Grey Mercy, S Mellor, 9-5 .... Weaver 9
3 01 Tough Critic (D), G Huffer, 9-2 .... Miller 7
7 04 El Mansour, N Gaselee, 8-11 .... J Mercer 1
11 0 Knightsbridge Game, D A Wilson, 8-11 .. — 4
18 022 African Berry, Thomson Jones, 8-8 R Hills 5 8
20 Bel Esprit, L Cottrell, 8-8 .... — 2
22 Jury Palace, R Hollinshead, 8-8 Shrimpton 3
23 Misdgora, B Palling, 8-8 .... Curant 5
25 043 Sarah's Venture, C James, 8-8 .... — 6

9-4 Tough Critic. 5-2 African Berry. 7-2 Grey Mercy. 6-1 El Mansour. 12-1 others.

2.45 HINCKLEY CITIZENS CLUB HANDICAP (£1,490: 1m)

1 3003 Davidgalaxy Affair (B), F Yardley, 4-10-0 Carcary 7 17
2 -0134 Traditional Miss, C Hill, 6-9-6 .... Weaver 10
3 4400- Indian Pool, M Pipe, 5-9-3 .... Guest 5
4 00-00 Somers Heir, D Wintle, 6-9-1 ...... McKay 1
5 000-0 Bradette, C Hill, 4-9-0 .... — 19
8 2200 Lord Wimpy, R Hannon, 3-8-13 Wernham 12
9 4-440 Remainder Imp, R Turnell, 4-8-12 ...... — 13
10 0000 Elysee Palace (D, B), B Palling, 5-8-13 .. — 20
12 003-4 Strip Fast, D R Jones, 8-8-9 .... Ramshaw 2
13 0000 Swing the Axe, D Wooden, 6-8-8 J Mercer 21
14 303-0 Steel City (D), L Cottrell, 7-8-6 R Hills 5 4
15 00-00 Rosefox, J Bradley, 4-8-5 .... Dicks 7 16
16 00-40 Great Ranger, J Dodd, 4-8-4 .... — 8
17 00-00 City Link Lad (D), D A Wilson, 5-8-3 Blanks 7
18 0304 Saint Motunde, B McMahon, 8-8-2 Dineley 18
19 -0-001 Smith Seal (D, B), R Baker, 6-8-8 Rogers 3
21 00-00 Regency Brighton, M Tate, 5-8-1 .... Street 14
22 00-00 Flying Optician, J Bradley, 6-8-1 Launchberry 9
23 -4430 Tower Win (CD, B), C Benstead, 4-8-1 Curant 15
27 00/1 Bionic Bill (D), J Old, 6-7-10 Saunders 11
29 000/ Janomar, M Stephens, 6-7-8 6

4-1 Smith Seal. 9-2 Traditional Miss. 11-2 Strip Fast. 7-1 Lord Wimpy. 8-1 Saint Motunde. 10-1 Steel City, Bionic Bill. 14-1 others.

3.15 PELSALL CLUB HANDICAP (£1,490: 1¼m)

1 /0-00 Realert (B), N Mitchell, 5-10-0 McIlwatrick 7 4
3 00-02 Old Knocker (D, B), D Laing, 5-9-13 Rogers 13
8 0/0u Autoway, L Cottrell, 8-9-5 9
9 2140- Sunset Wonder (C), L Kennard, 5-9-5 Weaver 10
10 /000 Mallard Song, A Jones, 7-9-3 Launchberry 3
12 20-42 Day After (B), S Mellor, 5-9-3 .... Miller 8
13 0003 Swift Kiss, R J Williams, 4-9-3 J Mercer 14
15 004-4 Kamencha, D Kent, 7-9-1 .... Curant 2
18 0000- Frozen Frame, M Stephens, 3-8-12 .... — 15
20 00-00 Restless Lady, H Price, 3-8-10 .... Blanks 16
21 00/1 No Illusion, D Wintle, 4-8-7 .... — 13
27 300-3 Cherchez La Femme, M Pipe, 5-8-7 Guest 7
28 -0000 Luz Bay (B), T Gosling, 6-8-7 .. Ramshaw 1
29 0010- Successor (CD), R Turnell, 12-8-7 Hayes 7 3
30 0040- Robert Adam, M McCormack, 6-8-6 Street 11
31 -0020 Ceramic (D), T M Jones, 4-8-3 .. Wernham 6

100-30 Swift Kiss. 4-1 Old Knocker. 5-1 Kamencha. 13-2 Successor. 8-1 Sunset Wonder. 10-1 Day After. 12-1 Ceramic. 16-1 others.

3.45 SWANSEA DOCKERS CLUB HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,562: 6f)

1 0-222 Corn Street, J Bosley, 9-7 .. Keightley 7 13
2 0114 Kathred (D), R Hollinshead, 9-6 Caracary 7 1
3 2040 Portogon, T Marshall, 9-3 .... McKay 13
6 40-00 Young Cousin, J Bradly, 8-12 .... Ramshaw 9
10 0-040 Holiday Club, Thomson Jones, 8-9 Francois 10
11 00-00 Hound Song (D), C Nelson, 8-8 Rogers 8
15 4340 Legendry Knight, M Blanshard, 8-4 Curant 5
18 00-0 Sleigh Queen, R Akehurst, 8-3 ...... Blanks 11
22 0140- Miss Worth, C James, 8-3 ...... Varnham 4
21 3000 The Vagrant (B), G Lewis, 8-1 .... Sexton 6
25 00-00 Ballyroody Hero, D Whelan, 8-0 .... — 12
30 0000 Fugacious (B), D Sasse, 7-11 ...... Cheng 3
31 -0040 Fairdale, L Cottrell, 7-10 ...... R Hills 5 5
35 000-0 Sandiwood, D Marks, 7-7 .... Jesse 7

7-3 Corn Street. 4-1 Kathred. 5-1 Hound Song. 13-2 Holiday Club. 8-1 Portogon. 12-1 Miss Worth, The Vagrant. 14-1 others.

4.15 SOUTH WEST RACING CLUB STAKES (3-y-o: £1,280: 2m)

1 2130 Halsbury, P Walwyn, 9-5 .... J Mercer 8
3 00-10 Legal Gambol, B Hills, 9-1 .... Street 5
4 4014 Shooting Butts, R Hollinshead, 9-1 Shrimpton 1
5 00-00 Crowdown, D Sasse, 8-11 .... Curant 2
7 00-00 Interest (B), M E Francis, 8-11 Ballantine 3
8 00 Maigueside, C Nelson, 8-11 .... Rogers 9
11 0-0 Royal Swan, M Haynes, 8-11 .... Blanks 7
14 0320 Takeafence, R Hannon, 8-11 .... Wernham 4
15 0000- Thunder Wonder, D Elsworth, 8-11 Atkinson 6

5-2 Halsbury. 3-1 Legal Gambol. 4-1 Shooting Butts. 7-1 Takeafence. 12-1 others.

4.45 CARDIFF COUNTY CLUB STAKES (3-y-o: £1,431: 5f)

1 3-321 Dansacha (D), L Cumani, 9-10 .... Guest 10
3 000- China Run, F Yardley, 9-0 .... Shrivo 3
5 3-4 Sami, G Huffer, 9-0 .... Miller 1
7 0-0 Barnlough, M Haynes, 8-11 .... Ramshaw 13
8 3440- Brassy (B), Thomson Jones, 8-11 R Hills 5 14
13 0-002 Eagle's Quest, J Holt, 8-11 .... Weaver 2
13 00-02 El-Paz-Espada, R Morris, 8-11 ...... Rogers 5
14 000-0 Farleigh, S Matthews, 8-11 .... — 6
16 0 Henrietta Maria, H Price, 8-11 .... Blanks 15
18 000-3 Moonlight Serenade, M Hinchliffe, 8-11 J Mercer 4
19 -0000 Never Say When, D Whelan, 8-11 .. Curant 11
20 40-00 Pretty Music, D Wooden, 8-11 .... — 13
21 0-003 Still Free, R Turnell, 8-11 ...... Wernham 7
23 000- The Floorlayer, D Elsworth, 8-11 Atkinson 9
25 -0320 Trichoria, R Smyth, 8-11 .... — 18
26 0-040 Trigowan, B Palling, 8-11 .... — 16
27 000- Valley-Ann, C Hill, 8-11 .... — 17

4-5 Dansacha. 4-1 Sami. 6-1 Henrietta Maria. 8-1 Moonlight Serenade. 12-1 Eagle's Quest. 16-1 others.
• Doubtful runner

Chepstow selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Tough Critic. 2.45 Smith Seal. 3.15 Day After. 3.45 Hound Song. 4.15 Halsbury. 4.45 Dansacha.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Tough Critic. 2.45 Swing the Axe. 3.15 Swift Kiss. 3.45 Holiday Club. 4.45 Brassy.

Doncaster programme

6.45 CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,264: 1m)

1 112-0 Mr Gus, W O'Gorman, 9-7 .... Ives 8
3 2-402 Stormy Jim (D), Hbt Jones, 8-10 Charnock 7
5 4-001 Ice Harbour (D, B), J Hindley, 8-9 Taylor 6
7 021-3 Melissa Jane, J Dunlop, 8-5 .... Reid 5
8 0033 Airship, R Hollinshead, 8-2 .... Perks 1
9 0411 •Huppel (D), G P-Gordon, 8-1 .... — 2
11 0-414 Price of Peace, J Doyle, 7-9 .... — 4
12 2110 Always Eirlys (D), N Callaghan, 7-7 McGlone 3

9-4 Ice Harbour. 4-1 Melissa Jane. 6-1 Price of Peace, Stormy Jim. 8-1 Always Eirlys, Airship. 12-1 Mr Gus.

7.15 BENTLEY STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £1,358: 6f)

2 4000 Blue Sapphire, R Stubbs, 8-7 .... — 6
3 00 Bye-Law (B), M H Easterby, 8-7 .. Birch 5
4 00 Cable Layer, P Rohan, 8-7 .... Dwyer 1
6 Etoile d'Or, R Hobson, 8-7 .... Wigham 10
8 0 Julios Hero, P Rohan, 8-7 ...... Hindley 7 9
10 0 Maputo Prince, P Rohan, 8-7 ...... Skilling 2
13 0202 Chantilly Girl (B), D Gandolfo, 8-4 Reid 8
14 Flo-Mercy, W Holden, 8-4 .... Gunn 4
15 -0 Gentle Touch, D Thom, 8-4 .... Ives 3
17 Lotus Dancer, S Wiles, 8-4 .... Lowe 11
18 0230 Morcal (B), N Callaghan, 8-4 .. McGlone 5 7

7-4 Morcal. 4-1 Chantilly Girl. 5-1 Flo-Mercy. 6-1 Bye-Law. 10-1 Etoile d'Or. 12-1 Cable Layer. 16-1 others.

7.45 HAYSELDEN VOLKSWAGEN JETTA HANDICAP (£1,920: 1½m 127yd)

1 00-00 Navigational Aid, J W Watts, 4-10-0 .. Hide 10
8 0000 Lochranza, E Carr, 10-8-7 .... Charnock 6
9 004-0 Mary le Bow, M H Easterby, 4-8-6 Hodgson 5 14
11 00/0 Maple Queen, C Thornton, 5-8-5 Bleasdale 11
12 /020 Run Deep, D Gandolfo, 5-8-5 .... Reid 7
13 0000- Scholar's Ring, P Haslam, 5-8-3 .... Jago 13
14 140/ Alcock, W Elsey, 8-8-0 .... Wigham 1
15 1/00 Yolanso, P Asquith, 5-8-2 .... Birch 2
16 0033 Quilpec Mai, D Thom, 4-8-2 .... Ives 8
17 f120- Talka Chancery, A Potts, 4-7-13 B Jones 5 12
20 0400- Rolling River, K Morgan, 5-7-11 Nesbitt 5 3
21 3-000 Rogalus, H Westbrook, 7-7-10 .. Crossley 5 4
22 0000 Vronsky, C Gray, 5-7-7 .... A Mercer 9
23 /000 Royal Abornant, P Rohan, 4-7-7 .... Lowe 5

3-1 Navigational Aid. 4-1 Mary le Bow. 5-1 Lochranza. 8-1 Scholar's Ring, Alcock, Yolanso. 10-1 Run Deep. 12-1 Maple Queen. 16-1 others.

8.15 CORPORATION GUARANTEED SWEEPSTAKES (Maidens: £1,035: 1½m 50yd)

2 000-0 Dragonlight (B), R C Ward, 4-9-8 .... — 17
3 000- Minstrel's Lodge (B), J Edmunds, 4-9-8 Hide 1
5 00-44 Market Melody, E Carr, 4-9-5 .... Charnock 15
6 0-000 Musical Princess, C Wormald, 4-9-5 Duffield 22
7 0000 Rago Glen, R Stubbs, 4-9-5 .... Lowe 23
8 00/0 Western Kelly, J Harris, 4-9-5 ...... Young 6
9 Al Nasr, J Dunlop, 3-8-8 .... Cook 21
10 040-0 Cona, Denys Smith, 3-8-8 .... Taylor 9
11 -4442 Crackaway, W Wharton, 3-8-8 .. Wharton 20
12 4-0 Dark Proposal, B Hanbury, 3-8-8 Fretwell 7 4
13 04 Habus, C Brittain, 3-8-8 .... — 2
16 -0004 Kyoto, H Collingridge, 3-8-8 .... Cochrane 10
19 Palace Genie, Miss S Hall, 3-8-8 .... Birch 17
21 40-00 Quaestor, J Hardy, 3-8-8 .... Ives 16
25 04-23 Romoss, P Rohan, 3-8-8 .... Dwyer 12
— Shallmar, C Thornton, 3-8-8 .... Bleasdale 18
— 06-0 Thetcha, T Robson, 3-8-8 .... Raymond 13
26 000-0 Under-rated, M W Easterby, 3-8-8 .. Lucas 14
28 00-0 Apachee Love, B Hills, 3-8-5 .... Cauthen 19
29 0-303 Cimarron, J Harris, 3-8-5 .... Proud 5 7
33 000-0 First Award, H Fleming, 3-8-5 Connorton 5 13
35 30-2 Majieda, R Houghton, 3-8-5 .... Reid 8

11-4 Malloda. 4-1 Romoss. 5-1 Apachee Love. 6-1 Crackaway. 8-1 Kyoto, Habus. 10-1 Cona. 12-1 Al Nasr. 14-1 others.

8.45 LONSDALE GUARANTEED SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,035: 6f)

1 00 All for You, W O'Gorman, 8-11 .... Ives 4
2 Atossa, R Houghton, 8-11 .... Reid 1
5 Brown Gold, M H Easterby, 8-11 .... Birch 11
7 0 Channing Girl, C Brittain, 8-11 .. Cauthen 8
8 Dame de Fer, H Cecil, 8-11 .... Day 3 12
9 00 Expressly Yours, P Asquith, 8-11 .. Dwyer 7
14 Indigine, J W Watts, 8-11 .... Hide 15
15 Jeanlim, A Jarvis, 8-11 .... Jarvis 5 8
18 042 Lucky Joker, R Hollinshead, 8-11 .... Perks 14
19 00 Lucky Lucy, C Gray, 8-11 .... Charnock 13
21 0 Madame Bleu, K Stone, 8-11 .... Wigham 9
22 Magic Ears, E Weymes, 8-11 .... Young 2
23 202 Marilena, Denys Smith, 8-11 .... Taylor 6
25 Prancing Lady, B Hanbury, 8-11 Raymond 10
27 00 Princess Imperial, G P-Gordon, 8-11 Duffield 16
34 Wild Run, H Cecil, 8-11 .... Higgins 3

7-2 Dame de Fer. 9-2 Atossa. 5-1 Jeanlim. 6-1 Lucky Joker. 8-1 Wild Run, Princess Imperial. 10-1 Brown Gold, Indigine. 16-1 others.

9.15 MUNICIPAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,750: 5f)

3 00-00 Top of the Mark, C Brittain, 9-4 S Cauthen 7
4 -0042 Ruswarp (D), D Garraton, 9-3 .... Skilling 6
6 00-02 Supertramp (D), J Fitzgerald, 8-13 Birch 4
7 410-0 Zolio (D), M W Easterby, 8-13 .... Lucas 5
9 -0000 Donatella (D), W Wharton, 8-12 .. Wharton 11
10 0303 Blue Singh, R Boss, 8-12 .... Hide 8
11 0-000 Bella Travaille (D), R Hobson, 8-9 Hodgson 5 1
13 0-020 Be Sharp (D), J Beryr, 8-8 .... Duffield 10
14 0-210 Willie Gan (D), Denys Smith, 8-7 Sidebottom 3 2
15 1333 Andy Lou (D), G Toft, 8-3 .. Connorton 5 9
16 0022 Josephina Bin, J Hindley, 8-2 .. M Hills 5 3
20 00-00 Maris Bard, R Hollinshead, 7-7 .. Carlisle 5 12

5-1 Blue Singh. 6-1 Supertramp, Andy Lou. 8-1 Josephina Bin, Willie Gan. 10-1 Be Sharp, Bella Travaille. 12-1 Top of the Mark, Zolio. 14-1 Ruswarp, Donatella. 20-1 Maris Bard.
• Doubtful runner

Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely
6.45 Airship. 7.15 Byclaw. 7.45 Maple Queen. 8.15 Majieda. 8.45 All for You. 9.15 Josephina Bin.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Huppel. 7.15 Morcal. 7.45 Quilpec Mai. 8.15 Habus. 8.45 Dame de Fer. 9.15 Josephina Bin

Equestrianism

Floating to victory in tough Nations Cup

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Aachen, June 26

The British team of Nick Skelton (Maybe), Liz Edgar (Everest Forever), Fred Welch (Norbain Norseh) and Malcolm Pyrah (Towerlands Anglezarke) won a glorious victory here today in the Nations Cup that is traditionally the toughest in the world to win. Mrs Edgar with Forever and Pyrah with Anglezarke each achieved double clear rounds (as did Frederic Cottier with Flambeau for France). Skelton's Maybe came unstuck only at the middle element of the treble each time, and finally Britain won with eight faults from Ireland with 20. France, West Germany and the Netherlands finished disputing third place with 24 faults.

Last weekend Britain were half a point behind France in the table for the President's Cup, the world team championship. Britain now lead with 25 points to France's 22½. The next confrontation is our own Prince of Wales Cup at Hickstead next month.

At the end of the first round Britain and Ireland were sharing the lead with four faults apiece from France and West Germany with eight. Mrs Edgar and Forever, going after a Polish pair had knocked up a virtual cricket score, floated as if on springs through the difficult double of green and white parallels, and Forever's beautiful natural balance kept him well on the tilt through a treacherous treble to show the world show jumping at its brilliant best.

All too seldom do we see the combination of an erudite course, a brave and educated horse with boundless ability and scope, plus a wonderful temperament, and a rider who similarly has God-given ability. Others, the vast majority, did not make it look easy and pitied the horses' poor legs, which took a terrible bashing. Pyrah and Anglezarke were equally praiseworthy, foot-perfect despite going on at considerable speed and covering the course with decisive thrust.

Captain John Roche and Lough Crew, and Captain Gerry Mullins with Rock Barton for Ireland were likewise a pleasure to watch. The only other first-round clears were by Hendrik on Ikra for the Netherlands and [illegible] Hartman, on the strangely named Noraya.

NATIONS CUP: [illegible]

Yachting

Blyth's success takes the wind from others' sails

By John Nicholls

Light winds off the east coast of America have slowed competitors still trying to finish in the Observer/Europe 1 double-handed transatlantic race. Less than 20 of the 90 or so still racing have completed the course three weeks after the start. A few years ago three weeks would have meant a fast crossing for the winner, but Chay Blyth's winning time of 14 days in Brittany Ferries GB has made everyone else look slow.

This is misleading, however, for fast times are being put up in all six classes of the fleet. Four of the class winners are now known: Brittany Ferries GB, Starpoint (Paolo Martinoni and Enrico Sala, Italy), Gauloises IV (Eric Loiseau and Halvard Mabire, France), and Chaussettes Kindy (Philippe Poupon and Charles Capelle, France).

Second to finish in class four was the Swiss entry, Tecna (Philippe Fournier and Yann Nedellec) but she was penalized 36 hours for a late crew change at Plymouth and was overtaken by a British boat, Inkel Hi-Fi (Fred Dovaston and Jeffrey Taylor).

The leaders in classes five and six should finish some time today and are expected to be Phillips Radio Ocean (Patrick Elies and Dominique Hardy, France) and Mark One Tool Hire (Mark Gatehouse and Michael Holmes). Mark One Tool Hire has led class six from the start and has consistently been ahead of the larger craft.

John Oakley and Laurel Holland in Kriter Lady have now joined the list of retirements and are reported to be completing the course under engine power. Earlier in the week another British entry, Triple Jack (Frank Wood and Michael Hampson) were dismasted about 500 miles from the finish. They and their boat were picked up by a Cypriot freighter which then returned them to the sea off Newport, so they were able to complete their voyage under their own power.

Smith's slips are costly

By John Nicholls

After leading on points from the second day of the series, Philip Morrison and Jonathan Turner were still leading after the seventh and last race of the Fireball world championship at Weymouth yesterday. But it was a near thing as they were only 0.3 of a point ahead of Lawrie Smith and Mark Simpson after the points scored in yesterday's race were added to their previous totals.

It was another day of changing fortunes in a shifting breeze and at one stage, when Smith was lying second, and Morrison fourteenth, it looked as if Smith had the championship in his grasp. Things then went wrong for Smith and improved for Morrison until the result hinged on singles places gained or lost by either man on the final leg.

There was more wind for the start than at any other time this week, allowing the possibility of a big upset and when Smith rounded the windward mark, second to Tony Wetherell, it looked as if one was taking place. Wetherell incidentally, was easily the most consistent helmsman of the week, never finishing lower than sixth in any of the seven races. Twice, however, he was disqualified for rule infringement, yet he still managed tenth place on points.

Surprisingly Smith dropped two places on the first, fast, planing reaches, but it did not seem to matter as Morrison was still nowhere to be seen. By the end of the first round the South African, David Hudson was leading from Wetherell, with Smith fourth and Warden-Owen fifth.

On the next windward leg Smith lost another place and although no one knew it at the time, that would later be said to be the one that cost him the championship. Morrison, after a poor start, was beginning to settle down.

RESULTS: 1, D Dudson and T Reynolds (SA); 2, A Wetherell and S Goacher; 3, N Buckley and S Birbeck; 4, E Warden-Owen and S Stewart; 5, L Smith and M Simpson; 6, J McLaren and J Davis.

FINAL PLACINGS: 1, P Morrison and J Turner 53.7 pts; 2, Smith and Simpson 54; 3, Warden-Owen and Stewart 60.7; 4, K Slater and R Parslow 68; 5, C Mobinson and M Gotrel 85; 6, J Provoyeur and A Stone (SA) 90.7.

Polo

Southfield have the edge in fierce encounter

By John Watson

Two exceptionally well integrated teams faced one another in the second semi-final of the Charles Heidsieck Warwickshire Cup tournament at Cirencester Park yesterday. These were Simon and Clare Tomlinson's Los Locos and a new team on the high-goal scene, David Yeoman's Southfield.

Los Locos, who began two goals up on handicap, have enrolled, as their No 3, Horacio Araya, who has served them as a very effective pivot, and they were shrewd enough to enlist as their back Martin Brown, who has patently been playing above his handicap this season. But Southfield's Argentine 3 and 2, Juan Jose Alberdi and Martine Zubia, staunchly backed by Charles Beresford, make a devastating combination; and, although it was level pegging throughout this ferocious encounter, Southfield just had the edge. They deserved to win, 8—7.

A semi-final match for the Warwickshire's subsidiary Bathurst Cup, for teams knocked out in the first round, was also played off. This was between Mark Vestey's Foxcote (rec 1) and Les Diables Bleus, the team for which Guy Wildenstein fields Prince Charles at back. This resulted in a 9—7 victory for Foxcote. Eduardo Moore, the winners' pivot man, who plas off the 10-goal handicap, looked the fastest and most formidable player on the ground, and he proved difficult to mark.

The finals of the Warwickshire and Bathurst Cups will be played at Cirencester tomorrow.

SOUTHFIELD: 1, D Yeoman (3); 2, M Zubia (6); 3, J J Alberdi (7); back, Lord C Beresford (4).
LOS LOCOS: 1, Mrs C Tomlinson (4); 2, S Tomlinson (4); 3, H Araya (7); back, M Brown (3).
FOXCOTE: 1, P Brant (2); 2, B Gullerms (5); 3, E Moore (10); back, M Vestey (4).
LES DIABLES: 1, G Wildenstein (5); 2, J Hipwood (9); 3, R Graham (6); back, Prince of Wales (4).

Rugby League

No change to League age rule

Rugby League clubs who want to sign promising young players will still have to wait until they are 17. A move to change the rules to allow youngsters to join when they leave school failed to win enough support at yesterday's annual meeting in Blackpool.

The attempt, inspired by Bradford Northern and Featherstone Rovers, split the League down the middle and failed to achieve the necessary two-third majority required for a change.

Delegates also decided to keep the four-up, four-down system between the two divisions.

For the record

Yachting

KIEL: Soling (Fourth race): 1, W Kuhweide (W Germany); Overall: 1, W Richter (E Germany) 33; 470 (Fifth race): 1, T Schiffer (W Germany); 5, S Collyer (GB); Overall: 1, R Sach (W Germany) 22.7; Starboat (Fourth race) 1, J Schwarz (W Germany); Overall: A Griese (W Germany) 23; Finn (Fifth race) 1, L Hjortnaes (Denmark) 3; Flying Dutchman (Fifth race) 1, J Diesch (W Germany); Overall: A Batzill 3; Tornado (Third race): 1, G Landwelar (W German); 6, J Downey (GB); Overall: 1, R Martens (W Germany) 16.

Golf

ROYAL COUNTY DOWN: Three Fives national pro-am championship, Irish area finals: 64: Killymoon (P Leonard, A Nelson); 65: Bandon (P O'Hagen, P McCarthy); 66: Royal County Down (E Jones, J Boston); 67: Ardglass (H Dugan, C FitzSimon); 68: Bodenstown (T Halpin, F Hegan).
KITCHENER (Canada): Canadian PGA championship, first round: D Allman, R Charles (NZ), 70; D Barr, 71; D Graham (Australia), R Floyd (US), J Pinzon (Colombia), 72; G Norman, R Rose, P O'Donnell, 73; A Kanamoto (Japan), G Hamilton, A Griffiths (Wales), 78; D Feherty (Ireland).

Equestrianism

KALMTHOUT (Belgium): Dressage: 1, S Sternanger (WG), Dolomit, 56.2 pts; 2, J Lipodnski (Poland), Bastion, 42.4; 3, J Subev (Bulgaria), Affect, 52.2; 4, C Steel (GB), Crown Court III, 52.8; 10, Lt M Phillips (GB), Fieldsman, 58.8. National placings: 1, WG, 146 pts; 2, Poland, 150.6; 3, Bulgaria, 167.41; 5, GB 188.
AACHEN (West Germany): Horse show results: 1, G Wiltfang (WG), Goldika, 47.1sec; 2, T Fuchs (Switzerland), Tullis-Lass, rtd; 3, G Mullins (Ireland), Rock Barton, 53.0.

Cricket

Second XI competition
LOUGHBOROUGH: Leicestershire 155 and 92; Derbyshire 305 for 7 dec (B Cooper 168). Derbyshire won by an innings and 56 runs.

Athletics

COTTBUS (East Germany): Women's junior match, 3,000 metres: Y Malishina (USSR), 8min 56.05sec (world junior record).
TBLISI: Pole vault: V Polyakov (Soviet Union), 5.81m (world record).

Weightlifting

KARL-MARX STADT: East German championships: lightweight class: J Kunz 150.5kg (world best).

Badminton

BANGKOK: Carlton open championship, semi-final round: Hadiyanto (Indonesia) beat Sirirattanakul (Thailand) 15-3, 15-6; Kurnia Ju (Indonesia) beat Udom (Thailand) 15-5, 17-16.

Volleyball

ROSTOCK (East Germany): International Volleyball tournament results: Bulgaria 3, East Germany 1; Soviet Union 3, Bulgaria 0; United States 3, Soviet Union 3. Standings: 1, Bulgaria; 2, EG; 3, USSR; 4, USA; 5, Romania.

Newcastle results

6.35: 1, Hadetos (4-1); 2, La Tourelle (7-2 fav); 3, Strath of Orchy (6-1). 12 ran.
7.10: 1, Abwacadabwa (6-1); 2, Unique Lady (9-2); 3, Jealous Moor (14-1). Be Patient and Maybehandy (3-1 jt favs). 9 ran.
7.35: 1, Ferribly Hall (15-2); 2, Sanu (8-1); 3, Sandon Buoy (5-1 jt fav). Sparkling Boy (5-1 jt fav). 15 ran.
8.5: 1, Arrowhead (4-7 jt fav); 2, Casa Esquelina (7-2); 3, Silken Ease (50-1). NR: Russian Romance. 12 ran.
8.35: 1, Tachywaqa (13-8 fav); 2, Saddlers Creek (2-1). 6 ran.

Given good weather, the organisers of Newmarket's charity raceday today, which is in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child, should exceed their target figure of £30,000.

هكذا من الأصل

Business News

THE TIMES June 27 1981

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

- **Stock markets**
  FT Index 540.9 down 3.9
  FT Gilts 65.80 down 0.16
- **Sterling**
  $1.9515 down 35 pts
  Index 94.5 down 0.2
- **Dollar**
  Index 108.8 down 0.1
  DM2.3830 down 55 pts
- **Gold**
  $442.50 down $3
- **Money**
  3 month sterling 12⅛-12¼
  3 month Euro $ 18⅞-18⅞
  6 month Euro $ 17⅞-17⅞

IN BRIEF

US checks steel 'dumping'

The Commerce Department is initiating investigations to determine if imports of steel nails from Japan, South Korea and Yugoslavia are being "dumped" or sold at less than fair market value in the United States.

The investigations are the first since the so-called steel trigger-price mechanism was reinstated last October.

The move comes after earlier investigations showed that 44 per cent of Japanese nails and 99 per cent of Korean nails were imported below the trigger prices and suggested that all nails from Yugoslavia were imported below the level.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary said his department is investigating as many at 11 other possible dumping cases. He said the Department would launch a series of audits of United States steel importers next week to find if the trigger price mechanism was being ignored.

Takeover bid by Elf oil

Elf Aquitaine, the French state-owned oil company, has bid $2,500m (£1,250m) for control of Texas Gulf, the American chemicals and metals group. If is selling its Canadian subsidiary to move into the United States. Texas Gulf was reported to be surprised by the move, and the board's reaction is expected today.

US Rolls plant opens

Rolls-Royce yesterday opened its first American factory, a plant in Miami which will produce components for the company's important RB 211 jet engine programme, worth £3,000m. The plant is a £16.5m investment and will eventually employ 100 people. The company hopes that the new factory, equipped with computer controlled systems and electron-beam welding equipment, will help sell more engines.

Mines spending rises

The National Coal Board put £163 million more into capital expenditure on mining in 1979-80 than in 1978-79—£617 million compared with £454 million—Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said in a written reply to a Parliamentary question. Figures for 1980-81 were not yet available, he added.

Peso plunges

The value of the dollar soared in Buenos Aires to a record 7,100 pesos before closing at 6,600 pesos yesterday on Argentina's free financial exchange market. This compares with 5,300 pesos on Thursday and with 2,000 pesos six months ago.

US trade deficit

The United States trade deficit was $3,440m (seasonally-adjusted) in May from $3,460m in April. Imports fell 4.2 per cent to $22,300m and exports fell 4.8 per cent, to $18,900m.

Less Norwegian oil

Output of oil and gas between January and May in the Norwegian area of the North Sea was 4 per cent down on a year earlier at 21,540,000 oil tons equivalent.

Bill rate down again

The Treasury Bill rate has eased again. The average rate of discount at which new bills were allotted at the weekly tender fell from 11.97 per cent to 11.88 per cent.

Ecuador cuts oil price

Ecuador has cut the official price of its crude oil from $33 a barrel to $32. The price had already been cut by $3 on June 5.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 992.87, off 3.90 on the New York Stock Exchange. The $=SDR change rate was 1.14958; the £=SDR was 0.592170.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Brit Aerospace	12p to 238p	Hill C, Bristol	11p to 125p
Farnell Elec	13p to 522p	Plessey	17p to 339p
Ferranti	55p to 580p	Racal	20p to 419p
GEC	32p to 733p	Smiths Ind	14p to 375p
Guthrie	25p to 800p	Tricentrol	6p to 262p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	20p to 623p	Kinross	48p to 513p
Grootvlei	24p to 341p	Marievale Con	25p to 120p
Imp Cont Gas	13p to 170p	Mercantile Hse	20p to 778p
Inchcape	12p to 406p	Tube Inv	12p to 152p
KCA Int	14p to 144p	Western Areas	32p to 200p

Merger of hovercraft operators approved

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The Government has approved the merger of Seaspeed, British Rail's cross-Channel hovercraft subsidiary, and Hoverlloyd, the Swedish-owned operator. The approval is subject to the new company, Hoverspeed, providing undertakings on fares.

Announcing the decision, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission had concluded that the merger was not expected to operate against the public interest.

But the announcement was immediately attacked by P & O, which operates cross Channel ferry services. Dr Rodney Leach, a director, said he was highly sceptical about the viability of the merged operation.

He said that, according to the report, even the two companies had been unable to predict the extent to which their financial performance would be improved by the merger (both recorded losses last year). For that reason P&O felt there was no guarantee that further subsidies from the taxpayer would not be called for if the merger took place.

Evidence before the commission had been misleading, he said, over the ability of hovercraft to lead in price reductions funded by the taxpayers.

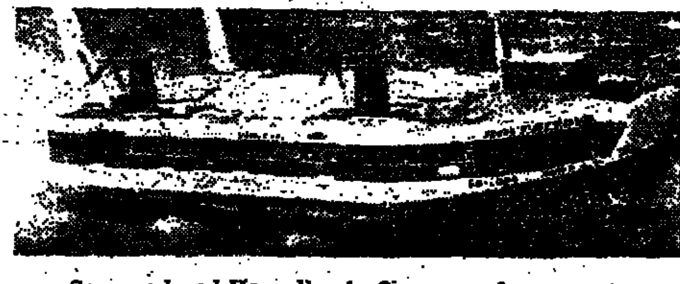
"I would draw attention to the Belgian state ferry policy of charging the same fares from Dover to Ostend as others charged on much shorter crossings to France. This could hardly be a rewarding policy commercially and might amount to unfair competition to true commercial ferry services under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome," he said.

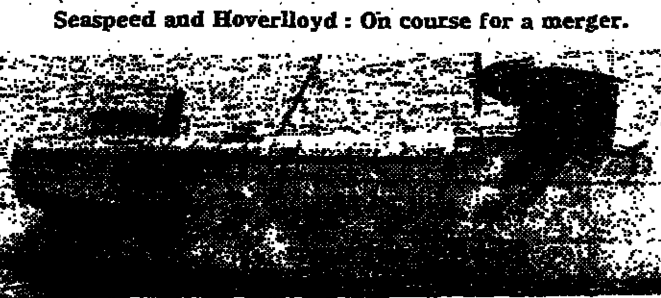
British Rail and Brostrom Shipping, the parent company of Hoverlloyd, welcomed the decision and said the new company would be operational at the end of the summer season. Early priority would be to plan the number of services from Dover and Ramsgate to Calais and Boulogne.

Seaspeed recorded a pretax loss of £2.9m last year and revenue losses amounted to £8.9m. Hoverlloyd lost £686,000 pretax. In its investigations, the commission felt that, if the merger did not go ahead, Hoverlloyd was likely to cease its operations at an early stage. There was also a possibility that BR might withdraw which would mean the disappearance of any British presence in the cross Channel hovercraft service.

About 250 people will lose their jobs if the merger goes ahead, although it will safeguard about 850 other jobs.

In its report the commission said it had received undertakings from British Rail that any additional finance required by Hoverspeed would be clearly identified in BRs own accounts. The commission also insisted that the new company provide the same undertakings as that given by Seaspeed not to agree, or discuss with other operators, the fares for car-accompanied passengers and related matters. Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, has asked Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to negotiate the undertakings.





Seaspeed and Hoverlloyd: On course for a merger.

No escape for lossmaker

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 26

The powerful and controversial Willot brothers, one of the few remaining textile dynasties in the north of France, who control about 40 per cent of the industrial and retail group which bears their name, have been in serious financial difficulties for some time.

Two days ago they thought that by applying to the court to wind up the affairs of the group's textile branch, the BSF (Boussac-Saint Freres), they could steal a legal march on the Government and jettison their ailing manufacturing interests, which employ 20,000 people in 80 plants in northern and eastern France. By so handing over responsibility to the Government Willot brothers hoped to save their other retail interests, such as the prestigious fashion house of Dior, which are doing well financially.

But M Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economic Affairs, stressed yesterday that socialism was not the socialization of losses and the privatization of profits. The Government is determined that the Willot brothers, who have always shrouded their financial operations in secrecy, and been repeatedly under criticism for their old-fashioned paternalism and lack of overall industrial policy, should not get away with it so easily.

It, therefore, insisted through the public prosecutor's office that the judicial administrator appointed by the Commercial Court of Lille should be empowered to look also into the affairs of the holding company and of the whole Agache-Willot group, and not merely those of BSF.

"The state and the wage earners must not be the only ones to foot the bill while the Willots continue to run undisturbed those parts of their business which prosper", an adviser to the Prime Minister said yesterday.

The BSF group is the sorry remnant of the once great but foundering Boussac textile empire which Willot Brothers as a company was persuaded by the Government to take over in 1978 at a knockdown price of Fr700m (about £62m) with the help of nationalized banks. The outstanding debts of Fr900m were paid off in part with the sale of M Boussac's racing stables.

But Willot had taken on more than it could absorb, and was unable to restore the financial health of BSF, in spite of the shedding of 1,500 jobs when it took over, and another 1,800 a few months ago.

But the Lille Commercial Court has so far refused to meet the wishes of the Government, and the prospect is of a long drawn out legal battle, unless some more teeth are put into the law. But it is a test of strength which the new Socialist Administration cannot afford to lose for obvious social and political reasons.

High rates 'not policy' says US Secretary

The United States Administration does not want high interest rates and is not using them as a policy tool, according to Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, in a message sent today to the heads of the world's 100 largest commercial banks.

He said that the Administration was not going to change its tax and money policies, even though it was aware of the strains on European economies caused by the high United States rates.

The Administration's "objective is to restore the United States economy as a source of stability and vitality for the world economy", the Secretary said in his written comments, which were mailed to the bankers after his cancellation of a speech to a conference they were holding in Switzerland.

Mr Regan said he realized that some Europeans believed the Administration should drop its plans for tax cuts, which might bring a decline in interest rates, but the tight money and tax-cutting policies of the Administration "are complements, not substitutes".

He asserted that tax cuts are necessary to strengthen the private sector and secure strong real economic growth and pointed out that high interest rates result from inflation and expectations of future inflation and that rates can only be brought down by consistently firm monetary policies.

The reasoning behind the Administration's approaches was that "for too long the direction of the American economy has been in the hands of those trained in the Keynesian school of economic analysis. For too long they have been comparatively disdainful of the realities of business and commerce—the real world of economic activity."

In the markets today the rate for Federal funds, the key short-term rate that influences most other rates, held around 19 per cent as traders were nervous in advance of publication of new money-supply numbers.

Adding to this nervousness were the latest remarks by Mr Henry Kaufman, the chief economist at Soloman Brothers, who told his company's clients that after some decline in rates it was quite probable that new record prime rate levels would be established. The speculation and uncertainty is weakening both stock and bullion markets, and Wall Street gold traders are now talking with increasing frequency of a gold price floor of around $380 per ounce.

Collins calls News offer inadequate

By Margareta Pagano

The board of William Collins, the Glasgow publishers, last night described the revised takeover offer from News International as totally inadequate and advised shareholders to take no action.

The increased offer from 200p to 225p for the Collins voting shares tops News's original offer by £1m, valuing Collins at £23.67m.

It comes after Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News, bought 9.5 per cent of the voting shares from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press on Thursday at 225p a share. The deal brings News's voting strength to just over 41 per cent and 5.39 per cent of the "A" non-voting shares.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins chairman, said last night: "Shareholders should know that the shares were sold by Pergamon Press at this particular price in conjunction with the resolution of an unrelated dispute between Mr Rupert Murdoch and Mr Robert Maxwell."

"The Collins board and its financial advisers, Schroder Wagg, consider this revised offer for the ordinary shares to be totally inadequate and they will be writing to shareholders with their detailed reasons." He advised shareholders to take no action.

The terms of News's offer for the ordinary "A" shares remain as set out in the formal document sent to Collins shareholders on June 10.

ITT reshuffle makes 1,000 redundant

By Bill Johnstone

Nearly 1,500 jobs are to go in the electronics and canning industries, it was announced yesterday.

In Brighton, the ITT Creed factory, part of the company's business systems group, will cut 535 jobs in six months from September.

Mr John Freer, managing director of ITT Creed, said: "Changes in the manufacturing technology of electronic products and increased competition following the Post Office liberalization are the major causes for this programme. The general recession conditions have also contributed to the problem."

The Brighton plant has traditionally produced teleprinter equipment. New models are expected to be manufactured there but they require fewer workers.

The ITT Creed plant in Treforest in South Wales will be closed by next spring.

Initially 140 jobs will be lost in September and the remaining 285 at the end of the year.

A further seven jobs will be lost at the repair and overall section of ITT Creed, at Mitcham in Surrey.

The operation at Brighton, ITT says, will become the centre of manufacture, distribution and development of products, providing jobs for the 900 workforce.

"A major new realignment of the company's operations, the addition of some new products and an increased manufacturing volume has been established for 1982 and other new products are under development. Without these actions job losses would have been higher", says ITT.

One of Lincolnshire's largest employers, Lockwoods, of Long Sutton, closed yesterday, putting 600 people out of work. The food canning company went into liquidation a few months ago. The Long Sutton plant is for sale.

£20m canning plant opened

A multi-million pound investment is to be made in British canmaking capacity by American Can (UK). At the official opening of the company's new two-piece can plant at Runcorn, Cheshire, Mr Maurice Glynn, managing director, said the £20m factory was only the first in a new programme of investments and developments in the United Kingdom and Europe.

"As part of this," Mr Glynn said, "I am happy to have this opportunity to announce that the next major phase of this programme will be the modernization and updating of our Grantham plant."

Grantham is one of four factories contributing to the total American can (UK) output of 1,200m containers a year, and manufacturers three-piece cans for the food and petfood markets.

More time for Meriden repayment

By Our Industrial Editor

Further relaxation of terms for the repayment of Government loans by the Meriden motorcycle cooperative was announced yesterday by Mr Norman Tebbit, Industry Minister.

Triumph Motor Cycles (Meriden) is to be allowed more time to repay £1.3m owed to the Export Credits Guarantee Department. The company failed to meet a deadline set by the Government last autumn.

Under the new terms announced by Mr Tebbit, the Government will write off a loan from the Department of Industry and accrued interest now amounting to £5.8m if the company raises the £1.3m by next April.

In a written Parliamentary answer yesterday, the Industry Minister said that the Coventry company's agreement with the ECGD was for the sale of motorcycles that were stockpiled in the United States and Australia. Under the terms agreed last autumn the sales were to be completed by the end of last month and it had been estimated that £1.95m would be raised for the ECGD.

That target, he explained, had not been met, although £1.05m had been paid to the ECGD before the deadline. Several factors had adversely affected the original timetable, he continued. He said the recession had depressed sales in the United States and stimulated price cutting. The weakness of the yen made competition with Japanese manufactures more difficult, he added.

The strength of sterling during most of the period had also affected the return in sterling from American sales.

Dispute over secrecy in gas contracts

By Patricia Tisdall

A row is brewing between chambers of commerce, and gas boards and the Department of Energy about the secrecy under which industrial gas contracts are negotiated. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce is expected to refer the complaints to the Office of Fair Trading for investigation within the next few days.

Member companies complain that because of changes stemming from the Gas Act 1980 they did not know whether they were negotiating good, bad or indifferent terms.

A meeting of 40 major businesses called by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce found several instances where companies who thought they were negotiating good terms were, in fact, paying more than other and often competitive companies.

Under the 1980 Act, medium sized and fairly small companies consuming between 25,000 and 100,000 therms of gas a year now negotiate contracts privately with the gas boards.

Previously private negotiation applied only to very large gas consumers using 100,000 therms or more annually.

Companies complain that the secrecy allows Gas Boards to charge more for new supplies to a consumer even where the supply is to the same premises and for the same industrial use.

They also say that negotiation periods are often short and insufficient notice of increases is given.

In representations made to individual gas boards and to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, the chambers have asked for a published tariff related to volume for industrial users, similar to that used by the electricity boards.

The gas boards' replies vary but the response by Mr A. W. K. Penhaligon, deputy chairman of the North East Gas Board to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce is representative.

Mr Penhaligon says that a simple tariff related to volume "masks the complexity of retailing gas in the industrial market sector".

New deal sought on fibre

By Rupert Morris

Developing nations established a common front yesterday for renegotiating the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) with the European Economic Community and the United States in July.

At a meeting in Hongkong, they condemned the current MFA, which expires at the end of this year, and which places a six per cent annual growth limit on their exports.

The developing nations will demand a tighter definition of "market disruption", under which importing countries claim the right to impose unilateral restrictions. Developing nations say this excuse is used whenever an importer feels that its domestic market is suffering.

The developing nations previously had not been able to present a united front.

In Europe, France is understood to be moving towards a protectionist stance, while the Germans want freer trade.

Largest Belgian steel companies to merge

By Our Industrial Staff

Belgium's two largest steel companies merged yesterday, becoming seventh largest in Europe, sixteenth in the world, with the hope of recovering profitability within a few years. But the financial and labour cost of the union between Liege's Cockerill and Charleroi's Triangle will be high for the Belgian State, banks and steel workers.

The two companies have lost Bel Fr50,000m (£600m) in the past six years. The Belgian State, which has already lent them Bel Fr25,000m and now owns 80 per cent of the interest, will have to pump more money to rescue the new company definitively.

The combined workforce is expected to be reduced by 5,000 to about 20,000 in three years. Unions have not yet agreed on the labour cuts.

Steel experts hope the new company, Cockerill-Sambre, will be better equipped to face international competition. Its production capacity, now at more than 11 million tons, will be cut to about 8 million tons. Actual production was about 7 million tons last year and "nursery" units for small businesses.

Under EEC plans, all public aid to the steel industries must stop by the end of 1985. Less than five years are thus left to Cockerill-Sambre to recover profitability.

☐ Extension of mandatory curbs on production of wire rod—which accounts for about 20 per cent of European finished steel production—has been urged on the EEC Commission (Peter Hill writes).

At a meeting of the European Coal and Steel Community consultative committee in Bruges yesterday members voted overwhelmingly for the Commission to extend its mandatory curbs on production and prices to wire rod.

Barclays funds aid to small businesses

By Our Commercial Editor

Barclays Bank will fund a £5m programme in which Gateshead-based English Industrial Estates, the Government backed builders of advance factories in assisted areas, will provide about 200 "nursery" units for small businesses.

It is EIE's fourth joint venture involving private sector financing since the 1980 Industry Act freed it to do this.

Nursery units are being provided under a £5m scheme involving the Midland Bank while a £5m programme with the Legal and General Assurance Society is providing medium-sized factory and warehouse units. As well, small factories and workshops are being constructed under a £15m financing deal with the National Coal Board Pension Fund.

EIE is discussing with a number of institutions further financing schemes which would add to the £30m already made available from the private sector. Demand for letting among small units had been good in the past year and still appeared strong, Mr Geoffrey Robinson, EIE's chairman, said yesterday.

Beehive Workshops, an EIE subsidiary formed to promote and manage small workshops and factories, will operate the joint venture with Barclays. Mostly units will be let on three-year leases, with rents starting at £25 a week.

Construction of 28 units under the Barclays scheme has started at South Park industrial estate, Scunthorpe, and will be ready by the late summer. Others will be built at Lancaster in Lancashire, Hull on Humberside, Doncaster in Yorkshire, Netherton and Bromborough on Merseyside and Consett in Durham.

COMPROMISE AGREEMENT ON TIN

A resolution establishing the text of a sixth international tin agreement was approved today by delegates of some 50 countries.

The new agreement, to run from July 1 next year, is based on the compromise package put by Mr Peter Lai, executive chairman of the International Tin Council.

The agreement provides for a 20,000 tonnes buffer stock financed by government contributions plus 20,000 tonnes from borrowing. Financing is to be shared equally by producers and consumers and provision is made for export control triggered by 35,000 and 40,000 tonnes buffer levels.

Company to launch new design approach

Turning point for rope makers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Rope-making technology, virtually unchanged for 5,000 years or more, is in the throes of swift change, and Britain's leading yachting ropes maker, Marlow Ropes, of Hailsham, east Sussex, is launching a new design approach.

With man-made fibres now offering as many as 60 million different combinations for yachting rope makers, according to Marlow Ropes the company is setting up an advisory board bringing together specialist skills covering all aspects of boat design.

The board is chaired by David Watts, a director of Hawkins & Tipson, Marlow Ropes' parent company, which makes wire and other ropes for commercial marine use. It includes specialists from companies producing rigging, sailing systems and boats, as well as racing yacht designer Mr Ed Dubois.

One of the problems in yacht design is that it is now possible to produce ropes which are stronger than the masts to which they can apply leverage, explained Mr Tim Bedford, marketing manager of Marlow Ropes.

The company has more than a third of the £1.6m yacht ropes sales market in Britain but it sells more to the replacement market through chandlers than as original equipment to yacht makers.

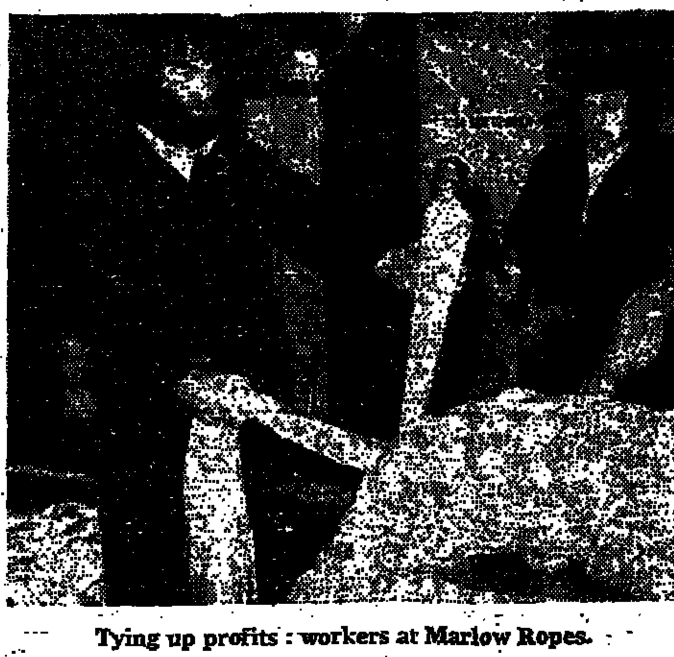
Marlow, which turns out around 12 million metres of yacht ropes a year, has not been as badly hit as the rest of the yacht equipment industry by the recession. Sales, hit badly three months ago, are now reported to be picking up again.

The rope-making world had its first technological shake-up around 1930. Before then there had been virtually no change. By 480 BC, Xerxes was using ropes of up to 42-inch circumference. These ropes and those used in building Egypt's pyramids were of three or nine-strand reverse twist type.

The twist system is the same as used today but the papyrus and flax fibres used by the Egyptians gave way to the soft hemp of Nelson's day and then manila and sisal early this century.

All these involved comparatively short fibres, the strong continuous filaments of silk being too scarce and expensive.

Continuous filament is what man-made fibres have offered at an economic price. Ten different raw materials have emerged since the 1930s, including the early glass fibres (too brittle for yacht use), the stretchy acrylics and lower-stretch polypropylenes of the 1950s, and, in the last decade, fibres with much less stretch.



Tying up profits: workers at Marlow Ropes.

Coke subsidy closes European price gap

By Anne Warden

The Government is to finance a cut in foundry coke prices of £10 a tonne from Monday to help to close the gap between United Kingdom and heavily subsidized European prices.

Britain's dwindling iron-foundry industry has been pressing for prices to be brought down to European levels for two years. The money will come from the extra £300m subsidy to the National Coal Board announced this month.

Two weeks ago, the National Economic Development Council reported that European prices have been on average 30 per cent lower than United Kingdom ones, and in France, coke has been as much as 50 per cent cheaper.

Britain's 550 ironfoundries pay about £103 per tonne for coke. The high cost has proved a last straw to some of them, added to the effects of the recession which has brought a drop in demand, particularly from the main customer for iron castings, the automotive industry. As a result the ferrous foundries have been closing at the rate of one a week.

The industry has given the price cut a cautious welcome. Mr Derek Farrant, Director of the Council for Ironfoundry Associations (CFIA) said yesterday: "It is a step in the right direction. I am glad that at last they have responded. We would have clearly wished that there could have been greater cuts."

He said the industry was not only concerned about the difference between United Kingdom and other prices, but also because this enabled other countries to export cheap coke to United Kingdom ironfoundries.

The effects of the price cut could not be judged immediately because of the fluctuating exchange rate, he added. However the ironfoundries are planning a trade mission to the United States next year to help boost their prospects.

Another group of foundries announced cost-cutting measures involving the loss of about 30 management jobs.

The Duport Group, in the West Midlands, is to merge two companies, Duport Foundries and John Harper and Co. They are to operate as Duport Harper Foundries.

Mr Roger Spencer, the new chief executive, said the "tidying up operation" would be complete by September.

The Occupational Pensions Board's long awaited report on the problems of job changes was published this week. Its recommendations, which are unlikely to be put into effect in the foreseeable future, are feeble. Meanwhile individuals who decide to change jobs face an unenviable financial prospect if they rely on their company pension in retirement. Margaret Drummond and Adrienne Gleeson suggest what job changers can do to help themselves.

Job leavers' dilemma

After three years of hard work, the Occupational Pensions Board has come up with a carefully composed and highly detailed report on the way in which people's company pensions should be protected when they change jobs.

At the moment such "early leavers" are likely to lose out whatever they do. If they opt to transfer the rights they have acquired in their old scheme to the scheme of the new employer, (which cannot be done, anyway, unless both the old and the new employer agree), the chances are that those rights will be transferred at a value much lower than their real worth.

If, however, they opt to leave them where they are, they will probably be frozen—and practically worthless—by the time that the pension payments fall due. And the more often they change jobs the more their pensions will suffer—and the more the pensions of the steadfast employees they leave behind will benefit.

All of which explains why employees in their thirties think twice, and employees in their forties thrice before they make a move.

The OPB's contribution to the solution of this problem consists of a recommendation that preserved pension benefits should be increased "as far as possible in line with the movement in average national earnings". But since average national earnings have of recent years shown a disconcerting tendency to rise by more than 20 per cent, the majority of the board has hedged its bets by suggesting a 5 per cent a year ceiling to any such rise (the minority, more daringly, suggested a ceiling of 8½ per cent).

Paying for this would not break the bank (in fact it would add 1 per cent to wage costs for men, and 2 per cent for women), so the suggestion has been received with sighs of relief all round. And that—notwithstanding the board's pleas for legislation on the subject—is likely to be the end of that.

That is likely to be the end of that because, no matter how much lip service is paid to the idea of redressing present injustices, there is not a strong lobby to push for it. The OPB's proposals are modest, and certainly will not produce a new trial balance between the pension rights of employees who stay and those who go.

Even so, they will cost money, and the employers cannot be expected to spend it—unless pushed—in the interests of employees who are departing for pastures new. As for the trade unions, they are more interested in protecting the interests of members who stay than those who leave. So the only people with a strong interest in forcing through change are the individuals who have suffered and are likely to suffer from the iniquities of the present system.

The only point at which those individuals have real power is the point at which they are negotiating terms for a new job: and this is the time to strike. If you are in this position, do not hold off in the belief that there will be legislation to redress the position in the wake of this report.

What your options might be

If the OPB report is unlikely to lead to speedy changes what is the job leaver to do? Anyone in the fortunate position of being head-hunted by a rival company is in a good position to change jobs with no pension penalty.

A highly paid executive will find it is well worth while spending a little time and money getting advice on the matter. If an employer really wants you he may well be prepared to pay into the new pension fund enough money to meet the shortfall resulting from the move, so that the two-thirds final salary target is intact.

It is even possible to have a contract ensuring that when you leave the second job your pension rights will be generously securied. Although beneficiaries should be treated equally within the pension fund there is nothing to stop the employer delving into his pocket for extra cash for those who are joining.

But for most job changers, the choice is between putting up with a deferred pension or transferring to the new employer's scheme.

Even if you are allowed to transfer you will probably do so on niggardly terms. Actuaries employ one set of calculations to work out the value of benefits leaving pension fund and another to value benefits transferred in. Since actuarial assumptions are conservative, the job changer loses out all round.

A job changer in his or her late fifties or forties—may well want to find out what he is worth in pension terms before making up his or her mind about a new job.

Even if your options boil down to choosing the lesser of two evils—a deferred pension or a poor transfer value—it might still pay you to seek some advice, for there are pitfalls galore for job leavers.

You need to compare, for instance, the benefits available to your wife and children if you should die. If you transfer to a new scheme and have to wait for a period—usually a year—before you can join, it is important that you are still covered for death benefit. If you are divorced and may remarry, it may be worth your while to transfer simply because wife number two is unlikely to qualify for widow's benefits under the terms of your old deferred pension.

Finally, if you cannot persuade your new company to boost your pension under the terms of your contract you might consider making additional voluntary contributions. Although you actually pay them, your employer will have to agree. AVCs can be paid in addition to your existing contributions to make total tax-free payments into the pension fund of up to 15 per cent of salary under Inland Revenue rules. If job changing has left you with poor pension benefits to look forward to on retirement this is one way that you can—at a price—boost your eventual pension.

Where you can get help

Many of the injustices in the *present pension situation can* be traced to the fact that there is no independent outside body *to which the individual can* appeal for advice and help on what can be a highly complicated and technical as well as vitally important subject.

The OPB carries a watching brief for the Government rather than the individual; the Company Pension Information Centre will only discuss the topic in general terms; and none of the usual sources of consumer financial advice—bank manager, solicitor, accountant—are equipped to cope.

One solution would be for the National Association of Pension Funds to organize *some body which could cheaply* and quickly give people advice on their pensions when changing *jobs. Pensions* are a complicated subject and most people would benefit from *help. Seeking it privately can* be expensive.

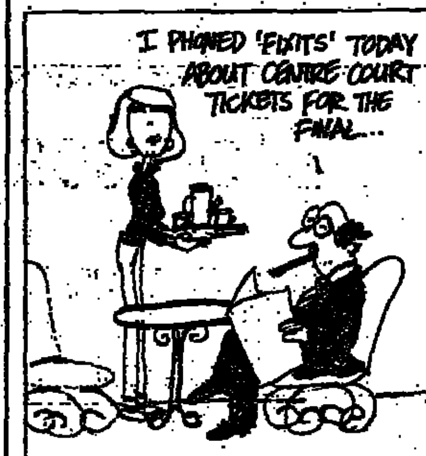
Meanwhile, if you want outside advice on your pension position when you change jobs you should start by approaching the divisional officer of the trade union to which you belong (if any). Since he (or she) is likely to be up to his eyes in the business of members you may have to do a certain amount of nagging, but do not let that deter you.

Very likely your union will have a central research unit with views on pensions, and almost certainly they will have access to outside consultants *who will be able to advise and* possibly fight your case for you if you are the subject of a *glaring injustice. Mind you,* you will be in a much stronger position if your transfer of *jobs does not involve a change* of union.

If you want to approach a pension consultant off your own bat, the Society of Pension Consultants (Ludgate House, Ludgate Circus, London, EC4; telephone 01-353 1688) will be able to supply you with a list of their (carefully vetted) members.

The charges are likely to be between £30 and £50 an hour, which may sound a lot, but if the amount at issue is a pension potentially worth thousands a year, you could bless the day you signed the cheque. But remember: consult them *before* you sign on with your new employer.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH — BY ROSS



Investment trusts

A revealing look at the performance tables

Hallelujah! The Association of Investment Trust Companies has at last bowed to the low and vulgar desire of investors to know, not merely how their own company is doing, but how it is doing relative to everyone else's: and it is going to produce monthly performance figures for the sector. Extracts from the first set, showing the one and the five-year performance of the top five and bottom five performers, in terms of both assets growth (which is a measure of management competence), and share prices (which is a measure of investors' enthusiasm), are shown in the table alongside.

As you can see from the figures, the difference between the best and the worst performers is huge; but even among the worst performers there are very few trusts in which investors would be worse off in real terms (after allowing for reinvested income) over either period. Mind you, that reflects the fact that shares in general, and investment trust shares in particular, have come back into favour over the past 12 months.

The best performers over five years have been the energy related stocks; over one-year it has been the Far Eastern specialists that have done their shareholders most proud.

The figures are not much use as a guide to monthly performance, because the base date changes (so they might reflect performance at the beginning, rather than at the end of the period). And not every trust is covered. For some there is no data available, either because they are approaching their year-end, or because they did not exist in their present form at the start of the period.

But one or two trust managers—notably Martin Currie—have taken a stand of principle against the publication of the statistics. They say they can get the figures out faster themselves, and that it should not be any part of the AITC's function to judge its members by ranking them.

One sees their point, but then it is to shareholders advantage that someone should do it; and while the figures are produced already by stockbrokers who specialize in the business, they are certainly not readily available to the individual shareholders the sector is now trying to encourage to return.

Martin Currie should think again.

Adrienne Gleeson

INVESTMENT TRUSTS PERFORMANCE

TOP FIVE PERFORMERS				BOTTOM FIVE PERFORMERS			
Total return on assets*				**Total return on assets***			
Over 1 year		Over 5 years		Over 1 year		Over 5 years	
Cres Japan	190.3	Atlantic Ass	423.4	Col Secs	124.5	Col Secs	159.2
GT Japan	187.7	Viking Res	365.6	Shires	121.1	Drayt Consol	158.8
All Invest	170.5	Berry	339.2	RIT	119.1	Drayt Prem	154.6
Edin American	168.6	Throgmorton	325.4	F & C Euro	103.8	Scot Euro	111.0
Berry	167.9	Moorgate	303.3	Scot Euro	101.0	F & C Euro	108.6
Total return to shareholders*				**Total return to shareholders***			
Over 1 year		Over 5 years		Over 1 year		Over 5 years	
Cres Japan	204.1	Atl Ass	643.4	RIT	118.5	Drayton Prem	175.8
Drayton F East	203.5	Viking Res	620.3	Oil & Assoc	116.5	Jersey Gen	167.8
Berry	196.2	Nth Brit Can	482.9	Nth Brit Can	113.7	Scottish Euro	152.6
Nthn Sec'	194.8	Berry	457.5	Family	105.6	F & C Euro	151.8
Greenfriar	187.8	Moorgate	440.7	F & C Euro	104.8	Montagu Boston	109.6

* Base 100. Including reinvested income.

School fees

Counting the costs of a private education

Boarding school fees have risen *by a quarter this year*, according to a survey by the Independent Schools Information Service (Isis). *Last year fees rose* by nearly 20 per cent.

Average boarding fees at *senior schools are now* £3,424 a year. The average cost of sending a boy to a senior day school is now £1,423.

If you are thinking of a boarding school education for your new-born infant it is a sobering thought that a 10-year stretch may cost you over £200,000—even on a conservative inflationary estimate. Does the Labour Party even need to huff and puff about private schooling when parents face costs like these?

In fact, boarding school rolls are *falling, but as Isis reports*, the number of children at private schools is still increasing. And *the* school fees specialists are still busy trying to keep them there.

Everyone stresses the importance of forward planning. Decisions on how to educate a child are the most important financial commitment parents ever undertake. But do they really understand the huge amounts involved?

While specialists underline the fiscal benefits of funding school fees from *the word go* they are less keen to highlight the fact that costs can escalate wildly *before* the child fits into his first school uniform.

A typical sales blurb from a *reputable* insurance company pitches for "a 27-year-old father who wishes to provide school fees of £2,000 annually for eight years starting in 10 years time when his child will be aged 11—a total commitment of £16,000".

The £2,000 will indeed be there in 10 years time. The point *is that it will probably* not cover the fees. And the commitment will total a good *deal more than* £16,000 by the time that 10 years schooling is up.

Built-in allowances for inflation are an essential ingredient in school fee plans. C. Howard & Partners operates a standard 10 per cent inflation uplift each year. But even this is far short of recent inflation in fees. *Inflation might not* continue and salaries will rise.

But the real reason for quoting an optimistic figure is that to *base projections on anything* higher would, in the words of the brokers themselves, scare off all the customers.

C. Howard's figures are terrifying enough. Taking boarding *school fees* at £3,600 a year now and projecting costs forward eight years, when the child would start private school—staying there till it was 18 years old—the figures are as follows:

Total costs for 10 years with inflation at 10 per cent compound will be £123,000.

Payments under the plan with an income scheme would be £3,900 for 18 years.

Total costs for 10 years, with inflation at 15 per cent, will be £223,580.

Payments under the same plan would be £7,200 for 18 years.

If the Labour Party ever managed to carry out its financial threats to private schooling, fees could rise by much more than these projections. Value added tax would add something even if the schools could claw it back. Loss of charitable status would affect well endowed *schools with large, tax* free investments. More important, loss of the mandatory 50 *per cent* rate reduction could represent a swingeing increase in costs for city schools. Fund *raising* might be hampered because donations through covenants would not enjoy such generous tax concessions.

Higher fees have already forced some pupils out of the boarding schools. The newcomers in the preparatory schools might not stay the course. Many hard pressed parents are now eyeing the sixth form colleges as an attractive alternative for older children.

Having acquired the work ethic and well enunciated *vowels they* can then go into the state system to finish off their education, before the costs of schooling finish off their parents.

Margaret Drummond

Collecting

Old magazines are in vogue

As the wedding approaches the souvenir industry goes into top gear. If you are planning to *stow away the dozens of* special wedding issues of magazines, newspapers and the like *in the hope that when you* and Lady Diana are old and grey they might be worth *something, forget it.*

That is the advice of Mr Danny Posner, proprietor of the Vintage Magazine Company which is to copies of *Beano, Playboy* and *Vogue* what Stanley Gibbons is to stamps. He thinks that so many will be pouring off the presses in the next few weeks that even years from now the souvenir wedding issues will not have much value.

Mr Posner should know. A self-confessed magazine addict, he has three million of them in his Brewer Street, London, shop which, he says, is the only one of its kind in the country. Since he opened it seven years ago old magazines have *become* popular collectors' items.

Prices can be high. The first *edition of Playboy, for* instance, fetches over £500. So does the 1938 first edition of *Beano*—if you can find one. Other comics, like *Magnet* with early Billy Bunter stories are also keenly sought.

Why are old magazines so popular? And what contemporary publications might be worth keeping?

Mr Posner says magazine collectors are often less interested in making money than in building a collection around a theme. It might be a film star, a cartoonist or writer, a social or historical event or a first edition.

An enthusiast of Kay Neilson's illustrations recently paid £85 for a 1913 edition of the *London Illustrated News* because it carried a specially commissioned Neilson picture.

Before you start turning out the attic in the hopes of stumbling across a fortune, be warned. The condition is very important. If a page or front cover is torn or the edges are scruffy you will not get much for it unless it is rare. Old magazines often have coupons clipped out and this diminishes their value too.

Just because something is old does not mean it is valuable. Nineteenth-century copies *of Punch, for instance,* are far less sought after than copies of the *London Illustrated News* of *the same vintage.* Alternatively, the now defunct 1970s magazine *Nova* is avidly collected. The film fan magazines of the late 1920s are far less valuable than those of the following decade because the later films are better known. With earlier films now being shown on television, however, this is changing.

Music publications are popular. Anything featuring well known names like the Beatles, David Bowie or the Rolling Stones is probably worth holding on to. Entertainers, Mr Posner says, are probably more collectable than anyone else. *Just a programme of an early* Duke Ellington concert may be worth £30 or more. Politicians are definitely not worth collecting, in his experience, although the popularity of old numbers of *Privatte Eye* may be an exception.

Fashion magazines are popular, combining as they do a slice of social history with excellent quality and good illustrations. The 1933 edition of *Harper's Bazaar* with an Erte cover, is on sale in the shop for £22.

Danny Posner began collecting magazines as a hobby 25 years ago when he was work*ing in advertising and became* interested in old advertisements. Since he opened his *shop and provided* a central point to buy and sell old magazines prices have risen as more and more people realized their potential value.

But the prices that an interesting old magazine can fetch still surprises people. One old lady regularly visits the shop *to sell part of her 1940 Sexton Blake library* collection, referring to it as her "pension".

First edition cover of The Beano, July 30, 1938: condition can be as important as scarcity.

Tracy Jeune

Investor's week

Uncertainty governs mood of the market

There is nothing like recession to bring out directors in a rash of euphemisms. Factory closures, staff sackings and losses written off against reserves instead of profits become "restructuring".

The financial community is the same. Recently its luminaries discovered that they do not know where we are going. Interest rates, currencies and stock markets have turned "volatile".

These days stock markets become particularly volatile around 7 pm on Friday evening to the annoyance of those who try to see where we are going for the next week or two by looking back over the past one.

At 7 pm or thereabouts the United States authorities release the week's money supply figures. On these hang the stock market's view of how hard the Americans are squeezing inflation and how high their interest rates will go. The week began with these interest rates easing; shares went up; as the week wore on, experts began worrying about much higher United States rates. Over the week United States monetary policy had the FT 30-share index in thrall; from 541.4 it twitched to 540.9.

Well before the 7 pm deadline I report that some brokers say that (a) United States interest rates will dive below 10 per cent by Christmas and (b) that these same rates will stay high at least until September, when Congress will probably let through some of the President's tax cuts. There is nothing like recession to prompt Congressman into tax-cutting.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, nothing happened to shake our confidence or, if you will, complacency. Annual inflation is down to 11.7 per cent and the fearful who watch a weak pound increasing the cost of imports are pitted against those who see the way commodity prices are falling.

Adult unemployment continues to rise. But it was in the month to mid-June the smallest increase since March, 1980.

The Confederation of British Industry and the Central Statistical Office both agree that the economy has flattened out without picking up; but who expected it to do anything else in the silly season? Who, anyway, in or near the Government, wants the economy to peak before the next election?

At all events leading engineering companies like Vickers, Renold, Powell Duffryn and Baker Perkins had doleful tales to tell this week. Either profits were poor or, as in the case of Vickers, they said outright that business was disappointing.

But Racal and Ferranti both reported good increases in profits and defence shares were going ahead as the week ended on relief that Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, had cut spending *without* hurting.

Chloride, with no profits and dividend and only the promise of more losses asked shareholders for £17.3m. City institutions rallied round.

Associated Communications did its bit to shock, with feature film losses of £26.4m. Down went the shares, only to bounce back on Friday.

Clearly the market is taking one or two shocks a week quite well, but, as I said before, it remains volatile.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
		Rises		
87p	57p	Dunlop	3p to 83p	Bid talk
805p	620p	Electrocomp	18p to 788p	Figs, scrip issue
600p	425p	Ferranti	65p to 580p	Yr's figs, defence relief
419p	284p	Racal	52p to 419p	Yr's figs, defence relief
308p	216p	Unitech	20p to 248p	Electrocomponents figs
		Falls		
43p	25p	Chloride	10p to 25p	Loss, £17.3m rights
256p	206p	Mothercare	22p to 208p	Chairman's caution
170p	116½p	Trusthouse Forte	11p to 142p	Int pfts down
216p	129p	Vickers	12p to 165p	Chairman's caution
154p	117p	Westland	7p to 119p	Outlook nervousness

EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

Terrier that tore a workman's trousers

Some workmen who were busy repairing the bungalow next door annoyed our terrier bitch by throwing sand at her. The next day she dashed under the fence and seized one of them by the leg, tearing his trousers. The victim has demanded that I should provide him with a new pair. This was the first time she has ever shown any disapproval of strangers and she has never even growled at anyone before. If I have to pay for the trousers, can I make a deduction for wear or is he entitled to a new pair? (LF, Plymouth).

Your terrier would be regarded in law as a "non-dangerous" animal—ie, it is presumed harmless unless there is contrary evidence. From this arises the well-known rule of a dog being allowed its "first bite," because until then you would have no reason to suspect your terrier had aggressive characteristics. So, *prima facie*, as it had never bitten anyone before you are not legally liable to compensate the workman.

However, if you *knew* that the presence of strangers was annoying it, you might have been under a duty to keep it under control. Nevertheless, as it appears that the workman provoked it, he would have only himself to blame for the incident. To the extent that a judge finds the workman to blame, he could award part compensation. In any case a deduction would be made for the fact that the trousers were old and worn.

I want to study the deeds of my house, which are held by my mortgagor, the Prudential Assurance Co. They refuse to release the deeds, except as a copy at £12. They are prepared to let me have copies of relevant parts at a lower charge if I tell them the nature of the problem, but this I am reluctant to do. Their share of the house's value is only about 15 per cent; the rest is free of mortgage. Is there any way I can get access to the deeds, short of going to London or paying for a copy? (GHW, Derbyshire).

You could ask the Prudential to send the deeds to their local office in Derby where you can inspect them. For this you should only have to pay a *nominal* fee for their production. (Clearly, they are entitled to retain the title deeds relating to your house until their entire loan has been repaid.).

If the title to your house is registered, you could write to the local land registry for a copy of their register. This will cost only £3. Alternatively, you could ask the solicitors who acted for you when you bought, to send you the relevant documents from their file. You are entitled to have these free of charge and they would probably forward them to you without fee.

I share a house with another person. We have a joint mortgage. We are making monthly repayments which do not even cover the interest so that now we owe more than when we began. Does this matter from a financial point of view, bearing in mind that:

1. we only want somewhere to live and have no dependants whom we need worry about;

2. each of us has made a will in favour of the other, so that the one who lives longer will still have a home;

3. presumably after our deaths the building society will take the house to pay off the debt. The mortgage is for £10,000;

4. our ages are 60 and 46 years. (J C, London, N1.)

Although you do not state the amount by which your instalment payments fall short of the actual interest accruing, one assumes this is fairly small.

Also you do not state your "equity" in the house, that is, what you would have left if you sold it and paid off what you owe, but it must be worth well above the £10,000 mortgage debt.

From a financial point of view, inflation is the one aspect of the economy which runs in your favour. The likelihood is that inflation will continue even though its rate may slacken. If so, the saleable value of your house should increase, provided you keep it in reasonable repair, whereas in real terms your mortgage debt will diminish.

So if you died in 17 years time, you would probably leave more than you think at present. Although you have already made mutual wills, you should each appoint a beneficiary who can inherit in the event of your deaths occurring close together. It would be wise to have new wills drafted by an experienced solicitor who could also advise you generally.

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I was given a breath test by a police officer after a minor collision when my car skidded on a very wet road. It transpired that my blood sample was analysed as containing 102mg of alcohol per 100ml blood. In fact, I had drunk only one whisky, but I had for two weeks been taking a German patent medicine which I had bought abroad for a persistent gastro-intestinal upset. Before going out I decided to settle my stomach with three doses. My doctor has since told me that one dose of this medicine contains 40 per cent alcohol and equals one tot of whisky. If I lost my licence my job would be in jeopardy. Have I any defence to a summons for "driving with alcohol in my blood exceeding the prescribed limit" (B K, Basingstoke).

Section 6 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, is a strict offence. Consequently, there is no answer to the charge if your blood alcohol exceeds the statutory limit of 80 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood. As you were clearly well beyond the prescribed limit, you must plead guilty and the court is normally obliged to disqualify you from driving for a minimum period of 12 months. However, you may be able to establish "special reasons" which would give the court a discretion to disqualify you for a shorter period or not at all. For example, there are a number of cases involving laced drinks where the defendant has proved that he *did* not know he had been drinking alcohol.

In one case the Court of Appeal found special reasons for not disqualifying a driver who had initially been given *Harp Lager* to drink but, unknown to him, was subsequently supplied with Löwenbrau, which was double the strength.

You would have to convince the court, with medical or scientific evidence, that the patent medicine contained alcohol and that your consumption of it explained the excess alcohol in your blood. You should get a letter setting out this from your doctor and send it to the police officer and ask if the police will accept it as evidence. If they will not, the doctor will have to give evidence in person.

The fact that a driver might lose his livelihood if disqualified would not amount to a 'special' reason to permit the court not to disqualify him for this type of offence.

Since retiring from local government service I have run a small shop. My five years lease has now come to an end. But I have continued to pay rent on a quarterly basis as before. I am trying to sell the business but, if I cannot, I would like to give notice to quit. How much notice must I give legally? If I find a buyer for my business must my landlord accept him in my place? Also, how should I set about getting a longer lease which I could then sell? (P C, Wolverhampton).

Although your five-year term has expired your lease is still in law a business tenancy protected by the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, Part II. This means that your tenancy automatically continues until terminated by your landlord in accordance with the Act. So you have two options. If you cannot find a buyer you may terminate your tenancy by giving your landlord at least three months' notice in writing expiring on a quarter day.

On the other hand, if you can find a potential buyer you should serve a notice on your landlord (in the form prescribed by the Act) requesting a new tenancy. This form can be obtained from a law stationer's and, on receiving it, your landlord will have to notify you within two months whether he is agreeable to letting you have a new tenancy. If he is, you may be able to negotiate the rent and other terms with him. The new rent is likely to be higher than under your present lease. You could then sell the new lease, assuming it contains the usual clause permitting assignment.

If you cannot agree with your landlord the terms for your new lease you will have to apply to your local county court for the judge to fix whatever terms he thinks just. Your application will have to be made not earlier than two months and not later than four months after your notice.

At some stage you could sell your interest. It is possible for the buyer to purchase your existing lease (provided it does not prohibit assignment) and the buyer could then take over your application to the court. You should try to sell before the court has fixed the terms and before you have accepted the new lease. Otherwise, should you fail to sell it you could then be saddled with an unwanted lease.

However, it may be that your landlord refuses to grant you a new lease on the ground for example, that he wishes to demolish or reconstruct the premises. In this event it may not be possible to sell your interest. The cost of an application to the court if your landlord disputes your right to a new lease may be too great to make it worthwhile. As you see, the mechanics of the Act are complex and technical and it is *essential* that you should consult a solicitor.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

Round-up

Banks' home loans

Barclays kept the home loan fires burning this week with a new savings and mortgage package calculated to intensify the battle for customers between the clearing banks and the building societies.

The new package is similar to one launched by the Co-op Bank a couple of weeks ago. First time buyers who join in the new savings scheme will be guaranteed a home loan after two years.

The minimum monthly saving is £100. When the two-year period is up the £2,400 that will have accumulated will guarantee a mortgage of £10,000. The size of the promised loan will depend on the amount of savings. Monthly savings of £250, for instance, will secure a mortgage of £25,000. The rate of interest payable on deposits is at present 11 per cent.

The new package has a bonus, too, for those borrowing larger amounts. Previously mortgages over £30,000 were 1 per cent over Barclays present 14 per cent rate. Now all loans between £10,000 and £100,000 will pay 14 per cent. But in future all endowment mortgages will bear an extra 1 per cent.

First time buyers or anyone buying a new property will be able to borrow 90 per cent instead of 80 per cent of the valuation up to a maximum of £40,000.

The Barclays package also includes other fringe benefits such as halving the fixing fee for bridging finance and making the valuation report available for customers.

● Scottish Widows is extending its existing top-up home loan link with Lloyds Bank which provides first mortgages repaid by either a SW endowment insurance or one of their low-cost policies. Loans can cover up to 95 per cent of the purchase price or valuation. The present rate of interest is 14 per cent on loans up to £20,000.

● Yorkshire Bank is introducing a monthly income account next week. It is aimed at retired customers not liable for income tax who require a regular source of extra income without deduction at source. The bank is offering 12 per cent interest on one-year deposits, 12½ per cent for two. The minimum deposit is £1,000.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	103	—	6.4	6.2	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	64	—	1.7	2.7	27.8	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	110	—	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
263	181	W. S. Yeates	252	—	13.1	5.2	4.8	9.7

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Defence plans boost electricals

Equities ended the account on a depressed note yesterday with prices continuing to drift across the board.

The one notable exception was the electrical sector where the announcement of the planned defence expenditure cuts, aimed mainly at the Royal Navy, produced a hectic flurry among electrical and defence issues.

British Aerospace was the main highlight, leaping 12p to 238p, after 240p, following further orders for the Harrier vertical take-off jet. This leaves the share price 88p above its opening offer price when it came to market in February. The news of the defence expenditure programme also lifted Smiths Industries 14p to 375p, Lucas Industries 4p to 206p and Flight Refuelling 8p to 351p. Only Vickers lost ground in the wake of the chairman's gloomy remarks, sliding 4p to 165p.

But with only moderate new-time buying the rest of the market continued to look for encouragement in the face of higher unemployment and other economic pointers.

The FT Index, which opened the day 1.0 higher, eventually closed at its low for the day 3.9 down at 540.9.

With the recent £600m rights issue from BP still soaking up most of the market's available cash, dealers were last night cautious about the prospects for a recovery when the new account opens on Monday.

Government securities also appeared short of inspiration with dealers reporting little support as prices fluctuated within narrow limits. By the close, longs were showing falls of up to £¼ with shorts anything around £⅛ lighter.

Leading industrials displayed a mixed appearance at the close with the sellers winning out overall. ICI fell 6p to 278p, Glaxo 2p to 360p, Distillers 5p to 221p, GKN 6p to 147p, Tube Investments 12p to 152p and Boots 4p to 220p.

In resumed dealings Kitchen & Hume, formerly Aberdeen Investments, opened at 248p before closing 14p up at 262p, while on the bid front Wm Collins dipped 1p to 230p with the 'A' 5p lighter at 150p after revised terms from News International, unchanged at 113p. In addition, B & I Nathan climbed 6p to 34p after terms from Parker Knoll, where the 'A' shares were 1p lower at 127p. Charles Hill of Bristol went up 11p to 125p after revised terms from the consortium bidding for it.

The recent crop of favourable trading statements provided electricals with further support with the defence spending plans coming as an added bonus. Racal jumped another 20p to 419p, Plessey 17p to 339p and Ferranti 55p to 580p, all after figures earlier in the week.

Even Associated Communications managed to rally 6p to 53p after its recent profit setback and no dividend, but profit taking left Electrocomponents 15p cheaper at 788p. Rediffusion climbed 8p to 181p after figures while GEC jumped 32p to 733p, Farnell 13p to 522p, AB Electronic 8p to 116p and Normand Electrical 3p to 32p elsewhere in the sector.

Shares of Lasmo were a weak market yesterday, losing 5p to 554p amid renewed talk of an imminent rights issue in a year when the group is expected to pay its first dividend. Unfortunately, this time the jobbers appear to be taking the rumours seriously after the number of sellers in evidence after hours last night and the lack of new time business.

Oils remained cautiously optimistic despite the denial of further cuts of up to 450,000 barrels a day by Saudi Arabia and the cash being soaked up by the massive BP rights issue. BP itself ended the day 2p lower at 316p, with the new shares down 1p at 46p premium and the *HMG* new 2p lower at 30p premium. Shell held steady at 356p but shortfalls were seen in Ultramar, 2p off at 451p, and Burmah, 1p down at 137p.

Tricentrol encountered some surprising support after publication of its demerger proposals and closed 6p higher at 262p.

On the other hand, among second liners KCA International drifted 14p to 144p after the disappointing response to its offer for sale. Reporting soon, Imperial Continental Gas slid 11p to 170p.

Exxon's admission that the Rundle shale project was unprofitable while oil prices remained at their present depressed levels had an adverse effect on its partners. Central Pacific Mining plunged 17p to 80p and Southern Pacific Petroleum lost 9p to 33p.

Equity turnover on June 25 was £136.389m (17,926 bargains).

Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Plessey, GEC, Racal, KCA Int, Westland, Barlow Rand, Assoc Comm 'A', and British Aerospace.

Traditional options: Dealers reported only moderate support with calls made in Rothman Int on 6½p, Hongkong Telephone on 33p and ICL on 4p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Braid Group (I)	17.9(22.1)	0.22*(0.17*)	3.81*(3.08*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Elliott Group (F)	17.4(20.4)	0.96*(0.65)	4.35*(5.44)	0.25(0.5)	—	0.25(1.0)
Fortnum & Masn (F)	8.42(8.33)	0.11(0.57)	—(—)	19.7(19.7)	15/8	23.2(23.2)
John Hadland (I)	1.75(2.27)	0.06*(0.22)	1.1*(5.7)	0.83(—)	—	—(—)
Kleen-E-Zee (F)	10.8(11.4)	0.19(0.68)	—(—)	4(4)	1/9	5.5(5.5)
F H Lloyd (F)	61.38(64.09)	0.25*(2.37)	2.3(7.0)	0.5(3.5)	—	0.5(4.0)
J F Nash (I)	7.51(8.25)	0.13(0.12)	2.6(1.8)	1.5(3)	18/9	—(6.5)
Redifussion Ltd (F)	248(219)	19.2(17.1)	11.3(8.0)	4.25(4)	3/8	5.5(5.25)
Stonehill (F)	18.5(21.1)	0.61(2.04)	4.1(21.3)	4.5(4.5)	25/9	8.5(8.5)
Whatlings (I)	14.4(11.9)	0.13(0.099)	3.28(1.17)	—(0.9)	—	—(0.9)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss.

Briefly

John Laing: The level of work at home was satisfactory, though somewhat patchy and the order book was strong, Sir Maurice Laing, chairman, told the annual meeting. Overseas, the level of intake was better than the directors had dared hope, including two major orders, one in Oman and the other in Venezuela.

K Shoes: Turnover for the half year to March 31 was £33.6m (£35.5m). Pretax profit was £2.2m (£1.7m) No interim dividend (previous year absorbed £283,000).

Henry Wigfall and Son: Trading conditions remain depressed and margins are still under pressure, although gross margin targets were met during the last year, reports Mr R. W. Morrell, managing director, in his annual report.

Alpine Soft Drinks: In spite of the poor start to the summer, soft drinks sales volume in the current year is very similar to that achieved in the same period last year, states Mr Roland J. Wade, chairman, in his annual report.

Hollas Group has sold its offshoot, Bell Woven Label, to Readson, a Manchester-based textile company. Initial cash price is £475,000 and a further consideration will be payable related to Bell's profits.

Matthew Hall: Sir Rupert Speir, chairman, told the annual meeting that in the first half of the current year, Hall's building engineering services and electrical companies achieved a satisfactory level of order intake.

John Hadland Holdings: Turnover for half-year to April 30, 1981, £1.75m (£2.27m). Pretax loss of £66,000, against pretax profit of £229,000. Interim payment of 0.83p, being one-third of forecast dividend for year.

Fosroc Construction Chemicals, a member of the Foseco Minsep Group, has acquired the Dutch industrial and marine coatings manufacturer HIM Chemie, based at Welsen-Noord, in Holland.

Delta sale: The company has reached agreement in principle to sell its wholly-owned Australian brass rod subsidiary, Extruded Metals, to an Australian company, NKS (Holdings). The consideration, payable in cash on July 15, is A$14.2m (about £8m) plus repayment of loans of A$1.9m over two years, equivalent to about £9.4m compared with net assets of less than £4.5m.

KCA issue sinks in BP's wake

By Catherine Gunn

BP's £600m rights issue was blamed yesterday for turning the £19m spin-off of a quarter of KCA Drilling into a damp squib. Sub-underwriters were left with 35 per cent of the 20m shares offered for sale by the parent company, KCA International, when the offer closed yesterday.

Oil shares have been weak since BP's massive rights issue last week which soaked up most of the institutional cash available to the sector, and though KCA Drilling strictly speaking is an oil services company, the 95p a share flotation has suffered with the sector.

"We are obviously disappointed", a spokesman for KCA's financial adviser, Charterhouse Japhet, said yesterday. "The market decided the price was a bit too high. In retrospect we would have pitched it a bit lower."

The flotation was announced about ten days before rumours of a BP rights issue began to circulate. But even then the 95p price, which valued KCA Drilling at £76m, exceeded its own parent's market capitalization, which yesterday fell back £4m to £51.4m, with an 8p drop in KCA International's shares to 144p.

However, BP's cash call is not entirely to blame for the poor response to the KCA Drilling issue. "The price was pitched in line with the valuation of United States drilling funds, but their prices have fallen heavily since then", Mr Paul Bristol, chairman of KCA International, said yesterday. United States drilling fund shares have fallen about 10 per cent recently.

Now over 100 institutions, who underwrote the KCA Drilling offer for sale, are left with £6.65m worth of the stock.

Parker Knoll buys Nathan

By Our Financial Staff

Parker Knoll is paying £655,000 for lossmaking furniture maker B & I Nathan. The agreed bid is worth 35p cash per share against Nathan's share price of 28p before the announcement. The shares rose to 34p yesterday while Parker Knoll's fell 1p to 127p.

Nathan is still trading at a loss after losses of £741,000 for 1980 but yesterday Parker Knoll's chairman, Mr M H T Jourdan, said he was confident his group's management and the bringing together of the two company's ranges would turn it round in due course.

Nathan makes cabinet furniture and Parker Knoll specializes in upholstery. Mr Jourdan believes eventually the two types of furniture will complement each other for marketing purposes.

At present Parker Knoll's turnover is half textiles and *half furniture but two thirds of* its profits come from textiles. Mr Jourdan believes the acquisition will ultimately correct the balance of the business.

Parker Knoll intends to continue production at Nathan's two factories

Elliott of Peterborough falls to near £1m loss

Portable buildings firm Elliott Group of Peterborough slumped to a £960,000 pretax loss in the year to March 28 compared with a £651,000 profit for the previous year. Turnover fell from £20.4m to £17.4m.

Mr Alexander Houston, the chairman, says the priority during the year was the adjustment of manufacturing and contracting capacity to a lower level of demand. Borrowings also had to be funded via property and asset disposals.

The result was an operating profit from continuing operations of £475,000 and an operating loss from discontinued operations of £499,000. Total borrowings at the year-end came to £3.3m, 59 per cent of shareholders' funds, compared with 77 per cent at the previous year end.

Since then borrowings have been cut further and £1m worth of property disposals are planned.

Added to the operating loss of £24,000 was a £226,000 final charge to cover the Saudi Arabian contracts and an interest charge of £710,000.

The board is recommending a final dividend of 0.36p which represents the total for the year as the interim was passed.

F H Lloyd's steel losses mean token dividend

By Margareta Pagano

A pretax profit of £2.37m was turned into a loss of £254,000 for the year to March at F. H. Lloyd, the West Midlands foundries and engineering group. The engineering side made a profit but this was swamped by losses in the steel division, reflecting last year's accelerating decline in demand and over-capacity in the steel industry.

Sales were depressed at £61.4m against £64m. The group is paying only a token final dividend of 0.71p gross, after passing the interim. This compares with a total last year of 5.71p gross. However, the group's shares yesterday gained 3p to 34p on the news.

Short-time working was introduced last year at all Lloyd's foundries. Three and four day weeks persist, but the division still turned in trading profits of £1.5m, close to the prevous year's £1.6m. Some 400 of the 700 redundancies made came from the foundries, and capacity has been reduced to fit current demand levels. One of the group's oldest rolling mills was closed.

Orders are still patchy, Mr Frank Clymer, deputy chairman, said, and difficult trading is expected again this year. "We are still only running flat." he added.

Although Lloyd's engineering companies all traded profitably, the steel companies were responsible for turning profits to overall losses of £362,000.

More than doubled interest charges at £955,000 took their toll. But the higher year-end level of borrowings at £8.52m, some 33 per cent to shareholders' funds, were planned. They reflect the £5.5m spent last year on the new mini-mill at Wednesbury and the £2m purchase of the Lloyd Dudley mill.

Another £1.5m will go this year to complete the high reduction mill, bringing total costs to some £10m. Phasing in began last September, and full production should start soon. With its distinct cost advantages—in space, horsepower and the cutting of nine production stages—the group is banking on highly efficient returns given competitive trading conditions. The board hopes to replace the existing market share held by imports,

On current trading, Lloyd expects similar results from the foundries, and engineering companies, but reduced losses in the steel division.

J F Nash ahead as engineering profit trebles

J. F. Nash Securities, which demerged its Reliant Water subsidiary in February, produced pretax profits of £136,000 in the six months to March 31. The comparable figure, restated to take account of the Reliant spin-off, was £122,000.

The interim dividend is halved to 2.14p gross.

The packaging division roughly marked time with a contribution of £167,000, while engineering advanced from £5,000 to £16,000. Construction and building materials ran into losses of £46,000 while other operations fell from £28,000 to £17,000.

Consortium may lift bid for Charles Hill

By Our Financial Staff

The consortium of five Bristol businessmen, led by Mr Alastair Milne, last night offered to increase its £1.17m takeover offer for Charles Hill of Bristol, subject to certain conditions.

It is now prepared to increase its offer from 100p a share to 125p. The shares yesterday gained 11p to 125p. The last two days have been rife with rumours of a counterbid from friends of the Charles Hill board.

The revised offer is conditional on the Charles Hill board agreeing irrevocably to recommend the bid. They must also endeavour to ensure that acceptances in excess of 50 per cent are received, and all directors, including Mr P Longbottom, must sign acceptance of all the shares they own.

The offer is not recommended, but Mr Richard Hill, chairman, and his brother Mr John Hill, a director, have given an irrevocable undertaking to accept the offer with their combined 26 per cent holding. The consortium needs 24 per cent to give it control.

Energy Finance and General Trust, the issuing house, and stockbrokers Montagu Loebl Stanley are underwriters. They would also hold a significant stake and have board representation if the bid goes through. The consortium says that it intends to retain a Stock Exchange listing. The bid, if successful, would give Mr Milne, Mr Frank O'Hara and Mr Brian Fulwell a combined holding of about 26 per cent.

'W' Ribbons plans issue

"W" Ribbons Holdings yesterday announced that it intends to raise £730,000 net of expenses by the issue of 785,312 new 10 per cent convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares 1995/1996 of £1 each.

They are to be offered at £1 per share on the basis of one new preference share for seven ordinary shares. The issue is underwritten by Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

Ribbons is making the issue to strengthen its capital base and reduce the level of borrowings. Over the last 18 months trading has been difficult with heavy losses from its German subsidiary, Hansaliv-Grute, now renamed Lolift Verpackungs, and by the effect of the recession on its webbing products in the United Kingdom.

Last year the group disposed of Hansaliv's seat belt division which brought an end to its seat belt business in Germany.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars £863-63.50 a metric ton; three months, £887.50-88.00. Sales, 3,125 tons. Cash cathodes, £850.50-56.00; three months, £878-78.50. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £864.50-65.00; three months, £889.50-90.00. Settlement £865. Sales, 7,700 tons. Cash cathodes, £857-58; three months, £879-80. Settlement, £858. Sales, 100 tons.

TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6425-50 a tonne; three months, £6650-55. Sales, 250 tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6450-55; three months, £6580-85. Settlement, 6455. Sales, 545 tonnes. High grade, cash £6465-70; three months, £6580-85. Settlement, £6470. Sales, five tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.14 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £371.50-72.50 per tonne; three months, £374.50-75.00. Sales, 5,875 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £378-78.50; three months, £378-79. Settlement, £378.50. Sales, 2,250 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £430-31 per tonne; three months, £435.50-36.00. Sales, 11,900 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £432.50-33.00; three months, £437-37.50. Settlement, £433. Sales, 5,275 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £219.30 ($428) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady at the lower levels.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 474.05p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 920); three months, 487.70p (961.40c); six months, 503p (1000.80c); one year, 537.85p (1077.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 476-77p; three months, 490-90.5p. Sales, 64 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 472-73p; three months, 486-86.5p. Settlement, 473p. Sales, 91 lots.

ALUMINIUM was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £602-603 per tonne; three months, £622.50-23.00. Sales, 3,375 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £603-604; three months, £623.50-24.00. Settlement, £604. Sales, 2,750 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,170-80 per tonne; three months, £3,190-95. Sales, 540 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,190-95; three months, £3,210-15. Settlement, £3,195. Sales, 258 tonnes.

RUBBER was quiet (pence for kilo): Aug, 60.10-60.30; Sept, 61.10-61.20; Oct-Dec, 63.20-63.30; Jan-March, 66.10-66.30; April-June 69.10-69.20; July-Sept, 71.90-73.00; Oct-Dec, 74.90-75.00; Jan-March, 78-78.10; April-June, 80.90-81.10. Sales: Six at five tonnes, 354 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot, 59.00-60.26. Cifs: Aug, 61.75; Sept, 62.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 708-714; Sept, 736-737; Nov, 730-731; Jan, 729-731; March, 734-740; May, 734-735; July, 728-740. Sales: 3,298 lots including 16 options.

ARABICA (officials at 16.45): June, 110.00 buyer; Aug, Oct, Dec, Feb, April, June, all 110-120. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton). July, 846-848; Sept, 867-868; Dec, 900-901; March, 927-928; May, 941-943; July, 957-958; Sept, 973-976. Sales: 7,720 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 25), 76.14c; indicator prices (June 26), 5 day average, 74.63c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5 higher at £204; the "whites" price was £7 higher at £229. Futures (£ per tonne).—Aug, 201-201.35; Oct, 203.80-203.90; Jan, 204.10-204.50; March, 207.75-207.90; May, 209-209.75; Aug, 210.25-211.50; Oct, 211.60-212.50. Sales: 3,851 lots. Slightly easier. ISA prices (June 25): daily, 15.77c; 15-day average, 16.30c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet.—Aug, 122.90-123.30; Oct, 127-127.30; Dec, 132.40-133.70; Feb, 135.60-136.30; April, 136.50-138.00; June, 138-140; Aug, 138.50-142. Sales: 95 lots.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Aug, 388-405; Oct, 389-392; Dec, 391-394; Jan, 392-398; March, 400-405; May, 408-412; Aug, 420-424; Oct, 424-427; Dec, 425-427. Sales: 66 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: July, £105.50; Aug, £105.35 trans-shipment east coast. United States hard winter 13½ per cent: July, £108.95; Aug, £110.05 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £104 seller east coast; Oct, £105.50 paid south east coast.

MAIZE.—United States/French July, £127.25 trans-shipment east coast. South African white unquoted. South African yellow: July-Aug, £88.75.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug, £96.50 seller south coast; Sept, £98 seller east coast. All cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was easier: Sept, £94.95; Nov, £98.85; Jan, £102.75; March, £106.05; May, £109.40. Sales: 145 lots. WHEAT was easier: July, £112; Sept, £113.50; Nov, £104.20; Jan, £108.10; March, £111.60; May, £115.30. Sales: 197 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	OTHER MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	FEED BARLEY
Eastern	—	£112	£102
E Mids	—	—	—
N East	—	—	£103.80
Scotland	—	—	£101.30

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 26: GB cattle, 91.91p per kg lw (−2.42); UK sheep 158.60p per kg est dcw (−13.10); GB pigs 75.46p per kg lw (−2.51). ENGLAND AND WALES: cattle nos up 13.7 per cent, ave price 91.80p (−2.26); sheep nos up 6.6 per cent, ave price 158.06p (−12.42); pig nos down 10.2 per cent, ave price 75.46p (−2.51). SCOTLAND: cattle nos up 2.5 per cent, ave price 92.39p (−3.00); sheep nos up 12.2 per cent, ave price 151.50p (−15.44).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—June, 275-90; July, 286.50-85.75; Aug, 286-86.25; Sept, 288.25-88.50; Oct, 291.25-91.75; Nov, 296.25-96.75; Dec, 301-01.50; Jan, 304.50-05.50; Feb, 307.50-10.00. Sales: 754 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £60.60; Feb, £69.80; April, £76.90. Sales: 158 lots of 40 tonnes each.

ICO may agree to export quota cut next week

The International Coffee Organization (ICO) executive board will probably agree to cut fourth quarter 1980-81 (July-September) coffee export quotas by 1.4m bags to 10.7m bags when it meets here from June 30 to July 3, permanent ICO producer and consumer delegates said in London.

The board will also start to prepare the ground for negotiations by the full council of 1981-82 (October-September) quotas, in accordance with the council's instructions when it met in April.

A further cut in 1980-81 quotas was not provided for when the council drew them up last October, the delegates noted.

Earlier this month, however, the board held back fourth quarter quota stamps, which are needed to validate exports under quota, equating to 1.4m bags, in case it decided on a further cut.

A third cut in quotas occurred automatically on June 4 when the ICO 20-day average price fell below 115 cents per lb but since then the average has dropped to around 100 cents.

Discount market

The discount houses and clearing banks had a balance of credit supply and demand. Consequently, Bank of England intervention was not required.

Rates for overnight secured call loans closed at 11¾-12 per cent, up from 10½ per cent at the opening. The only favourable factor was Government disbursements in excess of revenue, transfers by a moderate amount.

Foreign exchange report

Erratic trading in sterling was dictated by dollar trends on moderately active foreign exchange markets. At the close the pound showed a fall of 35 pts at $1.9515 compared with $1.9550 overnight but was well above a $1.9365 level plumbed earlier on. With early pressure on sterling from Switzerland there was some support by the Bank of England for the pound whose trade weighted index at noon dipped to 94.4 from 94.7 at Thursday's close.

The dollar encountered profit-taking when New York opened, the pound in common with other major currencies rallied near the close.

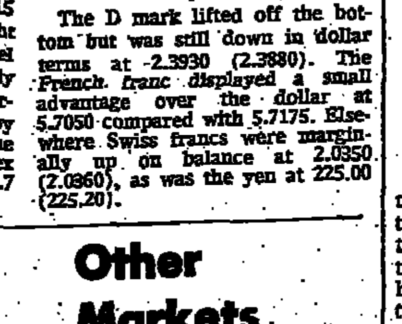
The D mark lifted off the bottom but was still down in dollar terms at 2.3930 (2.3880). The French franc displayed a small advantage over the dollar at 5.7050 compared with 5.7175. Elsewhere Swiss francs were marginally up on balance at 2.0350 (2.0360), as was the yen at 225.00 (225.20).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 26	Market rates (close) June 26	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9330-9530	$1.9510-9520	1.25-1.35c disc	2.90-3.00c disc
Montreal	$2.3260-3475	$2.3450-3460	1.55-1.65c disc	3.95-4.10c disc
Amsterdam	5.19½-20½fl	5.16½-17½fl	¼c prem-¼c disc	1¼-¾c prem
Brussels	76.10-40f	76.20-30f	20-30c disc	68-78c disc
Copenhagen	14.57-64k	14.61-63k	735-840ore disc	1960-2140ore disc
Dublin	1.2735-2870p	1.2750-2865p	30-45p disc	90-110p disc
Frankfurt	4.63½-67½m	4.65½-66½m	½ prem-⅛pf disc	¼ prem-¼pf disc
Lisbon	122.20-124.00e	123.50-80e	85-150c disc	190-355c disc
Madrid	182.40-186.20p	182.40-70p	130-160c disc	335-375c disc
Milan	2317-28lr	2325-27lr	20-31lr disc	81-84lr disc
Oslo	11.65-73k	11.71-72k	60-180ore disc	190-335ore disc
Paris	11.08½-14½f	11.13-14f	12-13c disc	28-29½c disc
Stockholm	9.87-92k	9.89-91k	345-420ore disc	745-880ore disc
Tokyo	435-42y	438-39y	180-145y prem	505-460y prem
Vienna	32.75-33.00sch	32.82-87sch	1-5gro disc	par-10gro disc
Zurich	3.94-98f	3.95-96f	⅝-⅛c prem	2-1½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.2 to 94.5.

Other Markets



Australia	1.6875-1.7025
Bahrein	0.730-0.733
Finland	8.6325-8.6725
Greece	112.85-114.85
Hongkong	10.7530-10.7930
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5450-0.5480
Malaysia	4.5080-4.5380
Mexico	46.65-48.15
New Zealand	2.2655-2.2855
Saudi Arabia	6.6125-6.6425
Singapore	4.1370-4.1870
South Africa	1.7020-1.7170

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	94.5	−29.9
US dollar	108.8	+2.4
Canadian dollar	87.8	−17.3
Schilling	110.9	+20.5
Belgian franc	105.0	+8.9
Danish kroner	86.0	−12.0
Deutsche mark	116.9	+38.6
Swiss franc	136.9	+66.4
Guilder	106.4	+14.3
French franc	82.4	−12.0
Lira	57.3	−56.0
Yen	142.9	+37.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5285-1.5295
† Canada	1.2020-1.2023
Netherlands	2.6600-2.6650
Belgium	39.05-39.10
Denmark	7.4825-7.4925
West Germany	2.3820-2.3840
Portugal	63.30-63.50
Spain	95.45-95.55
Italy	1189-1191
Norway	6.0025-6.0125
France	5.7000-5.7100
Sweden	5.0720-5.0820
Japan	224.50-224.80
Austria	16.82-16.85
Switzerland	2.0210-2.0240

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8317-0.8320

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3718	+1.41	+1.55	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.92123	+0.03	+0.17	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52341	−0.85	−0.71	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.04670	+0.86	+1.00	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80443	−0.31	−0.17	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691989	+1.01	+1.15	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1259.60	−0.26	−0.12	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18¾-19; one month, 19⅛-19⅝; three months, 18⅛-18⅝; six months, 17½-17¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $443.75 (an ounce); pm, $442.00 close, $442.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $458-459 (£234-235.00).
Sovereigns (new): $111.50-112.25 (£57.00-57.50).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 11¾ Low 10½
Week Fixed: 11⅛-11

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	2 months	11¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11²²⁄₃₂-11¾	3 months	12½
3 months	12¹⁄₃₂-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	4 months	12⅝
4 months	12⅛-12	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12³⁄₃₂-11³¹⁄₃₂		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	12⅝-12½	7 months	13-12¾
2 months	12⅝-12⅜	8 months	13-12¾
3 months	12⅝-12⅜	9 months	13¼-13
4 months	12⅝-12⅜	10 months	13¼-13
5 months	12⅞-12⅝	11 months	13¼-13
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	13⅜-13⅛

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11⅞-11¾	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12½-12⅜	12 months	13¼-13

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11⅝-11½	3 months	12½
7 days	11⅝-11⅜	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	11¾	1 year	13⅛-13¾

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 11-10¾ Close 13

1 week	11⅝-11⅛	6 months	13-12⅞
1 month	12-11¹³⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅛-13
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	13¼-13⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅛ 6 months 13½
Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£387m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£97.03	received	14%
Last week	£97.01	received	15%
Average rate	11.8780%	Last week	11.9852%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

Wall Street

Takeovers brighten dull week

New York, June 26.—Only the takeover activity gave point to the action on Wall Street this week. Were it not for the flurries in shares which had received bids, were about to, or simply looked as if they ought to, then it would have been a gloomy week. As it was, the excitement failed to ignite the market as a whole.

Tuesday saw the only powerful rally when the market jumped 12 points, its largest rise in a fortnight.

The spur was a sharp decline in the Federal Funds rates, one of those technical market indicators which are supposed to presage falling interest rates generally, and which was sufficiently bullish to outweigh a disappointing report on the inflation front.

The other trading sessions were all relatively quiet, distinguished by a steady waning of enthusiasm and the slow crumbling of prices across the board.

Friday was typical—the quietest day's trading for six weeks and another small 3.9 point loss. Over the five days the market, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial Index, settled at 992.87.

Investors energies were sapped by the continued uncertainty over the interest outlook. In theory they believe rates are on the way down but they have seen too many false starts now to believe the decline is truly under way until they see it sustained for more than a few days.

Adding to their troubles one of Wall Street's most prescient gnomes, Salomon Brothers Henry Kauffman, forecast that after a brief decline, rates would "certainly" rise again to new record highs.

Kauffman's gloom on this score is well known, but it troubled investors to see his conclusions echoed by another leading authority, Alan Lerner of Bankers Trust, who said that under current monetary policy any recovery in economic activity could only force rates higher.

Conoco, the country's ninth largest oil company was the centre of activity on the takeover pitch.

On Monday it revealed that it had had talks with Seagrams the Canadian distilling giant, but was now trying to arrange a friendly merger with an American company.

City Services (which eventually turned out to be the company), Diamond Shamrock, Du Pont and even Monsanto all enjoyed a flurry of attention, but in the event all were disappointed when Seagram came back with a massive $2.4 billion tender for 40 per cent of Conoco, and effectively killed any hopes the oil company had of an orderly merger.

Conoco's shareholders benefited from the fun though, as indeed did Seagram's.

Both were among the most active stocks traded on Friday, the surge in both being the more marked for taking place against a backdrop of generally falling prices.

Analysts say what is now needed to shake the market out of its rut is real progress on the President's tax cutting package which has been bogged down in Congress for weeks.

Meanwhile they see a slow but steady switch away from defensive stocks

	June 26	June 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Defence stocks in demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Monday. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS						
99 15/16	91	Exch 9½% 1981	99¾	..	9.529	11.847
98 23/32	85½	Exch 3% 1981	98 23/32	+1/16	3.031	9.859
100 15/16	93 5/16	Exch 12¾% 1981	100¼	..	12.734	12.158
98½	88	Treas 8½% 1980-82	98¼	• ..	8.662	12.089
95⅛	81⅞	Treas 3% 1982	94⅞	..	3.162	11.508
102¾	90½	Treas 14% 1982	101⅛	..	13.844	12.235
96¾	85⅝	Treas 8¼% 1982	96 5/16	•-1/16	8.566	12.190
96	85¾	Exch 9¼% 1982	95 11/16	-1/16	9.667	13.066
95⅛	84½	Exch 8¾% 1983	94 13/16	•-1/16	9.217	12.474
89⅛	76½	Exch 3% 1983	88¾	..	3.381	10.573
99 7/16	85¾	Treas. 12% 1983	97⅝	-1/16	12.292	13.565
94⅛	84⅛	Treas 9¼% 1983	93¾	•-1/16	9.867	12.812
102⅞	94¼	Exch 13½% 1983	99¾	-1/16	13.533	13.596
94 1/16	84⅛	Exch 10% 1983	93⅛	-1/16	10.738	13.365
87½	76⅛	Fund 5½% 1982-84	86⅛	•+⅛	6.380	11.682
97 3/16	86⅞	Exch 11¼% 1984	94 9/16	-1/16	11.897	13.782
104 9/16	94½	Exch 14% 1984	100⅛	-1/16	13.948	13.822
80⅝	68¼	Exch 3% 1984	80½	..	3.727	10.820
98⅝	88	Treas 12% 1984	95½	-1/16	12.565	13.729
109¼	97⅝	Treas 15% 1985	103⅛	-1/16	14.546	13.877
98½	93⅛	Exch Cv 12% 1985	94 7/16	-1/16	12.706	13.919
75¾	68 13/16	Treas 3% 1985	75½	..	3.974	10.965
96 3/16	91½	Treas 11½% 1985	93½	-1/16	12.298	13.990
103¼	89½	Exch 12¼% 1985	94 7/16	-1/16	12.972	13.968
97⅜	91	Exch 11¾% 1986	92⅜	-1/16	12.721	14.028
69 13/16	68¾	Treas 3% 1986	69¼	+1/16	4.332	11.350
97⅞	91¼	Treas 12% 1986	93 3/16	-⅛	12.879	13.946
MEDIUMS						
89¾	78⅞	Treas 8½% 1984-86	85¾	•-⅛	10.110	12.894
105¾	90⅝	Exch 13¾% 1987	96½	•-⅛	13.651	14.021
81⅜	70¾	Fund 6½% 1985-87	77½	-⅛	8.538	12.343
99⅝	90⅝	Treas 12% 1987	91⅛	-⅛	13.319	14.407
83	71⅞	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	76¾	•-⅛	10.079	13.092
65¾	54⅞	Trans 3% 1978-88	60⅞	•-¼	4.928	11.189
98	82⅝	Treas 11½% 1989	88½	-⅛	13.594	14.841
68¼	57⅞	Treas 5% 1986-89	63½	-⅛	7.998	12.338
104⅛	89⅛	Treas 13% 1990	91¼	•-⅛	14.142	14.682
95⅞	88¼	Exch 12½% 1990	90	-⅛	14.250	15.046
82	69½	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	74¾	-⅛	11.073	13.177
96¼	81⅜	Treas 11¾% 1991	83⅝	•-⅛	13.976	14.927
68	57½	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	62⅝	-⅛	9.355	12.753
92¾	77⅞	Exch 11% 1991	81½	-⅛	13.814	14.914
102⅛	86⅝	Treas 12¾% 1992	88¼	•-⅛	14.300	14.808
86⅝	74⅞	Treas 10% 1992	75⅞	-⅛	13.254	14.613
100½	84⅛	Exch 12¼% 1992	85¾	-⅛	14.381	15.026
104¼	93⅛	Exch 13½% 1992	94⅛	-⅛	14.782	15.105
100⅜	84⅞	Treas 12½% 1993	86⅝	•-⅛	14.328	14.797
66¾	54⅛	Fund 6% 1993	60¼	-¼	10.247	13.784
107⅝	92⅝	Treas 13¾% 1993	94⅜	-⅛	14.770	14.974
115	96½	Treas 14½% 1994	101½	-⅛	14.972	15.042
104⅛	91¼	Exch 13½% 1994	93⅝	-⅛	14.910	15.064
100⅜	85½	Exch 12½% 1994	90⅝	-⅛	14.512	14.939
81¼	69½	Treas 9% 1994	71⅞	-⅛	12.740	13.872
102¾	81⅛	Treas 12% 1995	82⅞	•-⅛	14.318	14.793
51½	42¾	Gas 3% 1990-95	46⅞	..	6.463	10.376
86⅝	72⅝	Exch 10¼% 1995	74	•-⅛	13.720	14.515
100	81⅜	Treas 12¾% 1995	89½	-⅛	14.482	14.764
109¼	92⅞	Treas 14% 1996	93¾	•-⅛	14.855	14.978
81⅜	67⅝	Treas 9% 1992-96	71⅞	-⅛	12.981	13.947
118¼	99⅝	Treas 15¼% 1996	103⅛	-⅛	15.118	15.084
106	89⅛	Exch 13¼% 1996	92¾	-⅛	14.524	14.704
LONGS						
100⅜	96	Treas IL 2% 1996	98⅞	-⅛	2.041	2.153
50¼	41¼	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	47	..	6.480	9.387
105⅛	88⅝	Treas 13¼% 1997	90½	•-⅛	14.549	14.724
87⅞	74⅛	Exch 10½% 1997	79¼	..	13.878	14.468
80¼	65⅞	Treas 8¾% 1997	70⅞	-⅛	12.949	13.797
66½	54⅝	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	58½	-⅛	11.746	13.039
121¾	101	Treas 15½% 1998	108⅝	-⅛	15.101	15.046
98½	82⅞	Exch 12% 1998	84½	-⅛	14.474	14.738
83¼	68⅛	Treas 9½% 1999	71	•-⅛	13.289	13.865
101½	82⅞	Exch 12¼% 1999	87½	-⅛	14.513	14.728
88¼	75	Treas 10½% 1999	76⅛	-⅛	13.948	14.362
104	87½	Treas 13% 2000	88⅝	•-⅛	14.563	14.686
110⅝	94¼	Treas 14% 1998-01	96⅜	-⅛	14.830	14.867
98⅜	80¾	Exch 12% 1999-02	82⅞	•-⅛	14.374	14.549
108⅞	91	Treas 13¾% 2000-03	92½	•-⅛	14.681	14.736
97¼	78¾	Treas 11½% 2001-04	83¾	-⅛	14.257	14.390
42½	34⅛	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36½	•-⅛	9.544	11.239
101⅞	86	Treas 12½% 2003-05	87⅞	-⅛	14.426	14.489
73	59¼	Treas 8% 2002-06	64	-⅛	12.862	13.183
96⅞	79¾	Treas 11¾% 2003-07	81⅛	•-⅛	14.249	14.338
108¾	94½	Treas 13½% 2004-08	96¾	-⅛	14.540	14.549
53⅝	43	Treas 5½% 2008-12	47⅛	-⅛	12.022	12.366
70¼	57⅛	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	59¾	•-⅛	12.833	12.959
101¼	84½	Exch 12% 2013-17	87	-⅛	13.867	13.878
35	28⅞	Consols 4%	30	• ..	13.160	..
34⅛	28¼	War Ln 3½%	28⅝	..	12.223	..
38	32½	Conv 3½%	34⅝	..	10.317	..
26	21½	Treas 3%	22⅞	..	13.359	..
22⅞	19	Consols 2½%	19¼	• ..	12.775	..
21⅞	17¼	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	19¼	..	13.307	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
95⅞	81½	Aust 5½% 81-82	95⅞	..	5.810	13.250
87½	76	Aust 6% 81-83	84⅞	..	7.112	13.824
100 11/16	87½	Aust 7% 79-81	100 11/16	..	7.102	15.633
87¼	72⅝	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	83⅞	..	6.865	15.732
52	44	Hungary 4½% 1924	44	..	..	..
90¼	79¼	Ireland 7½% 81-83	85¾	• ..	..	..
230	175	Japan Ass 4% 1910	190	..	..	..
79	59	Japan 6% 83-88	66	..	..	..
96	80	Kenya 5% 78-82	96	..	5.304	14.903
95½	81¼	Malaya 7½% 78-82	95½	..	8.078	14.889
67¾	58	N Z 7¼% 88-92	61¼	..	11.804	14.341
82¾	72¼	N Z 7½% 83-86	76¼	..	9.855	14.933
150	147⅝	Peru 6% Ass	150	..	..	..
99½	87½	S Africa 9½% 79-81	98⅞	..	..	..
162	95	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	133	..	..	..
93	53	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	90	..	..	..
40	34	Spanish 4%	40	..	..	..
96⅛	83⅛	Tang 5½% 78-82	96⅛	..	6.095	14.983
94	89⅛	Uruguay 3½%	94	..	..	..
395	365	Zimbabwe Ann 81-88	370	..	..	22.536

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
24	20	L C C 3% 1920	21⅛	..	14.111	..
86⅝	73¼	L C C 5% 80-83	86⅝	..	5.786	13.912
98¼	82¾	L C C 5½% 77-81	98¼	..	5.595	13.287
83½	70¾	L C C 5½% 82-84	79⅝	• ..	6.898	13.842
71½	60½	L C C 5½% 85-87	65½	..	8.414	14.363
71¼	60½	L C C 6¾% 88-90	63¾	• ..	10.544	13.851
66½	56¾	G L C 6¾% 90-92	60½	..	11.602	14.628
96	81¼	G L C 9½% 80-82	94⅞	..	10.005	13.885
100⅛	89	G L C 12½% 1982	99⅛	..	12.598	13.513
99	85⅞	G L C 12½% 1983	97¼	..	12.841	14.048
93⅝	81½	C of L 6½% 80-82	93⅝	• ..	6.965	13.472
85	71⅝	Ag Mt 7¼% 81-84	82½	..	9.389	14.780
69¾	58	Ag Mt 7¼% 91-93	62⅞	..	12.767	14.803
68	55½	Ag Mt 6¾% 85-90	62	..	11.015	14.654
97½	83⅞	Croydon 6¾% 78-81	97½	..	6.920	13.236
95¼	83¾	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	94⅞	..	9.794	13.900
30	24⅞	Met Water B 34-03	26½	..	11.735	13.991
84½	70	N I 7% 82-84	82	..	8.531	14.875
88¾	75½	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	86	..	7.542	16.314
77½	67⅞	Swark 6¾% 83-86	71⅛	..	9.512	14.774

DOLLAR STOCKS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
15 3/16	7 13/16	Brascan	£15 3/16	..	59.6g	3.9	29.4
20⅝	6¼	BP Canada	£20⅝	+⅛	..	..	..
20⅜	13¾	Can Pac Ord	£19½	-⅛	78.9	4.0	6.3
13⅝	8¾	El Paso	£11 5/16	+3/16	41.7	3.7	21.2
19 9/16	15 1/16	Exxon Corp	£18	s +⅛	..	..	..
29¾	10⅝	Fluor	£18½	• +⅛	34.6	1.9	15.5
27⅞	14 7/16	Hollinger	£18 1/16	+⅛	..	..	..
16 7/16	7¾	Hud Bay Oil	£15 7/16	-1	28.9	1.9	29.0
790	322	Husky Oil	717	+10	..	..	..
14½	7 23/32	INCO	£10½	-⅛	30.6	2.9	8.9
10	4⅞	IU Int	£8 5/32	..	4.7	0.6	2.7
12¾	8	Kaiser Alum	£12¾	+3/16	58.4	4.8	4.5
490	135	Massey-Ferg	150	-5	..	..	..
854	450	Norton Simon	792	-8	45.1	0.1	..
39 9/16	22⅝	Pan Canadian	£39 9/16	+5/16	..	..	..
257	148	Steep Rock	207	+5	..	..	..
11⅞	7 13/16	Trans Can P	£10 11/16	+¼	..	..	..
19¼	9⅞	US Steel	£15¼	-⅛	..	..	..
15⅞	5 11/16	Zapata Corp	£13¾	+¼	16.6	1.3	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
284	184	Alexs. Discount	254	..	24.3	9.6	10.6
428	293	Allen H & Ross	338	..	35.7	10.6	12.8
121	94	Allied Irish	105	..	8.7	8.3	4.9
21¾	13	Ansbacher H	21¾	+¼	0.2	1.0	32.0
332	184	Arb-Latham	325	-7	17.1	5.3	15.5
321	162⅞	ANZ Grp	313	-8	15.2	4.9	10.2
14 9/16	9 5/16	Bank America	£13⅜	-⅛	70.1	5.2	6.8
358	263	Bk of Ireland	298	..	12.5	4.2	5.6
5½	3	Bk Leumi Israel	3½	..	0.1	1.7	17.5
250	100	Bk Leumi UK	250	..	14.5	5.8	14.6
411	238½	Bk of Scotland	411	..	25.0	6.1	3.4
485	327½	Barclays Bank	420	-3	26.4	6.3	3.4
485	374	Brown Shipley	485	..	18.6	3.8	17.7
407	262	Cater Ryder	344	..	33.0	9.6	..
105	61	Charterhse Grp	85	..	6.4	7.6	9.6
29¾	15⅞	Chase Man	£28⅞	+1½	129	4.5	7.9
15	5 9/16	Citicorp	£13⅞	-⅛	69.3	5.0	7.7
73½	32¾	Clive Discount	39	+1	2.1	5.5	7.5
390	119	Com Bk of Syd	383	h +5	10.8	2.8	10.0
46⅝	26	Commerzbank	£30	..	37.0	1.2	39.6
26¼	15	Cp Fn Paris	£15½	..	223	14.4	6.3
21	12	CC De France	£12	..	149	12.4	10.8
450	303	Dunbar Grp	445	+20	8.9	2.0	16.2
35½	9	First Nat Fin	33½	+¼	..	..	5.2
325	192	Gerrard & Nat	278	..	20.0	7.2	7.2
291	157	Gillett Bros	252	+3	25.3	10.0	12.1
200	113	Grindlays Hldgs	196	..	5.9	3.0	8.8
149	87	Guinness Peat	108	-1	10.0	9.3	7.9
95½	29½	Hambros £10	£89½	..	321	3.6	..
940	279	Do Ord	900	..	32.1	3.6	12.5
167	73	Hill Samuel	167	+3	10.0	6.0	9.6
166	83	Hong K & Shang	155	+1	5.2	3.3	19.8
88	54	Jessel Toynbee	76	..	7.1	9.4	..
268	123	Joseph L.	258	..	14.9	5.8	11.1
104	60	King & Shaxson	96	..	8.2	8.6	9.9
284	118	Kleinwort Ben	264	+4	12.9	4.9	7.5
393	278	Lloyds Bank	380	-3	24.4	6.4	2.8
286	146	Mercury Secs	283	-3	9.3	3.3	10.4
385	303	Midland	320	-3	30.7	9.6	3.4
93½	38¼	Minster Assets	77½	..	5.7	7.4	10.4
230	114	Nat of Aust	159	+2	11.1	7.0	6.3
430	306	Nat W'minster	380	-3	30.0	7.9	2.8
70	45	Ottoman	£48½	..	375	7.7	9.3
141	38½	Rea Bros	128	..	2.4	1.9	26.6
12¾	7¼	Royal of Can	£11⅜	-⅛	54.3	4.7	6.9
190	75	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	187	-1	7.0	3.7	6.9
415	196½	Schroders	405	-2	15.0	3.7	3.1
280	195	Seccombe Mar	245	..	25.7	10.5	10.1
204	96	Smith St Aubyn	178	..	15.0	8.4	..
712	467	Standard Chart	647	-5	46.4	7.2	6.1
543	343	Union Discount	463	+5	32.9	7.1	13.8
112	63	Wintrust	111	..	4.3	3.9	12.0

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
89	62½	Allied	73	-1	7.1	9.8	7.7
252	188	Bass	242	-2	12.6	5.2	9.8
144	101½	Bell A.	136	..	6.0	4.4	6.6
165	68	Boddingtons	162	-1	4.3	2.6	19.0
184	50	Brown M.	182	-2	8.3	4.5	12.2
225	142	Bulmer HP Hldgs	224	-1	12.2	5.4	10.0
87	56	C of Ldn Dfd	79	..	6.3b	8.0	17.8
283	198	Devenish	278	..	10.7	3.9	12.4
236	179	Distillers	221	-5	15.4	7.0	5.9
165	79	Greenall	161	-3	4.7	2.9	15.7
272	166	Greene King	268	-2	8.0	3.0	14.8
96½	62	Guinness	62	• -1	7.0	11.3	4.9
370	218	Hardys & H'sons	363	-2	16.7	4.6	14.8
151	85	Highland	90	-2	3.7	4.1	31.5
240	156	Invergordon	187	..	5.7	3.1	9.1
86	50	Irish Distillers	55	..	3.6	6.5	5.3
79	53	Marston	71	-2	2.3	3.3	11.0
70½	51½	Scot & Newcastle	66	-½	6.3	9.5	6.5
27⅞	15½	Seagram	£27¼	-⅛	49.6	1.8	17.8
192	107	SA Breweries	164	-4	15.5	9.4	5.2
213	76	Tomatin	76	..	0.1	0.2	..
184	130	Vaux	156	-4	10.2	6.5	8.0
192	123	Whitbread 'A'	187	-1	9.6	5.1	8.2
192	127	Do B	189	..	9.6	5.1	8.3
122	70½	Whitbread Inv	120	..	6.1	5.1	27.3
252	193	Wolverhampton	248	-2	7.4	3.0	14.3

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	32
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£96⅛
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	86
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£96⅝
Intasun 10p Ord	75-3
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102¾
Leeds (City of) 13¼% Red 2006 (£97⅛)	£89¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91¾
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	102
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£96)	£95¾
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	115-2

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (390‡)	Sep 4	36 prem-1
BP (275‡)	..	46 prem-3
Do HMG (280‡)	..	600-5
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	30½
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	18 prem-2
Crouch D (165‡)	July 20	30 prem-1
English Association (375‡)	..	47 prem-2½
European Ferries (30‡)	July 7	42 prem
Gears Gross (90‡)	..	

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £80 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

"... I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake: for when I am weak, then am I strong." 2 Corinthians 12:10.

BIRTHS

BUCKNALL.—On 25th June, 1981, in Johannesburg to Kathleen (nee Young) and Richard—twins (Jonathan William Richard and Claire Elizabeth) a brother and sister for James.

CAMPBELL-PRESTON.—On June 25th, at Oban Maternity Hospital, to Rosalind and Robert—a daughter.

FAURE WALKER.—On 25th June, to Louise (nee Robinson) and Teddy—a son, brother for Mark and Katie.

GOODMAN-SMITH.—On June 26th in Hongkong to Elizabeth (nee Mirov) and Neil—a son (David Michael) a brother for Charlotte.

GRAVES.—On June 23rd, 1981, to Penelope (nee Turk) and Adrian—a son (Alexander Adrian).

HARRISON.—On 25th June, to Mouse and Peter—a son (Benjamin) brother to Kit and Nicola.

STEWART.—On 22nd June, at High Wycombe General Hospital, to Julie (nee Henson) and Andrew—a daughter (Annabel Elizabeth) a sister for David.

BIRTHDAYS

CHRISTOPHER, KEITH MEALING.—Happy 18th birthday. Love Mum, Annette, Gregory and Susanne.

MATTHEW.—Happy birthday sweetheart, all my love, Possum.

GOLDEN WEDDING

ROBINSON : WARREN.—On 27th June, 1931, in London, Francis John to Louise Ethel. Now at 103 Kings Grove, SE15.

DEATHS

GOLDIE.—On June 24th, 1981, suddenly at home, Annie Myrtle Beatrice Goldie (Dr Walker). Cremation at Mortlake Crematorium at 2 pm on Thursday, July 2nd. Enquiries to Knox Brothers, 53 Hayden's Road, SW19. 01-540 2755.

GREGORY.—On June 26th, Thomas Stanley Sherwood, aged 65, peacefully after a long illness, beloved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral at St Marylebone Crematorium, East End Road, East Finchley at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 1st. No flowers please but donations if desired to St Bartholomew's Hospital Radio Therapy Department.

HEATHCOTE.—On June 21st, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Jane, beloved of the late Michael and all the family, formerly of Kinale, Kenya and Stoborough, Wareham. Funeral service at Lady St Mary, Wareham on Monday, 29th June at 11.30 a.m. No flowers please, but donations if wished to The MacMillan Cancer Trust, Christchurch Hospital, Dorset.

HOGAN.—On 24th June in Ashford Hospital, Norah Josephine, dearest wife of John James Hogan, beloved mother of Jackie, Diana, Jane, fond grandmother of Charlotte, Rupert, Alexandra, Louise and Chloe. Funeral at Mortlake Crematorium, 4.20 p.m. Monday, 29th June. Flowers to Chalker and Gamble Ltd., 171 Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake, SW14.

JONES.—On 25th June, 1981, peacefully at The University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, Eric William, of Tresilian, Llantwit Major, dearly loved husband of Pamela, much loved father of Bob, Tim and Romy, dear father-in-law of Sue, Jane and Geraint, dearest grandfather of Louise and Kate. Funeral service on Tuesday, 30th June, 1981 at St Illtud's Church, Llantwit Major at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Mid-Glamorgan Crematorium, Coychurch, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to E. Morgan and Son, Wyndham Court Funeral Home, Elder Street, Bridgend. Tel: 3242.

KAY.—On June 24, peacefull at Ivy Hall Nursing Home, Crowborough, Maud Kay, aged 90, so dearly loved wife of Walter and mother of David and Bill. Private cremation. Thanksgiving service Thursday, July 2nd, at Holy Trinity, Eridge, near Tunbridge Wells, at 3 pm. Family flowers only please.

PUCKLE.—On 25th June 1981, Lisa Geraldine, aged 93, devoted daughter of the late General Sir Nevil Macready Bt, and mother of Sheila. Funeral service at Brompton Oratory on Wednesday, 1st July, at 11.30 am, followed by interment at Kensal Green Cemetery. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd, 49 Marloes Road, W.8, before 10.30 am.

STEBBING.—Peacefully at her home, Margaret Stebbing (nee Evans), beloved wife of the late Kean Stebbing. Private cremation.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

COOPER, J. E. S., C.B., C.M.G.—A service of Praise and thanksgiving for the life and work of John Cooper, will be held at St Mary's Parish Church, Charlton Kings, Glos., on Saturday 11th July, at 12 noon. Friends and colleagues wishing to attend should apply for tickets to Miss H. Pritchard, 12, Brookway Rd., Charlton Kings, Glos.

JACK.—A Memorial Service for the life of Bettine Jack will be held at the Church of St John the Baptist, Harringworth, Northants, at noon on Saturday, July 11.

PELLY.—A Memorial Service for Sir Alwyne Pelly will be held at Preshaw Chapel on Friday, July 17, at 3 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

FOSTER.—In everlasting memory of the Reverend Canon Charles Foster of Winchester, who went to God 9 years today. Beloved for evermore.

HILL, EMMA LILIAN, who died on April 26, 1946. In grateful and loving memory on her birthday June 27, of darling Auntie Lily, who devoted the latter years of her life to my upbringing. Vera.

MILLS.—In loving memory of Henry Charles, who died on June 27, 1951.

RUSKELL, FRANK.—In memory of my dearest father who died three years ago, from his loving daughter.

TURFFREY, SIDNEY CHARLES.—June 28, 1968. In ever-living memory of our beloved brother.

YOUNG, DESMOND.—June 27, 1966, in loving memory of Desmond, from his family.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

NEWLAND PARK, Chalfont St Giles: end of teacher training reunion of former students, Saturday afternoon 11th July. Tickets £1 from Registrar.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BALLOONS GALORE. Delivered to almost any door.—See Services.

EXCHANGE.—September 1981-June 1982 Hampstead 2/3 bedroom apartment overlooking gardens for equivalent in midtown Manhattan. Rapoport, 7a Kidderpore Ave., London, NW3 7SX. 01-435 5919.

GRAZING req. for 2 horses E Sussex/Kent. See Wanted Col.

DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sales today.

BRIGHT? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.

NEW Exquisite Sofa Bed. See Norfolk furn. For Sale Col.

PIMM'S, the No 1 seed off Centre Court.

FIRE AT PORTMEIRION has destroyed ALL our booking records for the 1981 season. IF YOU HAVE BOOKED either self-catering or hotel accommodation at Portmeirion PLEASE CONTACT US as soon as possible. Portmeirion, Penrhyndeudraeth, Gwynedd. Tel. 0766 770228.

ITALIAN gentleman would exchange lessons in Italian language for lodging and breakfast and occasional conversation in English. Available 1/7 for 3 months. G. M. Costa. 834 7651.

NEED A NEW CARPET?—See Resista in For Sale.

HI DE HI addicts should see Video Freewave in Shoparound.

HANNAH & KWADWO—best wishes for the future. Grace.

BLACK and White or Colour? If you are interested in photography you'll be interested in today's "Home Leisure Guide". The guide, featured every Saturday will help you decide what equipment to buy and where to buy it. (Advertisers please ring Steve Fraser on 01-837 3311.)

STOP PRESS. Luxury self-catering log houses. See U.K. Hols.

LIEBE ALEX, LIEBER GERRY,
Wir gratulieren Euch herzlich zur Hochzeit. Gabi, Uwe, Eberhard, Volker, Manfred, Ossi, Petra, Dieter, Franzi, Gisela, Gunther, Dietmar, Gabi, Sophie und Rulf.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

FLYING DISPLAY at the Shuttleworth Collection OLD WARDEN AERODROME off the A1 near Biggleswade, Beds., on SUNDAY, 28th JUNE including aerobatics by key pilots and flypasts by historic sporting aircraft. Admission: Car, including occupants, £6. Others: adult £1.50, child 50p. United Counties bus 171 leaves Biggleswade BR Station at 10.13 and 12.19 and Bedford Midland Station at 11.28, connecting with trains for London and the north. Buses return to stations after the display.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT COVENANTS AND OTHER WAYS OF HELPING PHONE THE NCH APPEALS DEPARTMENT ON 01-226 2033.

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on the face of a lost cat or the fear in the eyes of an ill-treated dog? The WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601, Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr Margaret Young) has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick and ailing, a Cat Sanctuary and a home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon nr. Royston, Herts. Visitors very welcome. Please help by sending a donation.

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FRETTE FINE LINEN for the best Italian linen, invite you to their summer sale starting on Saturday 27th June, 98 New Bond Street, W1.

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ST. DAVIDS, PEMBROKESHIRE. Cottage to let. Sleeps 6. Avail. 15th August-Sept. 5th, £160 p.w.—Contact: Rogers, The Old Hall, Aylesham, Norfolk. Tel.: Aylesham 3113.

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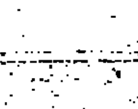

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THE TIMES

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE

Lynn Redgrave: House Calls (BBC 1, 11.15 pm)

● THE LONG AND THE SHORT AND THE TALL (BBC 2, 8.40 pm), Willis Hall's play about a bunch of British soldiers and their Japanese prisoner in wartime Malaya, is a BBC Schools TV production, now given a peak-hour slot. And my goodness, how it deserves it! Is this the kind of programme the youngsters have been getting all these years? If it is, the BBC should think seriously about spreading the goodies around by regularly slotting them into the evening schedules. Ronald Smedley's production is superior to Leslie Norman's 1961 *cinema film*. That was badly cast (Richard Todd, Laurence Harvey et al) and emotionally distended. Tonight's play is uniformly well cast (Mark McManus, Michael Kitchen et al) and a tight rein is kept on the dramatic climaxes *of* which there are many. I had quite forgotten what a powerful anti-war play this is.

● SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE MILL (BBC 1, 10.25 pm) will disprove a theory that many of us might have held: that Carl Davis is not a man at all but a machine from which music endlessly pours. Passionate, lyrical, heroic as well as rumpety-tum music: the score of Abel Gance's Napoleon (hours and hours of it), and TV series such as Hollywood, Our Mutual Friend, The Commanding Sea, Private Schulz, Prince Regent. The list is endless. Mr Davis, all flesh and blood, is a guest in tonight's chat show.

● COUNTRY HOUSE MYSTERY (Radio 4, 8.30 pm) is a devilishly clever thriller, by Guy Meredith: out-of-work author "ghosts" a book left incomplete by the writer's death/suicide/murder; book is about a murdered Roman emperor — but could it also be about the dead writer? Twisty as a corkscrew, this play, and its point is just as sharp. . . . Maddeningly it clashes with the live relay, from Glyndebourne, of Britten's A Midsummer Night's Dream (Radio 3, 7.10).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University. Preparing to study with the OU; 7.40 Stronghold of the Gospel; 8.05 Ring of Steel.
9.10 Play Tennis: A lesson for beginners (from BBC 2); 9.35 Lassie: Tale of a missing stork - and a legend (r); 10.00 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch: cartoon; 10.20 Battle of the Planets: Part one of Curse of the Cuttlefish (cartoon); 10.40 Fool Coverage: Old Edgar Kennedy comedy*.
10.55 Film: Down Memory Lane (1951)* Compilation of old Mack Sennett comedies, introduced by the disc jockey Steve Allen. With Bing Crosby, W. C. Fields, Gloria Swanson and the Keystone Kops, etc, etc.
12.00 Film: Trouble Brewing* (1939) George Formby comedy about an amateur sleuth who tracks down a gang of counterfeiters. With Googie Withers, Gus McNaughton and Garry Marsh.
1.30 Wimbledon Grandstand: Live coverage of the sixth day's play. Transmissions at 1.55 and 3.25 approximately. Then over to BBC 2 at 2.00, with highlights tonight at 10.35.
1.35 International Rugby Union: New Zealand v Scotland; from Eden Park, Auckland. Followed by International Athletics: The Bislett Games, in Oslo. Highlights from last night's big sporting occasion.
3.05 The Irish Sweeps Derby: from The Curragh. Is there any horse good enough to beat Shergar to the winning post?
5.20 Athletics: Mondo Surfaces Southern Counties Championships, from Crystal Palace. With Daley Thompson, Mark Naylor and Mike McFarlane; 5.55 News; 6.05 sport.
6.10 Hi-De-Hi! Holiday camp comedy. All about the drink problem of Mr Partidge (Leslie Dwyer), the Punch and Judy man, and how the rest of the staff try to hide it. Also starring Simon Cadell (as the entertainments manager) Paul Shane and Ruth Madoc (r).
6.40 Film: Taras Bulba (1962) Spectacular tale of a 16th Century Cossack chieftain (Yul Brynner) who fights at the side of a Polish prince (Guy Rolfe) in the battle to drive the Turks out of the Ukraine. With Tony Curtis. Director: J. Lee Thompson.
8.40 News and sport round-up. With Kenneth Kendall.
8.55 Roots: Episode 7 of the Alex Hailey family saga. Chicken George's son, Tom Harvey, has become head of the family. With Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, George Stanford Browne (r).
10.25 Saturday Night at the Mill: With Sir Anton Dolin, Fiona Fullerton, and the phenomenally successful composer of film music, Carl Davis. The presenters, as usual, are Bob Langley and Jenny Hanley.
11.15 House Calls: New series of hospital comedies with Lynn Redgrave as the newly-appointed assistant administrator and Wayne Rogers as a playboy doctor. Also starring David Wayne an absent-minded chief surgeon.
11.40 Weather forecast. Closedown at 11.45.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru Wales: 2.30-5.55pm Grandstand (as BBC 1 but including Golf: The 1981 Coral Classic from Porthcawl 6.05-6.10 Sports News Wales. 11.40-12.10am Golf. The 1981 Coral Classic. 12.10 Close. SCOTLAND 11.40pm News. Close. NORTHERN IRELAND 6.05-6.10pm Northern Ireland News and Sport. 11.40 News and Close. ENGLAND 6.05-6.10pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 11.45 Close.

BBC 2

2.00 Wimbledon 81: Sixth day's play in the Lawn Tennis Championships. The last eight places in the Men's and Ladies' Singles will be decided today. Live coverage continues, unbroken, until 7.40. There will be highlights from the day's play tonight, also on BBC 2, at 10.35: the commentators are Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Bartlett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, *Bill Threlfall* and Richard Evans.
7.40 News and sport. Also, weather forecast.
7.55 Scoop! Panel game to find out who knows the most about the week's news. Chaired by Barry Norman. Tonight's panellists are: Jean Rook of *The Daily Express*, Nigel Dempster of the *Daily Mail*, TV presenter John Craven, and Miles Kington, who writes the Moreover . . . column in *The Times*.
8.25 Festival of Music: Humphrey Burton talks about some of the big musical events which BBC 2 will be transmitting during the summer season — *symphonies*, opera, *brass* band and country and western.
8.40 The Long and the Short and the Tall: A chance to see this Schools TV production of Willis Hall's successful stage play set in the Malayan jungle during the Japanese advance on Singapore in 1942. Starring Michael Kitchen and Mark McManus as the contemptuous private and sorely-tried sergeant, and Vincent Wong as the silent Japanese prisoner of war (see Personal Choice).
10.05 Greyhound Racing: Live coverage of the 51st running of the Spillers Greyhound Derby, from the White City in London. It's the richest dog race in the world. First prize is £25,000. The Derby record stands at 29.16 seconds, set in 1977. Harry Carpenter is at the trackside.
11.15 News. And weather forecast.
11.20 Midnight Movie: Three Cases of Murder (1954)* Three mystery stories, directed by Wendy Toye, David Eady and George More O'Ferrall. The first, in the picture, is about a painting that comes alive. The second, You *Killed* Elizabeth, is about two friends in love with the same girl. The third, Lord *Mountdrago is* about the mental collapse of an arrogant statesman. The cast includes Orson Welles, Alan Badel, John Gregson, Elizabeth Sellars. Introduced by Eamonn Andrews. Ends at 1.00 am approximately.

London Weekend

8.45 Sesame Street: with The Muppets. Learning without tears.
9.45 Anna and the King: Lesson in truth for a princess (r).
10.10 Survival: The Wandering Monarch: The mystery of the vanishing monarch butterfly is solved (r).
10.35 Thunderbirds: Moving day for the Empire State Building (r).
11.30 Clapperboard: Special feature on the new James Bond film For Your Eyes Only, including interviews with its stars.
12.00 Mork and Mindy: The lad from another planet becomes a singer with a comedy group.
12.30 World of Sport: The line-up is: 12.35 Speedway (World Pairs Final, from Katowice, Poland), plus Cycling (Tour de France preview); 1.15 News.
1.20 The ITV Seven: From Newmarket, the 1.30, 2.00, 2.15. From Newcastle, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55.
3.15 The Curragh — Irish Sweeps Derby Stakes.
3.30 Athletics (US Track and Field Championships, from California); 4.00 Wrestling: from Wembley; 4.50 Motorcycling: The Dutch 500cc Grand Prix; 4.55 Full results service. CNB: the world of Sport times are approximate.

The Long and the Short and the Tall: BBC2, 8.40 pm.

5.05 Worzel Gummidge: The scarecrow (Jon Pertwee) meets his long-lost nephew (r).
5.35 News form ITN.
5.40 Chips: The highway patrol men help a teenage boy catch some illegal deer hunters. With Larry Wilcox and Erik Estrada.
6.35 Family Fortunes: The Bob Monkhouse quiz show. The competing families are from Manchester and Leicester.
7.15 Only When I Laugh: Hospital ward comedy. Some sudden visitors for Figgis (James Bolan). Also starring Peter Bowles and Christopher Strauli (r).
7.45 Russ Abbot's Saturday Madhouse: Mr Abbot, Rod Stewart and Eamonn Andrews find themselves in Hell. With Vince Price and the Tone Deafs.
8.10 Magnum: Lest We Forget. A blackmail threat and a demand for money comes from a woman who was believed to be dead. With Tom Welleck as the private eye, and José Ferrer as the "widower". Last in this present series of American-made thrillers.
9.05 News. And sports round-up.
9.20 Film: Deliverance (1972) Vivid and complex movie about the terrifying things that happen to four city dwellers when they set off for a weekend's canoeing in the Appalachian Mountains. With Burt Reynolds, Jon Voight, Ned Beatty and Ronny Cox. Directed by John Boorman.
11.20 Police Five: Shaw Taylor shows how we can all help Scotland Yard.
11.30 In Concert Special: Songs from Engelbert Humperdinck.
12.10 Police Surgeon: The mysterious death of a young boy is investigated by Simon Locke (Sam Groom).
12.50 Close: Commissioner Catherine Branwell-Booth, of the Salvation Army, with a reading from the Bible.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On your Farm.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.59 Continental Travel information.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 The News Quiz.†
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre: Spinoza's Day by Dave Sheasby.†
3.00 International Assignment.
3.30 Poetry Please!†
3.40 Night Voices by Paul Chand (about Rachmaninov).
4.10 Profile: Shimon Peres.
4.30 Does he Take Sugar? (for the disabled).
5.00 Conversation Piece: Phil Weld.
5.25 Week Ending.†
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News. Continental Travel.
6.15 Desert Island Discs. Morris West.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre. Country House Mystery by Guy Meredith.†
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Bestseller: Don Quixote (directed by Edward Blishen).
11.15 With One Voice?†
12.00 News.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade Concert: Purcell, Bach, Clara, Schumann, Wagner; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release. New records: Delius, Szymanowski.
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Songs of Chivalry: Recital.†
2.00 Play it Again: Selection of the past week's music broadcasts.†
5.00 Jazz Record Requests.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 Jascha Heifetz: Mozart on record.†
7.10 A Midsummer Night's Dream: † opera in three acts by Benjamin Britten, a direct relay of the new Glyndebourne Festival production: Acts 1 & 2.
8.55 Interval reading.
9.05 A Midsummer Night's Dream: Act 3.
10.05 I Stand here Ironing: story by Tillie Olsen.
10.30 Schumann:† chamber music recital.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Cry: Giles Swayne on record.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 8.04 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 Two's Best.† 1.00 pm The Impressionists. 1.30 Sport on 2: Wimbledon 81; Racing; Cycling; Motorcycling and Cricket. 7.00 Three in a Row.† 7.30 BBC International Festival of Light Music.† 10.00 Nordring Rendezvous.† 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm 25 Years of Rock.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.00 In Concert.† 7.30 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 A Composer Speaks. 8.30 Terry Wogan's Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 The New Swingle Singers. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Network UK. 1.30 Time Off. 2.00 Saturday Special. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Good Books. 8.30 Mendelssohn And the British Scene. 9.00 Short Story. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 People and Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.45 Financial Review. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 Letterbox. 5.45 *Letter from America.*

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Save It. 10.00 Clapperboard. 10.30-12.30 pm Film: The Crimson Pirate (Burt Lancaster). 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint. 11.20 Murphy's America. Hollywood 12.20 am Closedown.

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Sesame Street. 10.05 The extraordinary People Show. 10.35 Thunderbirds. 11.30 Clapperboard. 12.00 The new Fred and Barney Show. 12.27 pm-12.30 Regional weather forecast. 11.20 Southern News. 11.25 Paris. 12.20 am Weather forecast and closedown.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 Helping Hand. 9.40 Camera. 10.05 Mystery Island. 10.15 The Daring Dobermans. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint. 9.20 Film: Once Upon a Time in the West (Charles Bronson). 12.10 am The Monte Carlo Show. 1.20 Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 Cartoon Time. 9.10 Chopper Squad - "The Farewell". 10.00 Friends of my Friends - "Mother of the Bush". 10.25 Sealab 2020 - "Green Fever". 10.50 Cartoon Time - "Posse Impossible". 11.00-12.30 Film: "Nothing But Trouble" (Laurel & Hardy). 9.20 Film: The Prisoner in the Middle (David Janssen). 11.00 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.00 The Line to Skye. 12.15 am Three's Company. 12.20 Closedown.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Look and see. 9.35 From the Earth to the Earth. 10.20 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50 Film: Thunderbirds Six. 12.27 pm-12.30 Westward News. 11.20 The Sweeney. 12.15 am Faith for Life. 12.20 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.21 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Camera. 9.40 Helping Hand. 10.00 Clapperboard. 10.30 Hell Drivers* (Stanley Baker). 12.28 pm-12.30 HTV News. 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint. 11.20 The Monte Carlo Show. 12.20 am Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.00 am-10.30 Heavens Above. 5.05 pm-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Channel

As London except: 4.50 pm-4.55 Motor Cycling. (Dutch Grand Prix). 5.40-5.45 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 11.20 The Sweeney. 12.15 am Weather and Closedown.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Kum Kum Cartoon. 9.45 The Adventures of Parsley. 9.50 Sesame Street. 10.50 Here's Boomer. 11.10 240 Robert. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 4.50-4.55 Motor Cycling. 5.45-6.40 The Incredible Hulk. 11.20 Reflections. 11.25 The Monte Carlo Show (Andy Williams). 12.20 am Closedown.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Camera (r). 10.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.25 Joe 90. 10.50 Larry the Lamb. 11.05 Chopper Squad. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 5.45-6.40 Return of the Saint (r). 11.20 Late Call. 11.25 Doctors' Private Lives. 12.20 am Closedown.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Chalkface. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40 240 Robert. 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Evil Roy Slade (Mickey Rooney). 5.40-6.40 Return of the Saint. 11.20 The Monte Carlo Show. 12.20 am Superstar Profile. 12.45 Closedown.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Helping hand. 9.40 Camera. 10.05 Story Hour. 11.05 240 Robert. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 11.20 Sports Results. 11.25 Bedtime.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Chalkface. 9.35 Camera. 10.00 The Flying Kiwi. 10.25 World Famous Fairy Tales. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.05 The Incredible Hulk. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 11.05 Target bowls. 11.35 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.30 am European Folk Tales. 10.00 The Lost Islands (r). 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Okay for Sound* (Crazy Gang). 11.20 The Monte Carlo Show. 12.20 am At the End of the Day.

Broadcasting Guide for Sunday

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University. Brighton Marina; 7.40 Le Corbusier: Villa Savoye.
9.00 Over the Moon: for the tiny tots. Wheels and Wires; 9.15 Art-Asia: Asian actors in Britain today. With Tariq Yunus. Closedown at 9.45.
10.10 Modern Language Teaching: Pimlico School, London (r);
10.35 Good for Business: Take a Deep Breath (r); 11.00 Is There Life After School?: Teachers and the careers service. With Brian Redhead (r); 11.25 Can Seo: Scots Gaelic lessons for beginners. Number 10.
11.50 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: Fruits and Cold Puddings (from BBC 2).
12.15 Pilgrimage: Religious programme. The theme is reconciliation. With Mary Kenny. R. T. Brooks leads the meditation and prayers; 1.00 Farming.
1.25 Inside Japan: First in a repeated series of 11 films about modern Japan today: life in the villages (r); 1.55 News headlines.
2.00 Film: Pool of London* (1950) Well above average crime film, making excellent use of post-war London locations. Starring Bonar Colleano (as the small-time crook) and Susan Shaw. With Renee Asherson, Earl Cameron, Moira Lister. Director: Basil Dearden; 3.20 Tom and Jerry cartoon: The Hollywod Bowl.
3.30 Travellers in Time: South with Shackleton. Frank Hurley's brilliant film record of Sir Ernest Shackleton's second attempt to reach the South Pole in his ship Endurance in 1914 (r).
4.00 Centennial: Part 5 of this alfresco serial about American pioneers. Today: the religious fanatic (Richard Crenna) who feeds on white settlers' fears and establishes a private militia (r); 5.35 Star Turn Challenge: Tomorrow's World takes on Blue Peter; 6.00 News: with John Humphrys.
6.10 Our John Willie: Part 3 of the Catherine Cookson story. Miss Peamarsh (Madeleine Cannon) discovers the summer-house hide-out of Davy, John Willie and Snuffy (r); 6.40 Your Songs of Praise Choice. Favourite hymns, including Stand Up, Stand up for Jesus. Introduced by Thora Hird.
7.15 Film: Inside Daisy Clover (1965) Drama, set in Hollywood in the 1930s, about a young girl who dreams of stardom as a singer. With Natalie Wood, Christopher Plummer and Robert Redford. Director: Robert Mulligan. From the Gavin Lambert Novel; 9.20 News.
9.30 That's Life: Esther Rantzen and Co, with more consumers' complaints. Plus jokes.
10.15 We're not Savages — We are People: The attempt to convert the Auca Indians of the Amazon jungle *to* Christianity. Part one of this Everyman report *was shown last* Sunday night.
10.50 The Editors: New series begins. John Morgan is in the chair. Interviews with the men whose decisions shape our newspapers and radio and TV news coverage.
11.30 Discovering English Churches: Donald Sinden visits St Patrick's Church, Patrington, Humberside (r).
12.00 The Sky at Night: What are the chance of the Earth being hit by a small planet or asteroid, large enough to cause much damage? Patrick Moore finds out from Dr David Hughes, of Sheffield University; 12.20 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru Wales: 4.00-4.50 pm It's A Knockout. 4.50-5.35 Bonanza. 12.20 am News. Close. SCOTLAND: 1.00-1.15 pm Landward: Scotland's Farming Programme. 11.30-12.00 midnight Who are the Scots? The Problems of the Picts. 12.20 am News. Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.20 am News. Close. ENGLAND: 10.10-10.35 am and 5.30-6.00 pm (North-East only) The Great North Run on Newcastle Town Moor. 12.25 am Close.

BBC 2

2.00 Two Men and a Boat: What John Earle and Tony Soper discovered when they sailed from Dartmouth to Weymouth in an old sailing boat last summer.
2.30 Sunday Grandstand: Cricket; The John Player League. Today's matches are Glamorgan v Warwickshire; Gloucestershire v Derbyshire; Lancashire v Hampshire; Leicestershire v Essex; Nottinghamshire v Middlesex; Sussex v Northamptonshire and Worcestershire v Yorkshire. The live coverage is introduced by Desmond Lynam.
6.50 News Review: A compilation of the week's most important news stories, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. The presenter is Kenneth Kendall.
7.15 Reputations: Lord Beaverbrook—The Propagandist Press Baron. The long, headline-making career of William Maxwell Aitken, assessed by Anthony Howard. There are contributions from many journalists and politicians including Michael Foot, Charles Wintour, Malcolm Muggeridge, the Hon David Astor, David Astor, David Farrer and Alan Brien.
8.10 The Money Programme: New two-part series begins. The long-term prospects for British industry. Brian Widlake, Valerie Singleton and Nick Clarke report on the "sunrise" industries—micro-electronics, robotics, fibre optics and bio-technology. The question posed is: can Britain make up the lost ground?
9.00 Golf: Highlights of the final round of the 1981 Coral Classic. From the Royal Porthcawl Golf Course. Introduced by Peter Walker.
9.30 No Country for Old Men: Film portrait of the satirist Jonathan Swift, told in flashbacks. It traces his gradual decline into insanity. With Trevor Howard as Swift, Cyril Cusack as his friend Tom Sheridan, and James Ellis Marjorie Hogan, Deidra Morris, Tracey Kneale, Veronica Duffy and Joanna Beccarelli (see Personal Choice).
10.45 News. And weather.
10.50 Film of the Week: Skip Tracer (1977). Canadian-made drama about a business-world policeman — the "skip tracer" of the title — whose job it is to manipulate people into paying bills. David Peterson has the title role of a tough man whose defences are starting to crack. Directed and written by Zale Dalen, Making his screen debut as director. His wife produced the film. Ends at 12.30.

London Weekend

9.05 Chalkface: Education magazine, including a newspaper review; 9.30 Helping Hand: Easing the burden of the disabled (r).
10.00 Morning Worship: From Victoria Congregational Church in Blackpool, including Baptism; 11.00 Getting On: For the not-so-young; 11.30 Lost Islands: Drama serial (r).
12.00 Business Decisions: Businessmen, accountants, lawyers, ex-revenue officials and a former Treasury minister (Joel Barnett) say what they would do (in an imaginary situation) when faced with problems of tax avoidance and evasion. The moderator is Ian Hay Davison.
1.00 Numbers at Work: Everyday maths. With Fred Harris (r); 1.30 University Challenge: Two teams of undergraduates on a general knowledge quiz;
2.00 Skin: Interview with the distinguished Third World intellectual C. L. R. James, the radical black Trinidadian writer. He gives his views on the position of black people in Britain today.
2.30 The Shillinbury Blowers: The film which gave birth to the current TV series about an English village. It's the story of brass band, and the arrival in the village of a pop musician and his wife (Robin Nedwell and Diane Keen). With Trevor Howard (r).
4.00 Smuggler: An Eye for an Eye. How Lieut Vincent, commander of HMS Cassandra, became smuggler Jack. With Ian Hendry; 4.30 Flambards: Alex Glasgow's adaptation of the K. M. Peyton books (r).
5.30 The Muppet Show: The human guest today is Rudolf Nureyev (r).
6.00 Credo: Christ and Freemasonry. Three freemasons — a Jewish rabbi and two Anglican bishops — talk about the order. The question posed is: is freemasonry compatible with Christianity?; 6.30 News from ITN.
6.40 Royle's Progress: Religion with a joke and a smiling face. With the Rev Roger Royle.
7.15 Benson: Series about a black butler in a governor's house.
7.45 Film: The Great Gatsby (1974) Sumptuous screen version of the F. Scott Fitzgerald novel about the mysterious millionaire and his loves, set in Long Island in the jazz-mad 1920s. With Robert Redford in the title role, Mia Farrow as Daisy and Karen Black as Myrtle. Director: Jack Clayton.
10.15 News from ITN.
10.30 The South Bank Show: Music for a City — Venice. Jane Glover has written, and presents, this film about Gabrieli, Monteverdi and Vivaldi (see Personal Choice).
11.30 Gay Life: Gay Male Lifestyles. How casual sex has become a full-scale industry.
12.10 George Hamilton IV: Country and western music (r).
12.40 Close: Commander Catherine Bramwell-Booth, of the Salvation Army, with a reading from the Bible.

Trevor Howard (as Dean Swift) and Cyril Cusack: No Country for Old Men (BBC 2, 9.30 pm).

CHOICE

Anne Murray in Music for a City: Venice (ITV, 10.30 pm)

● NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN (BBC 2, 9.30 pm), a film about the Ireland-exiled Jonathan Swift caught up by the first eddies of insanity, begins with a minor paradox. The title, though apposite, is not from Swift but from Yeats. So many major enigmas follow that, by the time we reach the closing moments, the thrust of the film itself has become quintessentially Swiftian. This is an altogether brilliant device and not as confusing as I have made it sound. For one thing, there is a sensible biographical thread, provided by Cyril Cusack as Swift's friend Tom Sheridan. For another, the director (Tristram Powell) and the cameraman (John Hooper) have created marvellous pictures to interpret the many key passages from Swift's works, from Gulliver to the baby-eating recommendations of A Modest Proposal. Trevor Howard plays the septugenarian satirist like a once-mighty eagle whose talons have become obsolete. A memorable performance.

● Rather like the Swift film, the SOUTH BANK SHOW (ITV, 10.30 pm) gives physical form to something essentially abstract. In the case of Jane Glover's excellent film about Venice, it's that city's musical genius that is visualized. The operas of Monteverdi present no problem: a very substantial Nero and Poppea adulterously chain themselves together. With the non-operatic Gabrieli and Vivaldi, it's a different matter. And that's where producer/director Tony Cash has triumphed. Those old, familiar views of Venice's architectural splendours — even the fireworks over the Grand Canal — have been transformed by the music of these two masters of Baroque.

● NO MINISTER (Radio 4, 7.00 pm), Hugo Young's series about real life in Whitehall as distinct from the TV projection in Yes Minister, has the happy knack of getting into the headlines. Tonight, senior civil servants reply to the charge that the service spends too much time pushing pens, too little time pushing ideas.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
8.00 News.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause: appeal on behalf of the Piccadilly Advice Centre.
8.55 Weather.
8.59 Continental travel information.
9.00 News.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers: Omnibus edition.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 The Lord of the Rings. Part 17.†
12.30 pm Pot Luck.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Afternoon Theatre: The True Story of the Public School Strike 1990, by David Cregan.†
3.45 An Explosion of Hymns.
4.00 News.
4.02 Round Europe Quiz — 1981 (round two). Republic of Ireland v England.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News: Continental travel.
6.15 It Makes Me Laugh.
6.45 Borderlands.
7.00 No Minister (Civil Servants are Incompetent). Part 3.
7.30 The Bookshelf Quiz.
8.00 Music to Remember: The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: Smetana, Haydn and Kodaly.†
9.00 News.
9.02 A Dance to the Music of Time (part 3).†
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Conversations with Boris Pasternak (Isaiah Berlin).
11.00 Epilogue.†
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather.
VHF: 4.00-5.30 pm Study on 4: Can We Make Jobs? (4); Ochen's Priyatno (8); Principles of Counselling (4); The Sexes (3).

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 David Munrow† (series): Morley, Leonin, Nigel Butterley, Bach; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice:† Record requests: Sibelius, Brahms, Bach (mono).
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 From the Proms:† Concert recorded last August. Part 1: Mozart, Berg.
12.00 Words (series).
12.05 pm From the Proms.† Part 2. Mozart, Berg.
1.00 Diane Walsh.† Piano recital: Clementi, Barbara Kolb, Schumann.
1.40 Jean-Marie Leclair.† Concert.
2.10 Benjamin Luxon:† Song recital: Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Wolf, Strauss.
3.00 Aldeburgh Festival 1981† Concert: Part 1: Gordon Crosse, Tchaikovsky.
3.35 The Poetry of Alice Meynell.
3.55 Aldeburgh Festival† part 2: Mendelssohn.
4.45 Mr Heine: Short Story by Iain Crichton Smith.
5.10 Bartok and Schubert† string quartet recital.
6.30 Interpretations on record.†
7.30 Chinchilla† by Robert David MacDonald.
9.00 *Halle Orchestra.† Concert*: Part 1: Ives, Stravinsky.
9.50 Birdy. (Part 4.)
10.10 Halle Orchestra.† Part 2: Tchaikovsky.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Cry.† Giles Swayne on record.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Paddy O'Byrne.† 9.03 David Jacobs.† 11.03 Roy Hudd.† 12.30 pm The Grumbleweeds.† 1.00 The Magic of . . . Dolf van der Linden.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Alan Dell.† 4.00 Sing Something Simple.† 4.30 String Sound.† 5.00 Stop the World . . . 5.35 The Organist Entertains. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Sunday Sport. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 Pop Over Europe.† 11.05 Pete Murray's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Madeline Bell. 12.00 Adrian Juste. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15 (ring in on 01-580 4411). 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz. † 10.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 5.00 pm With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.
Radio details are curtailed because of an industrial dispute within BBC Publications which supplies programme summaries to newspapers.

World Service

BBC World Services can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45 Love Child. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 Of Kings and Men. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 pm Baker's Half Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Borderlands. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Tony Myatt Request Show. 2.30 Clayton's Amusing Article. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 A Composer Speaks. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 What If . . . ? 1.45 The Golden Age of Pop. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Of Kings and Men. 2.30 Act One. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 A Composer Speaks. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.45 Notes from an Observer. 4.50 Paperback Choice. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 Borderlands.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: 11.30 am-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30-2.30 Summer Sport (Hot Rod Racing). 7.15-7.45 George and Mildred. 11.30 The Monte Carlo Show. 12.30 am Closedown.

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am-9.00 Communion. 11.30 Regional Weather Forecast. 11.33-12.00 Camera. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 2.00 Farm Progress. 2.25-2.30 Southern News. 7.15-7.45 George and Mildred. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show. 12.30 am Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.30-10.00 Bill, Peggy, Royal and Friends. 11.00 This is Your Right. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Chalkface. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Down to Earth. 2.00-2.30 The Flintstones. 11.30 Have Girls, Will Travel. 12.35 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 11.30 am-12.00 Masterbuilders. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-2.30 That's Hollywood. 7.15-7.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Then Came Bronson. 12.15 am Bach Choir Sing. 12.20 Closedown.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 Chalk Face. 11.30-12.00 Split Seconds. 1.00 pm Helping Hands. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Bhowani Junction (Stewart Granger). 7.15-7.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 11.30 The New Avengers. 12.25 am Faith For Life. 12.30 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.31 Closedown.

HTV West

As London, except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Chalk Face. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.00-4.00 Film: The Purple Plain (Gregory Peck). 7.15-7.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 The New Avengers. 12.30 am Weather and Closedown.

Channel

As London except: Starts 1.58 pm Today's Weather. 2.00-4.00 Film: Bhowani Junction. 7.15-7.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 11.30 The New Avengers. 12.25 am Epilogue and Weather.

Grampian

As London except: 10.00 am Music at Harewood. 10.30-11.00 Into the Eighties. 11.30-12.00 In the Arms of the Octopus. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Film: The Million Pound Note (Gregory Peck). 3.40-4.00 Sunday Special. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Doctor's Private Lives. 12.30 am Closedown.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.05 am-9.30 Credo. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Bygones. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 World Famous Fairytales. 2.15 The Flying Kiwi. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-4.00 The Glen Michael Cavalcade. 6.00 Come Wind Come Weather. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Pro Celebrity Ten Pin Bowling. 12.20 am Closedown.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-9.25 Getting On. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Camera Moving Pictures. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar Sunday. 2.00-2.30 The Lincolnshire Show. 7.15-7.45 Different Strokes. 11.30 Five Minutes. 11.35 The New Avengers. 12.30 am Closedown.

Ulster

As London except: 11.30 am-12.00 Chalkface. 12.58 pm Lunchtime News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Out Of Town. 1.59 Farming Weather. 2.00 Film: "Tenspeed and Brown Shoes" (Ben Vereen). 11.30 Sports Results. 11.35 Bedtime.

Border

As London except: 11.30 am-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Human Face of China. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: I'm All Right Jack* (Peter Sellers). 7.15-7.45 Happy Days. 11.30 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Helping Hand. 9.30-10.00 Chalkface. 11.30-12.00 Camera Moving Pictures (r). 1.00 pm The Flying Kiwi. 1.30 Weather Trends. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.00-2.30 The Walt Disney Classics. 11.30 Preview: The Palace. 12.00 Living And Growing. 12.30 am The Bible For Today.

Arab children, innocently unaware of the problems they pose, play happily in a refugee camp at Dheisheh, near Bethlehem. Picture by Times staff photographer Brian Harris.

Legal uprising by Red Indians ruffles Canadian ambitions

By John Crossland

A promise made to the Canadian Indians a century ago is being invoked by their descendants in their search for recognition of their place under a new Canadian Constitution. It ran: "The Queen has to think of what will come long after today. Therefore the promises we have to make to you are not for today only but for tomorrow, not only for you but for your children born and unborn; and the promises we make will be carried out as long as the sun shines above and the water flows in the ocean".

The chiefs made their marks on the treaty, by which they ceded their authority to the Great Mother, on the assurance that her words "never change" and that "her tongue and the tongues of her messengers are never forked".

Lawyers have perused the yellowing papers at the behest of the National Indian Brotherhood, who claim that the "white chiefs" of the treaty terms, the Canadian colonial authorities, have a record of broken pledges on aboriginal rights and have persistently disregarded the standing regulation of the Hudson's Bay Company "that the Indians be treated with kindness and indulgence".

The Indian nations, through the office they have established in Westminster, are also lobbying MPs in an attempt to resolve their constitutional and territorial differences with the Government of Canada before it presents its case for patriation of its Constitution.

The patriation issue, summed up by the Canadian Government as: "How should we bring our Constitution home from Britain and end the last vestige of colonial status?" has concentrated Canada's political thinking wonderfully.

The British North America Act of 1867 effectively created an independent nation, but not in the legal sense. The Canadian Government had to refer any projected constitutional change to Westminster.

The treaties guaranteeing Indian rights "remained in the Queen's house beyond the sea", and it is this anomaly that threatens the realization of Mr Trudeau's dream of a Canada united under its own constitution.

Ottawa thinks it must control the levers of constitutional power to make a credible case for a united Canada in the face of calls for devolution in the west and for independence among the Quebecois. The very survival of Canada may be at stake, as the Federal Government says, but Mr Trudeau is discovering that the disregarded minority in the political equation could have a disproportionate effect on the outcome.

His claim that Canada is now the world's most decentralized federation, representing an unacceptable erosion of power at the centre, would receive powerful confirmation if the Indian demands were conceded at law.

For they want nothing less than a guarantee of enormous enclaves in a legally independent Canada, principally in the area around Hudson Bay known as Prince Rupert Land—one of the main claims in their legal case. Perhaps the ideal is a return to a lifestyle based on trapping, fishing and husbandry, the rights guaranteed under the treaties which the Indians claim have been eroded by the Government.

Any legal decision before a British court may not so much decide the legal status of the back-to-roots Indian as focus interest on what is an anachronism, although one with a more serious case for consideration than the appealing photographs of braves in feathers and buckskins which is the only publicity the anti-patriation lobby seem to get on visits to London.

The ecological problem contained in the 40 per cent of Canada which is unceded Indian territory was shown up by the fight waged by the Dene people of the North-western territories to prevent the Mackenzie Valley natural-gas pipeline's going through their tribal land. The Indian case won the support of the investigating judge and was the launch point for the Denes' movement for autonomy.

The Canadian Government position on the pipeline was, however, made plain in a confidential memorandum, which said: "A few things are clear. The Canadian Government is prepared to extinguish native land claims, if necessary by legislation, to support its international work".

A United Nations statement claimed recently that in the lead-up to a new Constitution "Indian rights are, at present, not being considered. A Constitution and Government cannot be imposed on Indian people without authentic participation, and the right of refusal to be incorporated involuntarily is a precondition".

Jungle fever hits Tarzan and Jane

New York, June 26.—A federal judge who found that *High Society* magazine "besmirched, tarnished and debased" the image of Tarzan and Jane, has ordered the magazine's July issue to be recalled from distribution.

District Judge Milton Pollack issued his ruling as a preliminary move in a $3m (about £1.5m) lawsuit brought against *High Society* by Edgar Rice Burroughs Incorporated of Tarzana, California.

The firm, named after the author of the Tarzan novels on which a long series of films was based, owns trade mark rights to the characters and claims it licenses their use only to those who will portray Tarzan and Jane as persons of high moral character.

Judge Pollack said the magazine had no authorization to use the characters, and its 10-page article, "Monkeying around with Tarzan and Jane", shows them "purportedly engaged in explicit sexual activities and conversation".

The magazine contends that the article was meant to be satirical. The judge said: "The evidence indicates very clearly that right from the start, the standards of the Burroughs's licences made clear that there was to be no endorsing or engaging in illicit sexual practices in portraying Tarzan and Jane."

The magazine had transgressed these standards, he said.

He held that the article had damaged "the reputation and good will with the public and among publishers, motion picture and television producers and in the publishing and entertainment fields, which used the literary works authored by the late Edgar Rice Burroughs".—AP.

Fun run attracts record field of 12,000

From Our Correspondent, Newcastle upon Tyne

Kevin Keegan, the England football captain, will join 12,251 other competitors tomorrow in the biggest running event ever staged in Britain.

The Great North Run has been devised by Brendan Foster, the Olympic bronze medallist, and the BBC. It takes the form of a half marathon between Newcastle and South Shields.

Mr Keegan will donate to charity 50p for every man and £1 for each woman, who finishes ahead of him. This could cost him £2,000 to £3,000, since he will be starting down the field.

William Weightman, aged seven, from Seaham, Co Durham, is the youngest runner. The field includes 21 fun-runners aged between 60 and 69. Sixty-five disabled runners, including 29 in wheelchairs, and three blind people will also be tackling the 13 miles 192½ yds course.

Mr John Caine the race organizer, who is a former international steeplechaser, will also be running.

He said yesterday: "It has taken quite a lot of organization. We have had inquiries about late entries even this morning. It seems the whole North has caught the fun run bug."

Mr Foster originally expected an entry of 4,000. He said: "It has snowballed into the biggest spectacle the North East has ever seen. We have taken out £1m in insurance cover and we estimate that 250,000 spectators will line the route.

Apart from the fun runners, more than 400 club athletes will be competing for the top places.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales takes salute, military musical pageant, Wembley Stadium, 7.15.

Princess Anne, president, Save the Children Fund, presents Princess Anne Awards and attends inauguration of Welsh Council, Cardiff Castle, 11; attends service of thanksgiving, Llandaff Cathedral, 2.10; opens leisure centre and civic offices of Vale of Glamorgan Borough Council, 3.35.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends garden party to mark golden jubilee of National Trust for Scotland, Falkland Palace, Fife, 3.15.

The Duke of Kent, as president, attends RAF Benevolent Fund's international air tattoo, Greenham Common, Berkshire, 11.30.

Military musical pageant with massed bands of Army and bands from Canada, Wembley Stadium, 7.30.

Muswell Hill festival, Alexandra Palace, 11-8 pm.

Romford Carnival, Raphael Park Havering, from 2.

Penn Neighbourhood Association festival, Penn Road, Lower Holloway, from 2 pm.

Stamp fair, St Mary's Hall, Hendon Lane, 11-5 pm.

Visiting ships of Standing Naval Force, Channel, berthed alongside HMS Belfast, near Tower Bridge, today and Sunday, 2-4 pm.

Micro fair, technology helps handicapped, Rutherford Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, 11.30-4.30 pm.

KP Masters International Waterskiing Championships, Thorpe Park, Chertsey, 9.30; finals, Sunday, 11.30.

Talks:

Can women change the world? various speakers, Caxton Hall, Westminster, 11.30-5 pm.

Chinese jade, by Gillian Darby, 12, English silver in the study collection, by Jean Schofield, 3, Victoria and Albert Museum.

North and South Indian classical music, by William Coates, and demonstration on opera, by Patricia Purcell, Centre of Indian Arts, 8 South Audley Street, Mayfair, 11.

Costume in Greek sculpture, 11.30, ancient Athens, 2.30, British Museum.

Picasso, origins and influences, by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3.

Poetry:

Valerie Sinason, Judith Easter, Harriet Rose, poetry, comedy and songs, St James's, Piccadilly, 8.

Jerome Rothenburg, American experimental and performance poet, Serpentine Gallery, Hyde Park, 4.

Music:

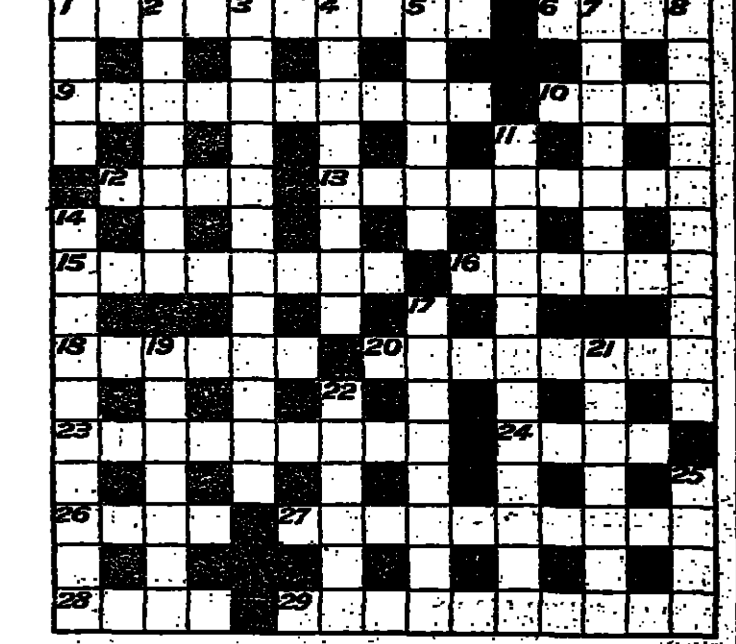
St Michael's Singers, Coventry Cathedral, 7.30.

Organ recital, Mendelssohn and Mathias, Manchester Cathedral, 7.30.

Hungarian Tapiomente Folk Dance Ensemble, Greenwich hall, 8.

The Times Crossword No 15,563

The Saturday Prize Crossword is introduced today. A prize of *The Times Atlas of The World* (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be announced next Saturday.



ACROSS
1 A big blow by a boy controls the horse (10).
6 Make engravings and so on (hard) (4).
9 The opera provides 17 with a gift clue, perhaps (5, 5).
10 French coins to get through the Customs (4).
12 Confused type, right—going out to sea (4).
13 Fit worker does the shopping (9).
15 Men requiring *first class bridge* to reach it (8).
16 Horrified by a G & S hat trick (6).
18 Loose garment for wear astern in the vessel (6).
20 "Large streams from little ———s flow" (Everett) (8).
23 They're gods to theatre-goers (9).
24 White fish, all the rage (4).
26 A free description of a desert, perhaps (4).
27 Lawful possession is said to be . . . . (4, 6).
28 Thus twice as mediocre (2-2).
29 Such rashness could possibly end up with crime (10).

DOWN
1 Act dumb (4).
2 Was the bully so teasing? (7).
3 Shut up in a vehicle, created trouble (12).
4 Swift traveller (8).
5 Excused or tired (3, 3).
7 Piece made to measure at a music festival? (7).
8 Getting lost in this gate, perhaps (10).
11 Red resin, as drawn by George (7, 5).
14 Keep an eye on the barometer for protection of hands at work (5-5).
17 French king's eldest brother commonly so called (8).
19 Extravagant build-ups for showing *glamour girls*? (7).
21 Giovanni no end worried here in Provence (7).
22 Troy under many a lash (6).
25 I'll say 15 for instance (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,562

Tomorrow's events

City farms open day: Deen Farm Association, Batsworth Road, Merton; Vauxhall City Farm, Tyers Street, 1-5 pm; College Farm, Fitzalan Road, Finchley 11-6 pm; 1 Cressfield Road, Kentish Town, with horseriding for disabled.

Military musical pageant, Wembley Stadium, 3.30.

Barn dance, Battersea Arts Centre, Lavender Hill, 8.

Antiques fair, Kensington Palace Hotel, De Vere Gardens, 11-6 pm.

Collectors fair, Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, 11-6 pm.

Sponsored dog jog, Regent's Park, 12.

Poetry:

Three Zone End Poets, Peter Baines, Geoff Fisher and Danny Gardner, Centre for the Imagination, 8 Willow Road, Hampstead, 8.

Exhibitions:

Paintings by G. W. Smethurst and contemporary Scottish painters, Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, 2-5 pm.

Four centuries of ballet costume, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30-5.50 pm.

Summer Exhibition, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, 10-6 pm.

Medieval jousting tournament, Belvoir Castle, Grantham, 3-5 pm.

Steam weekend, Worthing, near Sheffield, 10.30-5 pm.

Bus-pulling competition: King Edward VIII Avenue, Cardiff, 11-5 pm.

Weston collection of 24 railway paintings, Living Steam Museum, Kew Bridge Pumping Station.

Walks:

East End tour, including Lloyds of London, ending at Petticoat Lane, meet Liverpool Street Station, Bishopsgate exit, 11; Shakespeare and Dickens, Southwark, meet Monument station, south exit, 11; royal and parliamentary, meet Westminster station, 2.

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.68
Austria Sch	34.50	32.40
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.39	2.30
Denmark Kr	15.13	14.43
Finland Mkk	9.00	8.60
France Fr	11.46	10.96
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	115.00	109.00
Hongkong $	11.15	10.55
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yn	463.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	12.06	11.48
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.86
Spain Pta	187.50	178.50
Sweden Kr	10.31	9.76
Switzerland Fr	4.12	3.90
USA $	2.00	1.93
Yugoslavia Dnr	74.50	69.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index fell 3.9 to 540.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 3.90 down at 992.87.

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2.

Cricket: 11 to 6.30 or 7.0: Tour match: Kent v Australians, Canterbury. County championship: Glamorgan v Somerset, Swansea; Gloucestershire v Warwickshire, Gloucester; Lancashire v Hampshire, Manchester; Leicestershire v Essex, Leicester; Surrey v Northamptonshire, The Oval; Worcestershire v Yorkshire, Worcester. Other match: Sussex v Sri Lankans, Hastings.

Tomorrow: Tour match: Kent v Australians, Canterbury, 1.30 to 7. John Player League, 2 to 6.40: Glamorgan v Warwickshire, Swansea, Gloucestershire v Derbyshire, Gloucester; Lancashire v Hampshire, Manchester; Leicestershire v Essex, Leicester; Nottinghamshire v Middlesex, Nottingham; Sussex v Northamptonshire, Hastings; Worcestershire v Yorkshire, Worcester.

Athletics: Southern counties championship, Crystal Palace, 2.

Water skiing (today and tomorrow): British Masters, Thorpe Park, Chertsey.

Hockey: England XI v Australians, *Cheam*, 11.15.

Racing: Meetings at Newmarket, Newcastle, Lingfield Park, Chepstow, Doncaster (evening, 6.45). Irish Derby, The Curragh, 3.15.

Polo (tomorrow): Warwickshire cup final, Cirencester.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 1.35, international rugby union and athletics; 1.55, tennis; 3.5, Irish Sweeps Derby; 3.25, tennis; 5.20, athletics; 5.45, final scores.

BBC2: 2, Wimbledon; 10.05, greyhound racing; 10.35, tennis.

ITV: 12.35, speedway, cycling and Australian pools check; 1.20, racing; 3.30, athletics; 4, wrestling; 4.50, results.

TOMORROW

BBC2: 2.30, cricket; 9, golf.

Today's anniversaries

Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish political leader, was born at Avondale, co Wicklow, 1846, and Helen Keller, blind and deaf scholar, in Tuscumbia, Alabama, 1880.

The papers

The Daily Mail says the dispute between the railwaymen and the new left-wing leadership of the GLC, which threatens to paralyse the London Underground at the time of the royal wedding, would be entertaining if so much inconvenience and suffering for ordinary people were not involved. Zealots now make the running in local government, and the rest of us pay for it, it adds.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine said yesterday that as long as France continues to be a foreign outpost of Soviet Communism, there can be no real Eurocommunism. France will certainly be hurt, and so will the East Europeans who are trying to extricate themselves from Soviet influence. Die Welt comments that the Labour Party has been unable to gain any political advantage from unemployment. The British public missed concrete suggestions for alternative ways of tackling unemployment and inflation at the same time.

In the garden

In spite of the very wet spring, many gardens are now very dry. For greatest growth we should now water to the extent of about four gallons to the square yard in two applications of two gallons each, especially on early potatoes, peas at flowering time and again as the pods swell, on cauliflowers and soft fruits.

If water can be applied to lawns and all borders, fruits and vegetables, so much the better, but although lawns may look very unhappy if they go short of water, they invariably recover. Pay particular attention to trees or shrubs planted last autumn or this year.

Church music

Rochester Cathedral: July 4, Rochester Choral Society, 7.30.

Wells Cathedral: July 3, combined choirs of Bath Abbey, Llandaff and Wells Cathedrals, 8.

Lincoln Minster: July 5, Ons Dorado Choir of Bruges, 7.45.

Guildford Cathedral: July 4, Stoneleigh Youth Orchestra, 7.45.

Winchester Cathedral: July 3, Schola Sancti Alberti of Edinburgh, 5.30; July 4, choir of Papplewick School, 5.30.

Canterbury Cathedral: July 4, Canterbury Choral Society perform Berlioz's Te Deum, 7.30.

Norwich Cathedral: July 3-5, Norwich Festival of Contemporary Music; July 3, John Alldis Choir, 8; July 4, Winchester Cathedral Choir, 8.

York Minster: July 4, Micklegate Singers, 8.

St Paul's Cathedral: July 3, organ recital by Terje Winge, 12.30.

St Paul's Cathedral steps: July 2, Band of The Irish Guards, 12.30.

Flights to Malta

From next Wednesday British Airways and Air Malta are introducing a one-way fare of £48 for direct flights to Malta from London or Manchester, a saving of £95 on the next cheapest one-way fare. Bookings can only be made *on the day before travel, at those* airlines' sales offices (not airports).

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Weather

The general situation: A cool NE airstream will persist over the United Kingdom.

Forecasts from 6am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, occasional showers, possibly some longer outbreaks of rain; wind N, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Central S, Central N England, Midlands: Rather cloudy, occasional showers; wind N, moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

E, NE England: Rather cloudy, occasional showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 11 to 14C (52 to 57F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Rather cloudy, occasional showers, some bright or sunny intervals, mainly in far W; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 13 to 16C (55 to 61F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Scattered showers, some bright or sunny intervals; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 13 to 16C (55 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: E Britain will be cool and rather cloudy with showers, possibly longer outbreaks of rain in E England. W areas will be rather cool with bright intervals and scattered showers.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind N to NE; fresh or strong occasionally gale force; sea rough or very rough.

English Channel E: Wind N to N, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate to fresh; sea moderate.

TODAY
Sun rises: 4.45 am. Moon rises: 2.7 am. Sun sets: 9.22 pm. Moon sets: 3.55 pm.

TOMORROW
Sun rises: 4.46 am. Moon rises: 2.34 am. Sun sets: 9.22 pm. Moon sets: 5.17 pm.

New moon: July 1.

Lighting up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.16 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.26 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.59 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.12 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.45 am

TOMORROW
London 9.52 pm to 4.16 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.26 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 4 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.13 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.45 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	f	13	55
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	r	10	50
Blackpool	c	13	55	Jersey	c	14	57
Bristol	c	12	54	London	c	13	55
Cardiff	c	13	55	Manchester	c	11	52
Edinburgh	c	14	57	Newcastle	c	11	52
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Ded, 23.28-23.31; SW; 20W; WNW.

MANCHESTER: Ded, 23.29-23.46; SW; 15W; NW.

TOMORROW

LONDON: Cos, 2nd stage, 2.4-2.8; SE; 25 ESE; NE. (June 29) 2.31-2.35; SSE; 60NE; N. Cosmos, 1858, (June 29) 3.19-3.27; SW; 75ESE; NE.

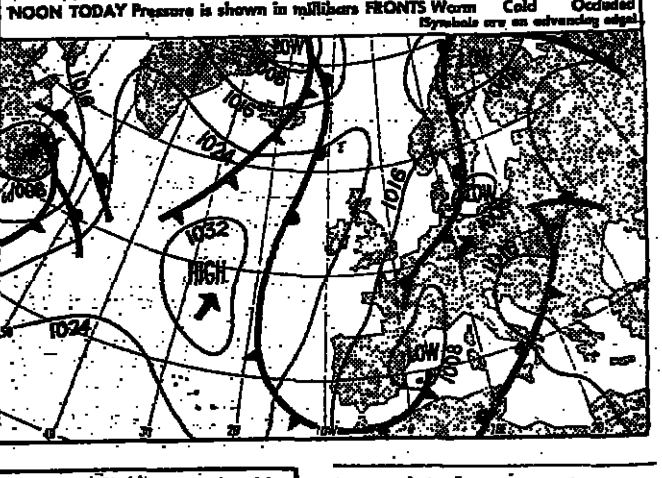
Ded: 23.43-23.45; WSW; 15W, WNW.

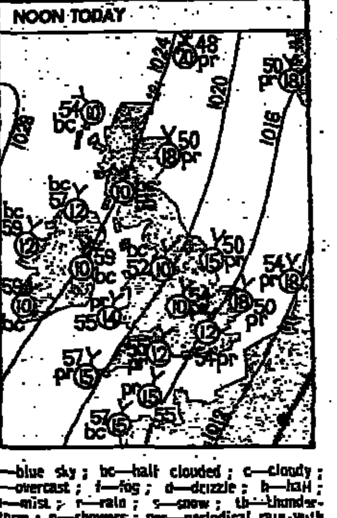
Cosmos, 1220, 3.20-3.29; SSW*; 70SSE; NE.

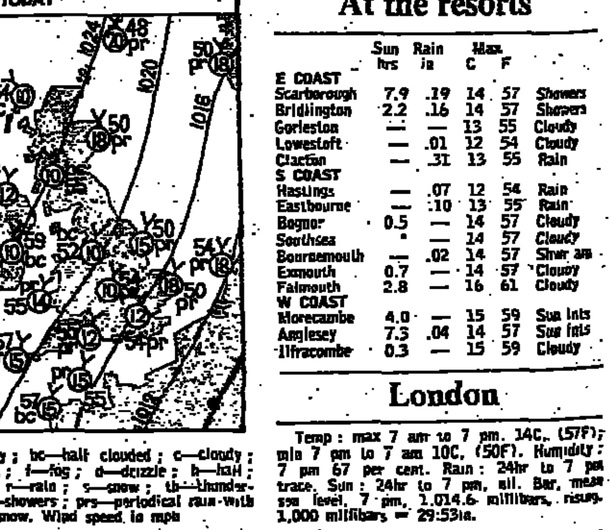
MANCHESTER: Cos, 2nd stage (June 29), 2.31-2.35; SSE; 50ESE; NNE.

Ded; 23.43-23.46; SW; 15W; NW.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.







b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	7.9	.19	14	57	Showers
Bridlington	2.2	.16	14	57	Showers
Gorleston	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Lowestoft	—	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Clacton	—	.31	13	55	Rain
S COAST					
Hastings	—	.07	12	54	Rain
Eastbourne	—	.10	13	55	Rain
Bognor	0.5	—	14	57	Cloudy
Southsea	•	—	14	57	Cloudy
Bournemouth	—	.02	14	57	Shwr am
Exmouth	0.7	—	14	57	Cloudy
Falmouth	2.8	—	16	61	Cloudy
W COAST					
Morecambe	4.0	—	15	59	Sun ints
Anglesey	7.3	.04	14	57	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	0.3	—	15	59	Cloudy

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 14C, (57F); min 7 pm to 7 am 10C, (50F). Humidity: 7 pm 67 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,014.6 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

High tides

Today

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.12	6.3	10.29	6.3
Aberdeen	9.43	3.7	10.38	3.7
Avonmouth	2.58	10.9	3.22	10.8
Belfast	7.21	3.2	8.01	3.1
Cardiff	2.44	10.2	3.19	10.0
Devonport	1.18	4.8	2.10	4.7
Dover	7.24	5.8	7.48	6.0
Glasgow	9.04	4.1	9.32	4.1
Harwich	8.17	3.5	8.32	3.5
Holyhead	6.36	5.0	7.27	4.8
Hull	2.31	6.3	2.45	6.5
Leith	10.56	4.9	11.43	4.9
Liverpool	7.28	8.3	8.11	8.1
Lowestoft	6.04	2.2	5.44	2.2
Margate	8.23	4.3	8.37	4.3
Milford Haven	2.20	5.9	2.59	5.8
Oban	2.20	3.3	2.37	3.1
Portland	2.39	1.5	3.25	1.5
Portsmouth	7.34	4.0	8.18	4.3
Shoreham	7.23	5.2	8.04	5.5
Southampton	7.17	3.9	7.59	4.2
Swansea	2.26	8.0	3.02	8.0
Tees	12.01	4.5	12.12	4.7
Walton-on-the-Naze	8.9	3.8	8.24	3.7

Tomorrow

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.24	6.6	11.44	6.5
Aberdeen	10.49	3.9	11.37	3.8
Avonmouth	4.14	11.3	4.47	11.3
Belfast	8.33	3.3	9.09	3.3
Cardiff	4.01	10.5	4.34	10.6
Devonport	2.37	4.9	3.27	4.9
Dover	8.27	5.9	8.49	6.1
Glasgow	10.27	4.2	10.48	4.1
Harwich	9.29	3.5	9.43	3.6
Holyhead	7.43	5.1	8.28	5.1
Hull	3.42	6.5	3.54	6.8
Leith			12.02	5.1
Liverpool	8.38	8.5	9.16	8.5
Lowestoft	7.07	2.2	6.57	2.5
Margate	9.30	4.4	9.40	4.4
Milford Haven	3.33	6.1	4.08	6.1
Oban	3.24	3.4	3.46	3.2
Portland	3.56	1.5	4.34	1.6
Portsmouth	8.43	4.2	9.19	4.5
Shoreham	8.31	5.4	9.08	5.7
Southampton	8.25	4.1	8.57	4.3
Swansea	3.36	8.3	4.10	8.4
Tees	1.08	4.7	1.22	4.9

Tide measurements in metres 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	22	72	Copenhagen	c	13	55	Los Angeles	s	22	72	Rome	f	21	70
Akrotiri	s	31	88	Corfu	c	29	84	Luxembourg	c	18	64	Salzburg	f	21	70
Alexandria	s	30	86	Dallas	f	33	91	Madrid	f	26	79	Sao Paulo	s	23	59
Algiers	s	25	77	Dublin	c	13	55	Majorca	f	24	75	San Fr'cisco	f	19	66
Amsterdam	r	12	54	Dubrovnik	c	24	75	Malaga	s	27	81	Seoul	f	30	86
Athens	s	30	86	Faro	f	23	73	Malta	f	30	86	Stockholm	d	13	55
Bahrain	s	38	100	Florence	c	21	70	Melbourne	c	14	57	Strasbourg	c	21	70
Barcelona	c	20	68	Frankfurt	c	16	61	Milan	c	17	63	Sydney	s	18	64
Beirut	s	28	82	Funchal	c	20	68	Moscow	s	29	84	Tangier	c	23	73
Belgrade	c	26	79	Geneva	f	17	63	Munich	f	19	66	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Berlin	s	22	72	Gibraltar	c	24	75	Nairobi	c	25	77	Tenerife	s	25	77
Biarritz	c	18	64	Helsinki	r	16	61	Naples	c	22	72	Tokyo	c	23	73
Boulogne	r	11	52	Hongkong	f	31	88	New York	c	20	68	Tunis	f	25	77
Bordeaux	f	17	63	Innsbruck	c	20	68	Nice	f	22	72	Valencia	c	23	73
Brussels	c	16	61	Istanbul	s	31	88	Oslo	f	17	63	Vancouver	f	15	59
Budapest	c	24	75	Jeddah	s	34	93	Paris	c	14	57	Venice	r	16	61
Cairo	s	37	99	Johannesburg	s	19	66	Prague	f	21	70	Vienna	f	23	73
Cape Town	c	15	59	Las Palmas	c	24	75	Reykjavik	c	11	52	Warsaw	f	21	70
Casablanca	c	23	73	Lisbon	c	18	64	Rhodes	s	35	95	Washington	s	25	77
Cologne	f	19	66	Locarno	c	16	61	Riyadh	s	41	106	Zurich	c	18	64